"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; Wednesday fair; diminishing northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,976. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BAPAUME FALLS UNDER ASSAULT OF FRESH GERMAN TROOPS; HAIG ADMITS RETIREMENT AND HEAVY LOSS OF MATERIAL; FRENCH, TOO, FALL BACK, INFLICTING HEAVY LOSS ON THE FOE

NEW LIBERTY LOAN TO BE 3 BILLIONS; INTEREST RATE 4 1-4

Bonds Nonconvertible, McAdoo Announces—Existing Issues to be Exchangeable.

STABILIZING SINKING FUND

Will Support Market Price and May Make Higher Future Rate Unnecessary.

BANKING CIRCLES PLEASED

Had Expected $5,000,000,000 Offering—New Bonds Acceptable for Inheritance Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The third Liberty Loan issue, the drive for which will soon open, will be for $3,000,000,000 and the rate of interest will be 4¼ per cent.

Formal announcement to that effect was made tonight by Secretary McAdoo, following a conference with Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee, who will immediately introduce the bill on which will be based the legislation necessary for the new issue. Chairman Kitchin hopes to have the measure passed by the House Thursday.

The amount, $3,000,000,000, is much smaller than had been expected, but none the less a reasonable one in view of the overestimation of war expenditures. The interest rate, 4¼ per cent., is a surprise, 4½ per cent having been urged by many of the Secretary's advisers in banking circles.

The convertibility privilege stops with this issue. Previous issues may be converted into bonds of this third issue—even bonds of the second issue that have been given in exchange for those of the first—but thereafter conversion ceases.

The new bonds will contain a condition, written in the interest of the Government, providing for a sinking fund of 5 per cent. during the period of the war and for one year thereafter. Thus the Government will be able to buy the bonds of those who find they are not able to hold them.

The character of the new bonds is thus distinctly different from that of either of the previous issues. Treasury financial experts believe the effect in the financial world will be wholesome, giving holders of bonds of the previous issues a disposition to retain their investments and stimulating the saving habit among the masses.

The Secretary's announcement of the bond issue follows:

The Official Announcement.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a conference with Mr. Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, today, outlined his plan for the third Liberty Loan. Actual expenditures of the United States Government and of the allied Governments having been much less than had been indicated by the estimates, the amount of the next loan will be only $3,000,000,000, the right being reserved to allot oversubscriptions. The Secretary will ask authority from Congress to issue bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4¼ per cent. per annum, acceptable at par and accrued interest in payment of United States inheritance taxes, and having the benefit of a sinking fund of 5 per cent. per annum during the period of the war and for one year thereafter. It is the belief of the Secretary that the rate now proposed is sufficient and that, by restricting unnecessary capital issues, and by inducing the people who subscribe for Liberty bonds to save and to keep them for investment, and by purchases with the sinking fund from those who find themselves compelled to sell, future increases in the interest rate may be avoided. In order to put an end to the expectation of higher interest rates, it is proposed that the conversion privilege shall be eliminated from the new bonds, but the holders of Liberty bonds of all existing issues will be given an opportunity to convert their bonds into the new 4¼ per cent. bonds.

In addition to the foregoing principal items of the proposed program, Congress will be asked for authority to issue bonds to the amount of $4,500,000,000, in addition to those now authorized, in order to provide for future issues; for authority to issue additional Treasury certificates of indebtedness; for authority to make additional loans to the allied Governments during the Summer; and for authority to deposit income and excess profits taxes with national banks, State banks and trust companies throughout the United States in the

Continued on Page Five.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
6th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Every Ev. 8—Pop. $1 Mat. Tom'w at 2.—Advt.

Cologne and Other Cities Bombed by British Airmen

LONDON, March 25.—British aviators have bombed the railway stations at Cologne, as well as various other important cities in Germany, the official statement on aerial operations announces tonight. The text of the statement reads:

During the night one of the enemy's large bombing machines landed behind our lines. Following a successful daylight raid on Mannheim, other objectives in Germany were attacked during the night.

Half a ton of bombs were dropped on the railway stations at Cologne, where a fire was started. Over a ton of bombs were distributed between the Luxemburg railway station, where a fire broke out, and the Courcelles railway station, east of Metz. Two tons of bombs were dropped on the Metz railway station.

The fight was the most severe so far experienced. Our airplanes shot down forty-five enemy machines and drove down twenty-two out of control. Two other hostile machines were shot down by out anti-aircraft guns. Ten of our machines are missing.

Over 1,700 bombs were dropped during the day on different targets, including the Bruges docks, the Aulnoye railway station, and a large camp southeast of Cambrai.

HASTEN TROOPS, GEN. WOOD URGES

Tells Senators We Should Have 2,000,000 Across by 1919—Allies Disappointed.

SAYS BRITISH WILL HOLD

Germany Doomed to Ultimate Defeat—Lack of Airplanes Handicaps Americans.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, before the Senate Military Affairs Committee today, emphasized the urgent need of rushing troops and military equipment to France to make America's part in the war effective. The General, just back from France, urged the speeding up by America of every phase of war activity.

During his appearance before the committee, which was behind closed doors, General Wood was asked his opinion as to the German drive against the British forces, and said there was no occasion for alarm. While the situation was serious, he said, the British undoubtedly would be able to hold the Germans, and eventually to drive them back.

General Wood spoke of the preponderance of German forces along the British front. General Haig had anticipated the attack, he said, and was ready to yield ground. The British would not be forced into rout, General Wood said, but would gradually regain the lost ground.

The Germans, General Wood went on to say, had undoubtedly lost heavily in their attack and had put themselves into a position where the British would inflict even greater slaughter. The Germans, he explained, now stood in danger of fire from two sides, and it was altogether likely that the British would deliver a terrific smash.

It is going to be a difficult task, General Wood said, for the Germans to maintain a footing on the ground won in the drive. The territory taken from the British, he explained, is now a devastated, torn-up waste, upon which the Germans will have but little toe hold, while the British will rain a torrent of fire upon them.

Speaking of the situation broadly, General Wood said that the British and French felt the utmost confidence in their ability, not alone to hold the Germans, but to slowly to beat them back. The morale of the French and British is splendid, the General said, and they were sanguine, with America's help, of eventually winning the war.

Points to Warfare in Open.

General Wood, while confident that the German offensive would be halted before the enemy had gained any material objectives, suggested that the drive might change the warfare into a more open contest. For that reason, he recommended the training of American forces for open warfare, as well as for trench fighting.

General Wood, according to members of the committee, said that although the initial success of the Germans probably had been greater than expected either by the Allies or the enemy, judged by the number of British guns reported captured, he and allied officers believed the drive would be short-lived. There is no possibility, he said, of the Germans attaining their apparent objective, the Channel ports, or threatening Paris.

Bombardment of Paris by long-range German artillery, General Wood is reported to have told the Senators, is not a serious military factor and will have no effect upon the morale of the French people.

General Wood unhesitatingly told the committee that France and Great Britain were disappointed at the slowness of America in her war preparations, having believed that the United

Continued on Page Four.

BATTLING ON THE SOMME

Germans Mowed Down at Short Range in First Attempts to Cross.

FRESH TROOPS FILL GAPS

Under Pressure of Human Tide British Abandon Some Guns, but Get Others Across River.

PRISONERS TELL OF LOSSES

Run as High as 75% in Some Commands and Few Escape with Less Than 30%.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 25. — Yesterday the enemy continued his efforts to advance. There was fierce fighting by his troops to gain a crossing over the Somme south of Péronne, while at the same time he was trying to break a way through the defenses of Bapaume.

On the Somme he flung across a pontoon bridge and rafts, and his men tried to cross, but the British field artillery, firing at short range, smashed up many of these bridges and killed his engineers and infantry. Gallant counterattacks by some of the British flung him back across the river at several points, but elsewhere he held his crossing long enough to put over some of his forces.

This morning two fresh German divisions attacked along this part of the line south of Péronne, and the British troops are heavily engaged with them and holding them back with the most resolute spirit. [Since this dispatch was sent the Germans have again crossed the Somme.]

Heroism of the Defenders.

All the fighting in this part of the country since March 21 has been a continuous battle, in which the British divisions holding the front line below Gouzeaucourt to Maissemy have shown magnificent powers of endurance, as indeed have all the others engaged, and have only yielded ground under pressure of overwhelming numbers and great gunfire.

The Commander in Chief mentioned specially the 24th Division for their defense of Le Verguier. Here, on the second day of the battle, a small body of the Queens fought to the last man, refusing to retreat when surrounded, and working their machine guns until they were put out of action. In their neighborhood the Lancashire troops were not less brave, and, with their comrades of the 24th, withstood the assault of seven German divisions who surged against them on the first morning after the colossal bombardment, and continued to press them when they fell back from the front-line systems, fighting every inch of the way, with little battles in the woods and ruined châteaux, such as Grandpriel Wood and Caurieres Château, and Ferveque Farm, west of Hargicourt. The enemy directed his thrust against Templeux Guarard, gained high ground with observation, and fought forward through the village of Ervillers.

Tanks Break Up Advancing Columns.

There was a bloody struggle in some old chalk quarries, where many German dead now lie, and after the enemy had come some way forward ten British tanks drove into him and shattered some of his battalions with their machine-gun fire, dispersing groups of his advancing units. The tanks manoeuvred about, firing continually on each flank and causing terror among the enemy's foremost assault troops. The British fought a number of rearguard actions and made many counterattacks in the neighborhood of Roisel, and fell back to the line of the Somme only when new masses of Germans passed through those battalions which they had met and beaten.

The British field artillery and heavy guns were handled with marvelous discipline in the trying hours and in positions which became untenable. The gunners were firing hour after hour at large bodies of Germans moving so close to them that the guns were laid directly on to their targets, and caused deadly losses in these ranks of field gray men who never ceased to come forward in a living tide at whatever cost of life and bore down on the defensive lines. Under this ceaseless tide some of the British guns

Continued on Page Two.

THE MANOR—ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.
A "wholly satisfying" place found once in a while and never forgotten.—Advt.

Kaiser Tells Wife of Success; Says Troops' Spirit Is Fresh

AMSTERDAM, March 25.—The fall of Bapaume was announced tonight in Berlin in a telegram from the German Emperor to the Empress. The Emperor's telegram reads:

"Bapaume fell last night after a hard struggle. My victorious troops are pressing forward from Bapaume and further south are advancing on Albert. The Somme has been crossed at many points above Péronne. The spirits of the troops are as fresh as on the first day of the battle.

"Over 45,000 prisoners, more than 600 guns, thousands of machine guns, and enormous quantities of ammunition and provisions have been taken just as after the Isonzo battle in Italy.

"May God be with us.

"WILHELM."

PERSHING SAYS ENGINEERS ARE IN

Two Regiments of American Railway Troops Are On the Somme Battlefield.

BRITISH PRAISE THEIR WORK

Threw Down Picks and Shovels and Fought, Is Belief of Comrades.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Two regiments of American Railway Engineers are participating with the British armies in the great battle that has been in progress on the western front. Three companies of engineers belonging to these regiments were operating in the areas of Chauny and the Crozat Canal mentioned in the German War Office statement, which first referred to the participation of Americans.

That these two railway engineer regiments and no other American forces have been engaged in the battle was announced by Major Gen. March, the Acting Chief of Staff, at 11 o'clock tonight, when he made public a cablegram he had just received from General Pershing dealing with the subject. General Pershing's message read:

Summary of activities, noon, March 24-25:

Nothing to report but usual patrol and trench activities, with some gas shelling by the enemy north of Toul.

Reference to the German communiqués of the 24 and 25th regarding American troops: Two regiments of railway engineers are with the British armies involved in this battle. Three companies of engineers were working in the areas mentioned in the communiqué in the vicinity of the Crozat Canal.

No report other than the German communiqué yet received regarding these troops.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 25, (Associated Press.)—The fact that the enemy has officially mentioned the presence of Americans on the battlefield of the Somme and has repeatedly reported that some were captured indicates the good account that American engineers gave of themselves when the Germans attacked.

They probably threw down their picks and shovels, took up guns, and fought as they did at Cambrai. Such Americans as were captured were engineers, who may have fought like infantry, as they have carried rifles as well as tools since Cambrai.

Official details, telling the part that American engineers have taken in the battle, are eagerly awaited here.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 25.—American engineers have again been in the throes of fierce conflict, in which they have done excellent work in transportation.

GENERAL MARCH SEES NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Washington Fully Confident of Allies' Ability to Stem the Tide of Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Full confidence in the ability of the Entente forces to hold their own in the great

Continued on Page Four.

PRESSING ON, SAYS BERLIN

Capture of Over 45,000 Prisoners and 600 Guns Is Chronicled

BACK ON OLD SOMME FIELD

British Driven at Some Points, It Is Asserted, to Where They Stood Before Big Offensive.

AGAIN REPORT AMERICANS

Say Our Forces, with British and French, Were "Thrown Back" Through a Wood.

BERLIN, March 25, (via London.)—Continued advance of the German troops between the Somme and the Oise Rivers is announced by the official report from Army Headquarters tonight, which adds that the British have been forced back between Bapaume and Péronne to the position they held between the Ancre and the Somme before the beginning of the allied offensive in 1916.

Bapaume was captured last night, according to the day bulletin. Germans now stand "in the middle of the former Somme battlefield," it is added.

Violent fighting developed for possession of Combles, (almost midway between Bapaume and Péronne,) and the heights west of the town, and the statement says that the British were defeated.

To the south Nesle and Guiscard have been captured, and the bulletin states that British, Americans, and French were thrown back through a pathless wooded country by way of Villequier-Aumont and La Neuville.

More than 45,000 prisoners and more than 600 guns have now been captured by the German forces, according to the Headquarters statement.

Tonight's bulletin says:

Between the Somme and the Oise our troops are fighting their way forward.

There was hard fighting between Bapaume and Péronne. We drove the enemy back here to his old position, which was held between the Ancre and the Somme before the beginning of the Somme battle in 1916.

Tells of Fight for Bapaume.

The day report, which told of the struggle for Bapaume, reads:

Crown Prince Rupprecht has, with the armies of General von Below and General von der Marwitz, again defeated the enemy in a tremendous struggle near Bapaume, while the corps of General von der Berne, General Lindequist, and General Kühne broke through the strong positions of the enemy to the northeast of Bapaume.

In bitter fighting the troops of General Grünert and General Stabs, coming from the east and southeast, drove the enemy back via Ypres and Sailly.

The stubborn enemy resistance, which had been reinforced with fresh troops, was broken in a violent battle. Freshly brought up divisions and numerous tanks threw themselves against our advancing forces along the roads leading from Bapaume to Cambrai and Péronne. They could not bring about a decision in favor of the enemy. In the evening, defeated, they streamed back again in a westerly direction.

During the course of the night battle Bapaume fell into the hands

Continued on Page Two.

British to Replace Losses in Men and Guns at Once, Lloyd George Announces in Message to Haig

LONDON, March 25.—In a message to Field Marshal Haig, Premier Lloyd George says that the men necessary to replace those lost are either now in France or already on their way. All guns will be replaced and still further reinforcements of men and guns are ready to enter the battle.

The Premier's message follows:

The British Cabinet wishes to express to the army the nation's thanks for its splendid defense. The whole empire is filled with pride as it watches the heroic resistance offered by its brave troops to overwhelming odds.

Knowing their steadfastness and courage whenever the honor of their country depends on their valor, the empire awaits with confidence the result of this struggle to defeat the enemy's last desperate effort to trample down the free nations of the world.

At home we are prepared to do all in our power to help in a true spirit of comradeship. The men necessary to replace all casualties and cannon and machine guns required to make good all those lost are either now in France or already on their way, and still further reinforcements of men and guns are ready to be thrown into the battle.

FRENCH LEND AID TO COMBAT DRIVE

Take Over Sector North of the Oise and Maintain Junction with Their Allies.

RETIRE FIGHTING FIERCELY

The Struggle Around Noyon and Nesle Has Been of a Very Violent Character.

PARIS, March 25.—French troops have been sent to the assistance of the British forces and have taken over a sector of the battlefront south of St. Quentin and around Noyon. This intervention took place on Saturday.

Announcement of the fact by the War Office today was followed by the statement in the official bulletin tonight that the French troops, acting under orders, were slowly retiring before fresh forces of the foe, but carrying out vigorous counterattacks. Nesle, it is stated, has been lost to the Germans and regained several times.

There is considerable activity at other points on the French front. The official reports tell of heavy shelling of Rheims last night and today and violent artillery fire northwest of the city. Two German attacks, one east of Badonviller, (close to one of the fronts on which American troops are fighting,) were repulsed.

The day bulletin of the War Office says:

French troops began to intervene on March 23 in the battle now being fought on the British front. They relieved certain of the allied forces and took up fighting themselves on this sector of the front.

At the present time they are engaged in heavy fighting in the region of Noyon, and they are disputing the heights of the right bank of the Oise with important German forces.

Northwest of Rheims there has been a violent artillery action in the region of Courcy and Loivre. In the Champagne two German surprise attacks east of Suippes resulted in failure. French patrols took some prisoners near Tahure.

There was much artillery activity between Arracourt and the Vosges. At daybreak German forces attacked the French lines east of Blenerey and east of Badonviller. The Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

The night report reads as follows:

In the region north of Noyon the battle continues with stubbornness, the Germans bringing in without cessation new forces. Our troops, in conformity with orders, are giving ground, foot by foot, but are carrying out vigorous counterattacks and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Desperate fighting has taken place around Nesle, which has been lost and regained several times. There is artillery fighting at various points along the front.

Shells to the number of 1,375 were fired into Rheims last night and during the course of the day.

BERLIN, March 25, (via London.)—Today's headquarters report says of operations on the French front:

At Verdun and in Lorraine the artillery duels continued.

KENT HEARS BATTLE CLEARER.

Extremely Heavy Concussions Shake the Houses.

LONDON, March 25.—Extremely heavy firing from the direction of Flanders was heard all last night along the Kentish coast, according to the Central News. The heavy bombardment shook the houses.

The firing appeared to be at different points over a wide area, guns of all calibres apparently being in action. There were also violent explosions.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.
The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, 1 Pine.—Advt.

LONDON COUNTS ON BIG COUNTERBLOW

Belief That Allies' Reserves Will Soon Be Thrown Against the Germans.

NO SIGN OF BREAK IN LINE

Amiens Is Suggested as the Ultimate Goal of the Hindenburg Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 25.—London this afternoon was full of good reports following Field Marshal Haig's 11 o'clock communiqué, which showed a preponderance of favorable news. As the day progressed, however, it came to be recognized that the last twenty-four hours have hardly shown any improvement on the western battle-front.

There is no tendency here in informed quarters to exaggerate either the good or the bad. England at the back is facing the crisis with the same courage as at the front. It sees the Germans still advancing, and their claims as to prisoners, guns, and material captured rising proportionately.

It recognizes that there is fortunately no question of a rout. The allied line is maintained in its continuity and no considerable bodies of British or French troops have been encircled and cut off, but equally there is as yet no question of the enemy effort being brought to a standstill. The German command is still driving ahead, pushing forward ever new masses of troops and contriving with remarkable celerity to bring up guns for their support.

The question in all minds is on what line the Allies are concentrating their reserves, but it is remarked that except at critical points like those in the southern region where the breakthrough occurred, it hardly looks as if they were yet coming fully into action. To mass really large reserves is always a matter of days, and the allied commanders are not likely to make the mistake of dribbling them in too far ahead. It is assumed that they are preparing blows which have not yet been struck, but which it is hoped when struck will compel the enemy to pause.

The Germans have not yet by any means recovered all the ground they evacuated last Spring, and it is only in the centre that they are now on the fringe of the Somme battlefield. The moment when the expected counterstroke by the Allies will be delivered is awaited with the tensest anxiety.

It is significant that The Daily Chronicle, which until the recent pronouncement by the Government of its intentions, had been a strong advocate of the western front theory of allied strategy, but then adopted a noncommittal attitude, will print on Tuesday an editorial saying:

"The morale of the allied armies remains high and their numbers so far have been economically used, but we could all wish that they were larger. What would we not now give to have on the western front the large forces which so long have been immobilized in our voluntary interument camps in Macedonia?

"The present ordeal, if it does nothing else, ought to bring home to the most skeptical the correctness of the western view of allied strategy. Opinions to which the late chief of the Imperial General Staff adhered

Continued on Page Three.

Easter Train Service to Atlantic City.
For complete train service to Atlantic City during Easter period, ask Ticket Agents Pennsylvania Railroad for Special Easter Time Table.—Advt.

HAIG REPORTS TOWNS LOST

Nesle and Guiscard Taken Besides Bapaume, But Cost Foe Heavily.

FIGHTING "MOST SEVERE"

Germans, Attacking in Immense Strength, Finally Win Foothold Across the Somme.

BRITISH COURAGE HIGH

Some Tanks Are Among the War Material Given Up in the Retirement.

LONDON, March 25.—Bapaume has been taken by the Germans, after what Field Marshal Haig calls "fighting of the most severe description" north and south of the city.

The British commander's announcement, issued late tonight from headquarters in France, emphasizes the terrific assaults of fresh forces of the enemy, both at Bapaume and north and south of Péronne. At the former place the struggle had been going on almost continuously since yesterday afternoon.

During this morning, General Haig reports, the British lines had held from the Somme as far north as Wancourt, (southeast of Arras,) and had punished the foe severely.

South of Péronne the Germans have made progress "slightly west of the Somme," according to an earlier bulletin from British headquarters. In this district the British had previously driven back across the river some German troops who had crossed between Licourt and Brie.

Nesle and Guiscard Also Lost.

Further south the capture of Nesle (nearly six miles west of Ham) and Guiscard, (five miles south of Ham,) announced by Berlin today, is confirmed by Haig, who adds that "French reinforcements are arriving in this neighborhood."

According to the official bulletin from Paris tonight, the French troops here, though retiring to maintain the line with their allies, are inflicting heavy losses on the Germans by counterattacks.

The latest bulletin from General Haig tonight reads as follows:

Fighting of the most severe description has been taking place all day on wide fronts south of Péronne and south and north of Bapaume.

In both sectors the enemy has attacked our positions in great strength with fresh forces, and, in spite of the gallant resistance of our troops, has forced us to give ground.

German troops are in Nesle and Bapaume.

Heavy fighting continues.

Enemy Gets Much War Material.

A previous night report which includes a statement by the British commander that much war material has been lost, reads as follows:

During the morning of March 25 our troops on the front from the Somme as far north as Wancourt had beaten off continuous and heavy attacks with complete success. Heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy by our artillery and machine guns, while our low-flying airplanes repeatedly attacked the enemy's advancing columns further to the rear.

A heavy attack delivered by fresh troops in the afternoon enabled them to make progress west and southwest of Bapaume, in the direction of Courcelette. South of Péronne our troops have been pressed back in several places slightly west of the Somme, while further south the enemy has succeeded in making some progress and has captured Nesle and Guiscard.

French reinforcements are arriving in this neighborhood.

Our troops, although tired, are in good heart and are fighting splendidly, and the enemy is only progressing at the cost of heavy sacrifices. Our losses in material have been heavy, and include a certain number of tanks.

The day report of the War Office reads:

The battle continues with great violence on the whole front. Pow-

Wilson Sends Message of Confidence to Haig; Commander and King Exchange Greetings

WASHINGTON, March 25.—President Wilson today cabled Field Marshal Haig, congratulating him on the British stand against the German offensive and predicting a final allied victory. The President's message read:

"May I not express to you my warm admiration of the splendid steadfastness and valor with which your troops have withstood the German onset and the perfect confidence all Americans feel that you will win a secure and final victory?"

LONDON, March 25.—King George today sent the following message to Field Marshal Haig:

"I can assure you that the fortitude, courage, and self-sacrifice with which the troops under your command continue so heroically to resist greatly superior numbers are realized by me and my people. The empire stands calm and confident in its soldiers. May God bless them and give them strength in this time of trial!"

Field Marshal Haig sent this reply to the King's message:

"Your Majesty's gracious message has given universal encouragement to the whole army in France. I beg your Majesty to accept our respective and grateful thanks and the assurance that we will steadfastly continue to do our utmost to deserve the inspiring confidence your Majesty and the people throughout the empire have placed in us in this hour of national stress."

erful attacks delivered by the enemy yesterday afternoon and evening north of Bapaume were heavily repulsed.

Only at one point did the German infantry reach our trenches, whence they were immediately thrown out. Elsewhere the enemy's attacks were stopped by rifle, machine gun, and artillery fire in front of our positions, and his troops were driven back with great loss.

During the night and this morning fresh hostile attacks have again developed in this neighborhood, and also south of Bapaume.

South of Péronne bodies of German troops that had crossed the river between Licourt and Brie were driven back to the east bank by our counteratttacks.

BRITISH GUNNERS TAKE TERRIBLE TOLL OF FOE

Slaughter Is Particularly Heavy at Ervillers, Longueval, and Nesle.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 25, (Associated Press.)—This has been another day of desperate and sanguinary fighting along the whole front of the new battle zone. In the northern sector, in fact, there has been no cessation in the awful work since yesterday morning.

The Germans have continued to hurl great forces of infantry into the conflict, depending largely on weight of numbers to overcome the increasing opposition offered by the British.

On the northern wing of the offensive the enemy this morning brought up additional troops after an all-night struggle of the fiercest nature, and renewed his efforts to break the British front in the region of Ervillers. To the south, near the centre of the line, an equally strong attempt was being made by the invaders to extend the long, narrow salient which they had pushed in south of Bapaume, near Longueval—famous in the annals of the battle of the Somme. These places were again the scene of shambles in which the British machine gunners and riflemen exacted a terrible toll of death from the closely pressing enemy.

Still further south the Germans were pounding the front hard in an endeavor to get a firm grip on Nesle and swing the British right flank back, while the defenders were battling doggedly to force the enemy back and reclear the position previously held by them along the river.

The resistance of the British right wing has been particularly spectacular. On Saturday the Germans essayed the crossing of the Somme on rafts in the Nesle sector, but their forces were caught in a hail of artillery, machine gun, and rifle fire, and virtually wiped out. Yesterday, however, the Germans succeeded in getting across in this manner, and followed these advance guards up with strong forces, which pushed on in the neighborhood of Morchair. The British were contesting the enemy advance fiercely at latest reports.

Great Struggle at Longueval.

The battle today on the historic ground about Longueval was perhaps the most spectacular of any along the front." It was a day for machine gunners and infantry. The Germans were pursuing their tactics of working forward in massed formation, and the British rapid-firers squads and riflemen were reaping a horrid harvest from their positions on the high ground.

Despite their terrible losses, the Germans kept coming on, filling in the places of those who had fallen and pressing their attack. The British artillery in the meantime poured in a rain of shells on the enemy, carrying havoc into the ranks of the enemy. In this section the Germans were operating without the full support of their guns because of their rapid advance.

In the north, in the region of Ervillers, the British last night were forced once more to abandon Mory, which had changed hands several times in the last few days. They fell back a short distance, and the battle this morning was staged largely along the Bapaume-Arras road. The Germans employed a large number of divisions in this assault, which in the early hours was held off by the British gunners.

For four days French refugees have been streaming back from the evacuated towns in large numbers. Everywhere along the roads leading to the front were to be met old men, women, and children, all trudging stoically behind their horse-drawn carts of household furniture, or even packing a few belongings in bags on their backs.

There seems small doubt that the German attacking troops are dogweary and fighting under great strain; but this is mentioned merely as an interesting sidelight and not for the purpose of sounding a note of optimism. Harder fighting than has yet occurred will undoubtedly follow.

German cavalry in small numbers has been in action, but thus far it has been used merely to harass the British during their withdrawal.

Big Power in First Thrust.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 24, (Associated Press.)—The main thrust on the British right flank by the Germans Thursday morning was south of St. Quentin, and the enemy used a division for every 2,000 yards of the front, there being approximately one German division against every British battalion.

In the other main theatre of operations (between Arras and Bapaume) the Germans made their first drive against a high ground between Cojeul and Sensée Rivers. The German preliminary bombardment was terrific and their infantry outnumbered the British eight to one in some cases.

NO LULL IN FIERCE STRUGGLE

But German Gunfire Seems to Flag a Little.

LONDON, March 25.—"With scarcely a lull and no abatement in intensity the titanic struggle continues," says a Reuter dispatch from British Headquarters. It goes on:

"The enemy artillery shows a tendency to decrease in volume, doubtless owing to the increasing difficulty of bringing guns forward. The manner in which our guns, tanks, and transport have been withdrawn behind the obstinately retiring line amounts to a marvelous feat.

"After falling back across the Somme, we cleared all the bridges except one, which was so commanded by our gunfire that it was more advantageous to leave it standing. The enemy casualties in his efforts to get across this narrow strip of water have been prodigious."

An earlier dispatch from this correspondent stated that the British this morning were counterattacking between Nesle and Ham, and that the French also were in action.

North of Bapaume, he went on, the Germans were attacking in considerable force at dawn, but did not get through the British barrage.

The dispatch continued:

"The Germans are relying upon sheer weight of numbers in their heavy attacks on the British lines, relieving their tired troops by fresh divisions, which press forward without waiting for artillery support.

"The enemy all day yesterday and through the moonlight last night kept up his hammering of the British positions, the British troops resisting with valiant stubbornness.

"The Germans are employing many small bodies of Uhlans, mainly as scouting patrols.

"The spearhead of the German effort is still directed against the old Somme battleground. The British troops have been falling back slowly upon new positions under tremendous pressure, destroying everything which might be useful to the Germans.

"Hostile airmen were active throughout the night, bombing the British communications, but showing little inclination to compete with our flying men after daylight came."

The Germans swarmed over No Man's Land in such great numbers in their first attacks that it was impossible for the British gunners to miss them, telegraphs the correspondent of The Daily Express. Two batteries at Epehy fired steadily with open sights at 400 yards for four hours. Telling of the exploit of Leicestershire troops, the correspondent says:

"Perzieres was held for a time by two companies of Leicestershires, assisted by two tanks. The enemy kept pressing them back, however, and one company was completely cut off. Instead of surrendering, they held to the village until only a few men were left. Then the surviving officer led them in a charge through two lines of Germans and they fought their way back to our main body."

STOCK MARKET SHOWS CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH

Decline at Opening on Selling Orders Followed by Recovery and Firmness.

The stock market experienced a fairly abrupt decline, running from 1 to more than 2 points among leading issues, at the start of business yesterday as an over-Sunday accumulation of selling orders was worked off. Thereafter the confidence of security owners in the British defense against Hindenburg's advance was recorded in a steady tone, with firmness becoming pronounced in the afternoon. At the end of the day gains were more prominent than declines, and the banking community felt that dangers of pronounced liquidation from nervous holders of stocks and bonds had been tempered by confidence that the German armies would be thrown back.

The New York market had a counterpart in the London market, where securities, according to cabled dispatches, were not pressed for sale. News of the attitude of the British investing public toward the great battle apparently had some effect in promoting the buying of stocks here in the later hours. The foreign Government and municipal bonds, including the Anglo-French, the French Government 5½s, and the bonds of Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, were hardly changed at all when the market closed. The Liberty bonds gained some ground, except the 3½s, whose decline was nominal.

This table shows how a few of the leading issues acted during the day:

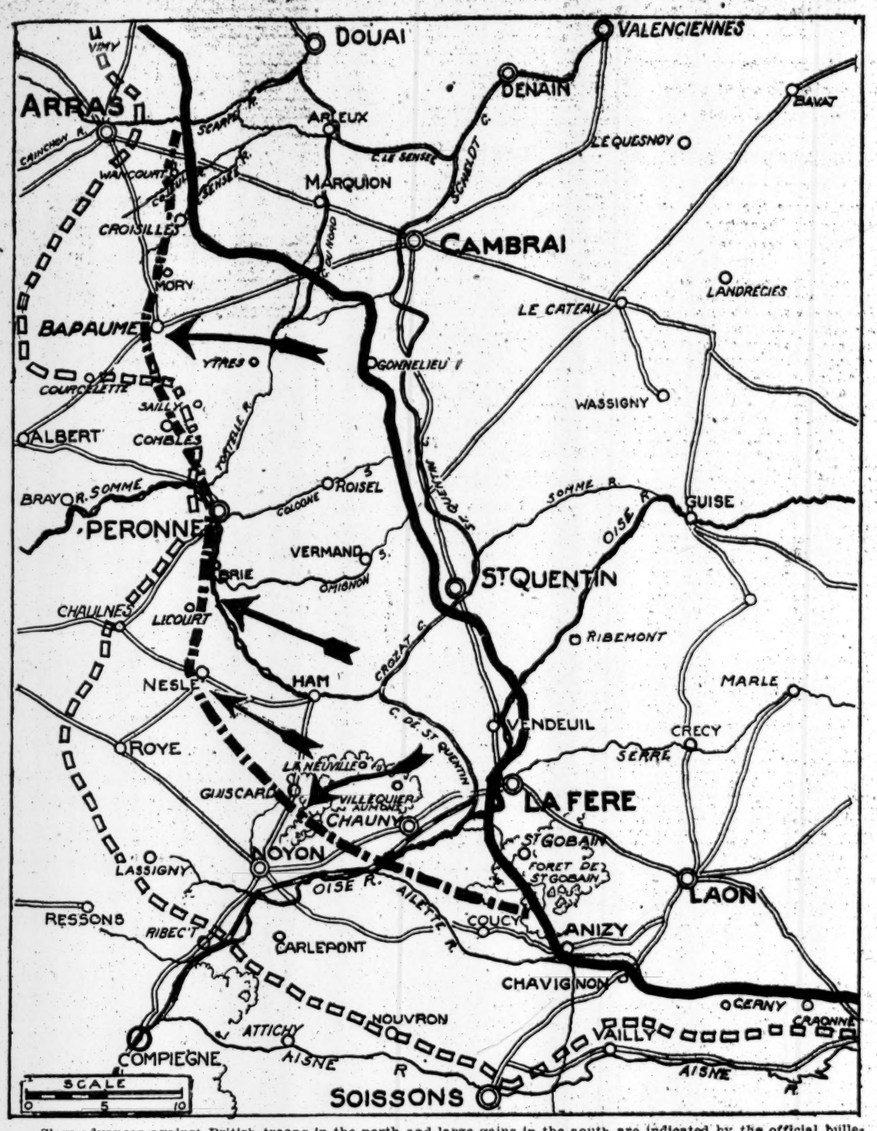
	Gross Loss.	Net Gain.	Last Price.
Am. Car & Foundry	1½	½	76
Baldwin Locomotive	1⅜	½	73½
Central Leather	2½	*½	64
Crucible	2½	¼	61¼
Marine pf.	2⅝	*⅝	81¼
Reading	1½	1	80
U. S. Steel	2	⅝	89¼

*Loss.

The solemnity of the hour was evident in brokerage offices and banks. Inquiry among brokerage firms showed that few speculators sought to make a profit by selling stocks short, counting on buying them back cheaper if the progress of the German forces brought lower prices later. Brokers were not inclined to encourage any pressure against stocks. In fact, one prominent Stock Exchange house with wire connections to leading cities telegraphed managers of branch offices early in the day that selling orders, whether short sales or sales of "long" stock, would not be handled for the time being.

As the session progressed business became dull. In the last hour there was a slight improvement in activity on the buying side, following the receipt of dispatches to the effect that the British were holding the Germans back, and after some wild rumors had passed through the commission houses.

The Situation in the Somme Battle Area.



Slow advances against British troops in the north and large gains in the south are indicated by the official bulletins from Berlin and London.

In this map the solid black line at the right indicates the battle front before the present German offensive began, the broken black line the approximate position of the combatants late yesterday, and the broken light line at the left the positions that Hindenburg abandoned a year ago when he made his strategic retreat.

The day's successes of the Germans were chiefly shown at four points, marked by arrows—Bapaume, the Somme River south of Péronne, Nesle, and Guiscard.

Between Bapaume and Péronne, it will be noticed, the present battle front has probably passed beyond the lines which Hindenburg gave up. The German official bulletin would seem to suggest even that Combles and the heights west of the town had been carried in that region.

The French have now joined the British in contesting the German advance. Apparently they are holding the sector from Nesle southeast to the Oise, which the British held when the present offensive began.

Chavignon, close to the Aisne front to the eastward, is in the district where men of our New England division are fighting.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In forming an estimate of the German advance two facts must be constantly borne in mind. The first has to do with the British defenses which were overrun with such great rapidity. These defenses were of an entirely different character from those of the Germans against which so much trouble has been experienced. The German defensive construction was to provide for an occupancy more or less permanent. At the time they were constructed, the Germans never intended to move out from them in attack. That a defensive program was to be maintained indefinitely was an accepted and an acknowledged fact. The British, on the other hand, constructed their defensive works with the idea of launching from them at some time or other an attack. Their task was to drive the Germans out of France, and this could never be done in a defensive warfare. Consequently their preparations held none of the permanent features which were so characteristic of those of the Germans. Consequently when the German attack was delivered the German progress was much easier than was the progress of the British against the German lines. The situation demanded of the British much greater flexibility. The rigidity of the German trench system was not in any way adaptable to the task which the British had to perform.

The second point has to do with the object of all the fighting in the west. It has been repeatedly stated that the war has been reduced to a game of killing men. Territory is but a minor consideration. This is more true today than it ever has been, in spite of the frequent references which have filled the press during the last three years to a "war of attrition." A given point or line is worth so many men to the defenders and so many to the attacking troops. This is the measure of value, and the only measure. Therefore, if such a point or line can be maintained only through a casualty list greater than its worth, it is of more value vacated than it is held. This, in view of the occupation by Germany of the territory vacated in the retreat of a year ago, must be borne in mind if we would seee the German advance in true perspective. It is impossible even to estimate the respective casualties at this time. There is no doubt, however, that the Germans have been terribly punished. In the fighting since Saturday night, particularly, the character of the fighting has made the losses heavy. The British forces on Saturday reached the Somme, and, falling back behind it, prepared to defend its crossing. This they succeeded in doing for nearly two full days, and although detachments did break their way across, the British counterattacks either destroyed them or forced them to the east bank of the river.

After being defeated on the Somme front, the Germans switched their attack to the north of Bapaume and directly against the city itself. The frontal attack against Baupaume also broke down and of itself switched around to the south. On either side of this village the British line was bent westward and, almost surrounded, the British troops who were holding it fell back, the Germans occupying the town. From this point they have advanced slightly almost due westward, to just what extent is not yet clear. Still further south, presumably in the angle between the Somme and the Cologne Rivers just north of Brie, the Germans finally succeeded in effecting a crossing of the Somme, although the British, holding the high ground overlooking the river valley, appear to have prevented any material advance west of the river. Further south along the river, as far as Pargny, the British line held and apparently still holds, although it is seriously threatened.

Just below Pargny, however, the river changes its course and turns eastward until it runs east and west. The German advance, therefore, straddled the river, so that it did not act as a defensive screen behind which the British had an opportunity to make a stand. The Germans, therefore, marched into the town of Nesle on the little river of d'Ingon, but the British, from the heights west of the town, seem to have held them from going further.

Further south in the French section some adjustment of the French line became necessary as a result of the British retreat in the north. Although not directly involved in the German attack from La Fère north, the French position along the Oise became extremely dangerous as the possibility was distinct of a line of cleavage being made between the two allied armies, which would have exposed the flanks of both.

The French, therefore, gave way through the forest of Coucy and fell back toward the Oise. The continued British retreat to the Somme and beyond Nesle forced the French to cross the river in order to preseve contact, the Germans following closely. There was more or less fighting, some of it very heavy, although not as severe as that to the north, where only the British were involved. The result was that the Germans occupied the town of Chauny and, debouching on the west side of the river, spread north and south over a front from the woods of Autrecourt, just to the northeast of Noyons, to the woods of Genlis, a distance of about ten miles. Passing through Villequiers Aumont and La Neuville they reached Guiscard, which they occupied. Although the French are in touch with the Germans, as is but natural, there does not seem to be very violent fighting in the southern sector, between Nesle and the Oise River. The centre of activity is about the old Somme battlefield, in the old salient of of which before the battle of the Somme Albert was the apex.

The line, as nearly as it can be located in this period of rapid movement, runs from Bapaume southward, crossing the Somme at a point to the south of Péronne, coming back then to the east bank of the river, recrossing the river at Pargny, thence to Nesle, west of Guiscard and northeast of Noyons. While still unchecked, the German advance is being materially slowed up, and the fighting, instead of being general over the entire front affected, is centralizing in a few sectors of narrow front.

BRITISH AND FOES BATTLE ON SOMME

Continued from Page One.

had to be abandoned, but many of them were withdrawn to the other side of the Somme, and the gunners were wonderful in the skill and courage with which they made this passage, took up new positions, and went into action again like exhibition batteries at Earls Court.

By Saturday morning the German troops were exhausted and spent, and in some parts of the line made no further effort for a time, but halted to gain some sleep and await fresh rations. On Saturday and Sunday the British, who had had no rest from fighting, were reinforced and given some relief, though many of them were again engaged, and, weary as they were, put up gallant fights against the enemy, who also had been reinforced by great numbers and came on again in an unending onslaught.

Some enemy cavalry were seen yesterday and today in small bodies acting as scouts, and the British cavalry patrols met them and turned them back in the neighborhood of Ham and on the edge of the old Somme battlefield.

French infantry is also fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British and giving the most gallant help. No praise is too high for the way in which they have been tried to the uttermost limits of human endurance and courage in the face of tremendous odds.

Many of them fought isolated little battles and covered the general withdrawal of the line at a deliberate sacrifice of their own lives. All of them fought hard, though wearied by incessant fighting, lack of sleep, and the killing of the enemy.

The British now in these battlefields are dirty, unshaven heroes, who snatch half an hour's sleep in any pause of fighting, and then get rifles and machine guns ready for another bout. So I saw them this morning on the edge of the old battlefield of the Somme.

It was a strange and thrilling scene in a country which for a time had seemed to be liberated from this black evil of war, and after many battles which seem old in history had been fought across it. It was the country from which the Germans had been beaten back in retreat. There were our old deserted trenches, which nature had filled with long grass and weeds, and shell craters of the old strife in which wild flowers were growing, and shreds of barbed wire on the edge of belts of ground which once had been No Man's Land, and tumbled-down dugouts and sand emplacements rotted by frost, and débris of the infernal conflict surrounding the little cemeteries where sleep the dear, remembered dead.

The tide of battle has flowed away from these places to other fields. Now it had come back again, and this morning it was astonishing to me to stand there and see the bursting of shells again and hear the whinnying cry of the heavies traveling over these ridges, so long silent and abandoned, and the snarl of the German shrapnel flinging its bullets over this mangled earth once more.

It was a battle scene of the old-fashioned kind, as in the early days of the war, when there was open fighting down in the valley. Through the morning mists the sunlight gleamed on the flanks of the horses and on the steel hats of the men waiting for action. There the eighteen-pounders were firing at some woods on the skyline where the enemy was gathering, and their flashes winked in the folds of the slopes.

The patrols moved out to establish contact with the enemy. I watched them go forward up the winding road, deserted of all other traffic. Some new batteries galloped up, unlimbered, and made ready for action.

The men saw to the laying of their guns without hurry or nervousness, but with smart discipline.

The infantry was taking up positions among the old ruins. Some of them stood about in groups, smoking and chatting. After a cold night in the open they were still muffled up in scarves, tied up to ears under the steel hats, and they had the gray look of men without much sleep. For once the British Army was unshaven, and there were young faces covered with four days' growth of beard, giving them more the veteran look.

A line of tanks came crawling over the hill like enormous slugs, moving very slowly, a good target for the enemy guns, though not a shot was fired at them. The enemy was not strong in guns in that forward outpost of his among the naked masks of wood on the hill crest.

Some of his shrapnel was bursting aimlessly, killing a few horses, whose dead bodies lay about, and presently he sent a number of high-explosive 5.9 shells, I think, into two patches of ground which were once villages, but are now rubbish heaps, and along the upper end of that sinister street, which was British at one end and German at the other. Some of these crumps set the British transport moving. They galloped their old heavies down the road at a great pace.

From below the edge of the woods where the enemy had been halted came a blast of machine-gun fire, sweeping in gusts of bullets. The British outposts were at work, and the enemy was having a bad time, I think, in those woods. This scattered fire became heavier, as though some more guns of his were getting into action. The stage was set for another battle.

Far behind the lines there were scenes of great activity. On every road was a long line of traffic, marching men and guns, against which beat another line of pioneers, labor battalions, ambulances, and peasants' carts. German agents had been spreading alarmist rumors among the villages behind the lines, and some poor people there had been persuaded to leave their homes and trek away to districts more remote from the war.

As a contrast comes a battalion of "chinkies," moving to new quarters, and grinning as they go, in all manner of queer headgear, from pot hats to Generals' field caps above their Chinese uniforms.

Forward go the British marching men, without a shadow on their faces, calm, resolute, undismayed by any rumor or bad luck. It is a pageant of heroic youth, and one's heart beats to see them. It is their bodies and their spirit which stand between us and German victory. It is their courage which will break down the enemy's onslaught in what may be a second battle of the Somme.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 24.—After three days of the most terrific slaughter the Germans are now weakening in the power of their attack and slowing down the pace of their advance. All the British and the German prisoners agree that their losses have been on the highest scale, as high as 50 per cent. in some divisions, 75 per cent. in several battalions, and hardly less than 30 per cent. among any of the attacking units.

The Germans sent out into the blue with two days' iron rations are now hungry and exhausted and dazed by the long struggle. They say the offensive was begun as an act of desperation, because Germany must have peace, and, in spite of their progress over a wide front, they are depressed because they do not see a decisive victory.

It seems certain now that the British are able to control the situation within the limits of safety, though their losses in men are inevitably severe and the situation still requires all the British abilities in strategy and generalship. The British armies are holding good lines, and the blackest shadows are beginning to lift.

GERMANS PRESS ON, BERLIN REPORTS

Continued from Page One.

of the Germans. Hot fighting developed for the possession of Combles and the heights situated to the west. The enemy was defeated, attacks by English cavalry breaking down. We are now standing to the north of the Somme and in the middle of the former Somme battlefield.

The German Crown Prince, with the army of General von Hutier, has forced a passage across the Somme below Ham. His victorious troops have in bitter fighting mounted the heights to the west of the Somme. Violent counterattacks by the British infantry and cavalry broke down with sanguinary losses. The town of Nesle was taken by storm in the evening.

Between the Somme and the Oise the troops which penetrated across the Crozat Canal late in the evening of March 23 have taken by storm strongly fortified and stubbornly defended positions.

Again Reports Us in Battle.

On the west bank of the canal, in hot fighting, British, French, and American troops were thrown back through the pathless wooded country via La Neuville and Villequier-Aumont. The attack continued yesterday, and French infantry and cavalry divisions which were brought forward for a counter-thrust were thrown back with sanguinary losses. The relentless pursuit by General von Conta and General von Gayle pressed after the retiring enemy. Guiscard and Chauny were captured.

The losses of the enemy in killed and wounded are unusually heavy. The booty which has fallen into our hands since March 21, the amount of which is tremendous, cannot yet be estimated.

It has been ascertained that more than 45,000 prisoners have been taken. The number of guns captured is largely in excess of 800. We have taken thousands of machine guns, tremendous quantities of munitions and implements of war, and great stores of supplies and clothing equipment.

Kaiser Visits Peronne?

LONDON, March 25.—Emperor William and Field Marshal von Hindenburg visited Peronne on Sunday evening, according to Berlin advices forwarded from Amsterdam by Exchange Telegraph.

The German losses in the battle at Bapaume are described as "comparatively heavy."

Another dispatch from Amsterdam says that Emperor William at German main headquarters on Sunday, according to official announcement at Berlin, conferred the Iron Cross with gold rays on Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross on General von Ludendorff. The Emperor also gave decorations to departmental chiefs, along with a signed photograph with the date of the battle, March 21-23.

The war correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, according to an Amsterdam dispatch, reports that Field Marshal von Hindenburg remarked after the opening battle:

"The thing is over. We have begun to move. The first act is ended."

GENEVA, March 24.—Some doubt has been expressed in the Entente press recently as to whether Austria was really taking an active part in the Western offensive. Vienna papers clear up this point, by stating that the Austrian Emperor has just returned to Vienna after visiting Austrian troops on the Flanders front.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Many batteries of artillery of large calibre are being transferred by the Austrians from the Russian front to the Belgian front, according to official Italian dispatches reaching here. These say that "it appears that the Austrians are chiefly represented by artillery on the Franco-British front."

LIKE THE OFFENSIVE OF 1914.

So Says a German Correspondent, Who Says British Leaders Failed.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—Describing the first day of the battle on the western front, the correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung says that the British artillery was held with "uncanny precision," and its counterefforts became ever fainter and less systematic.

"The British strewed their shells without system over the wide zone of attack," he adds. "Our guns, supported by cannon and howitzers of our Austro-Hungarian allies, had cleared the way for the infantry. The German storming troops swung over the ramparts punctual to the minute, which had been fixed weeks ago, and made a great push into the enemy territory on the same ground over which the von Hindenburg retreat took place a year ago.

"The attack westward now went forward with the old élan and offensive spirit of 1914. Our battalions stormed over the ground and broke the enemy resistance along the entire line. It is declared unanimously that the British fought bravely, but their leadership was not equal to the mighty blow. By evening the British front had been pushed back on the whole broad battlefield.

"A thick mist during the morning hours considerably disturbed our operations. Curtains of mist gathered so thickly that the men serving the field artillery could hardly see their horses. The batteries had to take their new objectives under fire without direct observation, and the infantry laboriously had to win positions and sectors in the fog and without any methodical artillery preparation."

PRAISE BRITISH GUNNERS.

German Correspondents Tell How Foe Stuck to Their Posts.

LONDON, March 25.—The British in their retreat defended every hill, ridge and fortification with the greatest stubbornness, messages from German war correspondents on the western front say, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

The British artillery, it is added, splendidly sacrificed itself in covering the retreat, the batteries only breaking up when the German storming troops arrived within a hundred yards of the positions.

The British gunners then fired their last ammunition and retired.

SAYS WE FILL FRENCH ARMY.

German Paper Thinks That Is Our Troops' Function.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 25.—The Frankfurter Zeitung asserts that it learns from Switzerland that American help is assuming more and more the aspect of filling in the French Army, and that even on the section of the American front northwest of Toul they are interspersed with the French troops.

The German papers are laying special stress on the fact that Austro-Hungarian artillery is taking part in the fight against the British and French.

PRAYER FOR BRITISH VICTORY.

Archbishop of Canterbury Urges Intercession in Holy Week.

LONDON, March 25.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued to the nation a special appeal for prayer for victory during Holy Week. His appeal says:

"Let this week send us hourly to our knees. * * * To our living Lord, in time and in eternity, we commit with unfaltering hope the brave men whom in love and trust we have sent forth."

"ADOPTED" TOWNS IN PERIL.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Some of the French towns "adopted" by American cities for restoration are in the line of the German offensive, and whatever good work has been done thus far may be destroyed.

Noyon, "adopted" by Washington, D. C., where philanthropic citizens pledged themselves to raise money to put roofs over the heads of the returning peasants, after the Germans had been driven out last year, is on the edge of the present fighting lines on the British right flank.

Tilloloy, for the restoration of which the Daughters of the American Revolution had pledged themselves to raise $51,000, lies a little more than twelve miles southwest of Nesle.

HENRY OF REUSS KILLED.

Head of Younger Branch of the Family Falls in Battle.

LONDON, March 25.—Prince Henry of Reuss, head of the younger branch of the Reuss family, has been killed in the fighting on the western front, according to a Central News dispatch quoting advices received from Berlin.

Prince Henry XXVII., head of the younger branch of the House of Reuss, was born in 1858, and succeeded his father as head of the principality upon the latter's death in 1913.

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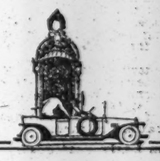

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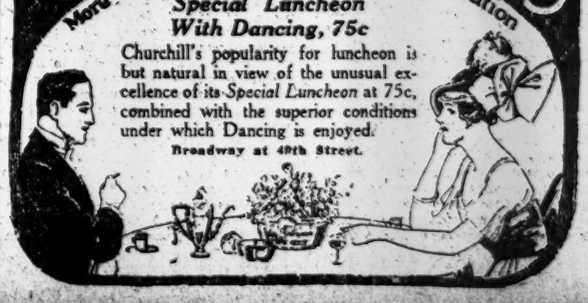

LONG-RANGE FIRING ON PARIS CONTINUES

Shells from German Big Gun Fall at Intervals, Exciting Little Notice.

MAY BE USING TWO GUNS

One Observer Thinks Germans Have a Battery of Them—Speedy Silencing Is Predicted.

PARIS, March 25.—The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed at 6:30 o'clock this morning, but was interrupted after the second shot.

After a brief interval two more shots were fired. The bombardment was again suspended at 9:10 o'clock.

As was the case yesterday, the people did not take to shelters. Cellars which were filled on Saturday remained empty this morning. Little interest was shown in the bombardment.

Soon after they were awakened by the first shot, the people were brought to their windows by the rattling of drums. Policemen circulated through each quarter of the city, introducing the new system of alarm, which is distinguished from the alarm in the case of air raids. The police came in for a great amount of chaffing, the people being greatly amused at their lack of proficiency with the drumsticks. This appeared to mark their limit of interest in the bombardment.

Work was resumed under normal conditions. All the transportation lines were running. The streets were full of people whose sole subject of conversation was the new battle of the Somme, which is generally compared with Verdun.

At Least Two Guns Firing?

Twenty-four shells reached Paris on Saturday, and twenty-seven yesterday. The interval between shots was reduced from fifteen or twenty minutes on Saturday to an average of nine minutes yesterday.

On two occasions there was an interval of only one or two minutes. Shells fell at 9:15 and 9:16 o'clock, and at 9:45 and 9:47. This was accepted as confirming the theory that at least two guns were firing.

The time of flight of the shells is estimated at ten minutes, at the least; the curve traversed at 120 miles, and the maximum height attained at fifteen miles.

It is to be hoped that the gun which shelled Paris will very soon be silenced, says the Figaro, which gives the following quotation from a man who is said to be in a position to know:

"The 380-millimeter gun which bombarded Dunkirk two years ago from a distance of twenty-five miles was located by our airplanes and soon put out of action. The same methods will be adopted with regard to the 240-millimeter gun which has been bombarding Paris for the last two days. Since Saturday our airplanes have been looking for it, and the fact that it stopped firing is due, perhaps, to their arrival. It will not be long before the gun is definitely placed; then its career will soon be over."

The military authorities, according to another morning newspaper, are convinced that the Germans are using two new guns, while Richard Arapu, the military expert of l'Oeuvre, believes there is a whole battery of them.

Air Raid Alarm Early Yesterday.

Another air raid alarm was sounded soon after 1 o'clock this morning. After three-quarters of an hour firemen's bugles and church bells announced that all was clear, and the Parisians were able to return to their beds.

An American corporal of marines was struck in the chest by a splinter of one of the first shells which fell during Saturday's bombardment of Paris by the Germans. He was wounded seriously, but his life was probably saved by the deflection of the splinter by a cigarette case. So far as has been reported he is the only American victim of the bombardment.

The Matin says that one of the shells fired in the direction of Paris yesterday struck a church in the suburbs. Several of the persons who were attending a Palm Sunday service were killed.

Berlin Again Records Shelling.

BERLIN, March 25, (via London.)—In the report describing the operations on the west front yesterday, the War office announced today:

"In the evening we bombarded the fortress of Paris with long-range guns."

BIG GUNS CAN'T SPOIL PALM SUNDAY IN PARIS

German "Crashing Christophers" Are Taken Less Seriously Than Airplane Raids.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 24, (Delayed.)—Notwithstanding what the British Tommy calls "a crashing Christopher No. 2" hurled nearly 100 miles and exploding every quarter of an hour in Paris, today is about like other Palm Sundays here.

I met Count de Salis, the British Minister to the Vatican, in the Rue de la Paix a few minutes ago. He was returning from the Madeleine, where he had attended service, and said that there had been no excitement among the large congregation, although the exploding shells were distinctly audible. While we talked a little girl carrying six or eight loaves of bread in an affectionate embrace stopped to hear the news.

The impression prevails that the long-range bombardment is part of the characteristic German policy in starting an offensive. Germany believes that she can break the civilian morale and expects Paris to go to pieces under the strain. As a matter of fact, the cannonade is less fearsome than air-raiding. It is always possible to find safety, because the shells can come only from a known direction. Also they do much less damage than air bombs. The percentage of killed to wounded is small. I hear of no panic among the population, and the people I meet count themselves lucky to have such a spectacular siege.

In British circles the great offensive is taken with quiet gravity. There is no thought of Germans breaking through, but deep sorrow at the sacrifice of the noble fellows who are fighting in this Armageddon.

Normal, Despite Bombardment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 24, (Delayed.)—Under the most amazing of this war's miracles, a bombardment from a gun eighty miles away, Paris is normal this morning. As yesterday, the first shells began falling at breakfast time, but today there is life in the streets, the newspaper kiosks display the morning editions; servants and housewives are hurrying to market or to the shops, which, though their shuters are up, are open as usual.

On the boulevards and throughout the city there is a Sunday morning crowd, dressed in its best, strolling quietly along as if the explosions that came, regularly as clockwork, every fifteen minutes from all parts of the city, with a muffled roar in the distance and a loud, rumbling below when the shell falls closer, were only practice firing at the surrounding forts.

If one were to lay a finger on the most noticeable effect of the bombardment it would seem to be in a certain holiday atmosphere that was perceptible yesterday and persists today. It is an extraordinary thing to say, but it is the truth. For instance, yesterday the stenographers and female employes generally resorted to the cellars, according to official instructions, when the alarm sounded, but as time passed they sallied forth into the streets, and mostly never came back to work. It was so this morning. The Paris midinettes are characteristically irrepressible, and the expression, "A holiday crowd," was the only one which fitly described the streets yesterday afternoon. After the first shock of surprise is past the French temperament reacts to exhilaration in the face of danger, and there is surprisingly little comment beyond an angry, "Ah, those d——d boches."

To say that the business and the life of the city are not disorganized is absurd, but the greater part of the disorganization is due to the stoppage of the public services, the subway in part, and the surface cars, in accordance with the rules for air raids, which have not yet been sufficiently modified. Those who are leaving the city are families with children, not on account of the danger, but because the schools are all shut.

It is only in face of such an attack that one realizes how Paris has grown used to war. In the city's population today there is a very large proportion of people who have been under fire or in grave danger at some time in the past four years. One might almost say that the soldiers on leave have a noticeable strut as they walk along the boulevards. One hears women say proudly, "Oh, it was far worse than this at Epernay," or at Rheims or Nancy, and old people refer with pride to their recollections of the bombardment of 1871.

Even where the shells fall there are no crowds, nor is there any great show of interest. There is general confidence that the gun will be put out of action very soon. It is supposed to be located on the wooded heights of St. Gobain, north of Soissons, and the fact that it doesn't fire at night, when the flash would betray its location, shows that the enemy realizes the need for concealment. Long range guns that shelled Nancy and Dunkirk were located and blown to pieces by French airmen within a brief period, and there is no reason to suppose that the case will be different now.

One thing at least can be said with conviction: This latest example of German frightfulness has not succeeded in frightening Paris.

BIG GUN HAS KILLED TEN.

About 15 Wounded in Paris, According to Sharp's Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—What is regarded as official confirmation of the reported bombardment of Paris by a German long-range gun, supposed to be in the Forest of St. Gobain, was received by the State Department today.

Ambassador Sharp transmitted to the department the following official statement, which appeared in the Paris press on the evening of March 23:

"The enemy has fired on Paris with a long-distance gun since 8 A. M. this morning every quarter of an hour, and forty shells have reached the capital and suburbs. There are ten dead and about fifteen wounded."

The transmission by the Ambassador of this official announcement is accepted as disposing of the doubt that existed as to the long-range bombardment of Paris. Airplanes were seen hovering over Paris the day of the first attack, and it was the theory of some that they might have dropped the 240-millimeter shells.

It was learned tonight that the official view in Paris was that those airplanes, which were seen at a great height over Paris on Saturday, were there for observation purposes and to report the effect of the firing of the big gun.

COULD SHOOT 59 MILES.

Our Guns Could Do So, Says Munroe, with the Right Recoil Carriages.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—Colonel J. E. Munroe, Commandant of the Watervliet Arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., where the largest pieces of ordnance for the United States Government are constructed, said tonight that America had guns capable of hurling a 16-inch shell fifty-nine miles if some sort of carriage could be invented which would allow an elevation of forty-five degrees and still withstand the shock of the tremendous recoil. The 16-inch guns now in commission at one or two of the coast forts, according to Colonel Munroe, are mounted on carriages which permit an elevation of only twelve degrees and have a range of about twenty-one miles.

"It would be comparatively easy for us to manufacture a gun which would shoot fifty-nine miles," said the Colonel. "In fact, there are several in commission that could throw a shell that distance if we had a carriage on which they could be elevated forty-five degrees. The trouble is, no one in the United States has ever devised a carriage that would permit that degree of elevation and survive the shock of the discharge.

"Personally, I do not think it would be worth much to us to have such a carriage, for its cost would be tremendous, and the damage a gun would be likely to do at such a distance would be entirely out of proportion to the cost. Remember, American coast defense guns have all been constructed with the idea of defense against ships, not cities, and the chances of hitting a ship fifty miles away would be negligible."

SUGGESTED 49-MILE RANGE.

Col. Ingalls, U. S. A., Discussed Its Possibility 20 Years Ago.

Twenty years ago Colonel James Monroe Ingalls, an authority on ordnance and ballistics in the United States Army, calculated that the proposed ten-inch Brown gun, if fired at the proper degree of elevation, would carry for forty-nine miles. His statement is contained in an article in The Scientific American of March 23, which was printed before the news of the long-range bombardment of Paris had arrived. The theories of Colonel Ingalls are mentioned incidentally in an argument that the present proving grounds for big guns in this country are entirely inadequate, and that a large area should be set aside for the purpose of testing thoroughly the possibilities of American heavy artillery.

Colonel Ingalls founded the Department of Ballistics at the United States Artillery School at Fort Monroe in 1882 and is the author of numerous books on gunnery. He retired in 1901 and is now living, at the age of 81 years, in Providence, R. I. The editorial in The Scientific American says:

"Some twenty years ago Brown, of Brown wire gun fame, showed the writer a letter from Colonel Ingalls containing his calculations of the ballistics of a proposed ten-inch Brown rifle, designed to fire a 600-pound shell with a muzzle velocity of 4,000 feet per second. Colonel Ingalls found, among other things, (we are quoting from memory,) that, if the desired velocity could be attained, and the guns were fired with 43½ degrees of elevation, the shell would rise eighteen miles into the air, and that it would fall to earth forty-nine miles from the gun.

"The Colonel explained that this enormous theoretical range was due to the fact that the high initial velocity of the shell carried it swiftly and with very high remaining velocity into the upper rarefied strata of air, where the retardation by the air and consequent loss of velocity by the shell were proportionately far less than in the lower and denser strata of the earth's surface.

"It is needless to say that this particular gun was never adopted, and this for the very good reason, among others, that no powder existed at that day—nor in the present day, for that matter—that would not have destroyed the accuracy-life of the gun (under the pressure and heat of 4,000-foot seconds velocity) in a very few rounds."

SAYS ENGLAND WILL SUFFER.

London Times Predicts a Long-Range German Bombardment.

LONDON, March 25.—The Times today advises the British people to take seriously the long-range gun which has bombarded Paris, and adds:

"We may be quite certain that our own inviolate shores will soon learn what the new gun can do."

ONLY MILD EXCITEMENT IN PARIS AIR RAIDS

Annoyance, but No Panic, Aroused by Friday Night and Saturday Attacks.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 23, (Delayed.)—Paris was out en fête to receive the Gothas this morning. As if to give another touch of variety, a grenade explosion was audible now and then at the scene of the late disaster at Courneuve, where they were cleaning up the ruins.

Last night there was considerable excitement following the alarm, but this morning there was more of a picnic spirit. As I write, at 10:30, at the Matin office, there is an explosion as of a bomb around the corner. Through the open window I see people on the roofs across the boulevard scanning the cloudless Springlike skies.

At the Ritz and other hotels many guests assembled downstairs, but there was not the slightest panic.

I walked through the Rue de la Paix with Ridgely Carter and found the Place de l'Opéra crowded, everybody looking up as if watching some astronomical phenomenon. Many taxis were standing in rank in the Boulevard des Italiens, but the chauffeurs had all left them to join the gazers in the square.

Paris is puzzled as the air raid proceeds. The occasional explosion of a bomb makes the town aware of the continued presence of Gothas, but the affair is quite casual and lacking in violence. Walking from THE NEW YORK TIMES office at noon I met crowds of Americans, including several former members of THE TIMES staff, now in service. Many soldiers were sitting in the sunshine in front of the cafés enjoying the show, which was practically harmless from the point of view of a man from the trenches.

When I reached the Ritz I met an American woman, who was furious. "The boche has no manners," she said. "Fancy waking people at such an unearthly hour for such a stupid performance! Why don't they do something or fly back home?"

An officer standing near ventured the opinion that the Germans were trying to keep the nerves of the Parisians on edge.

Paris Angry at Interrupted Meals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 23, (Delayed.)—Paris had a new sensation today, when a German air raid marred a beautiful Spring morning after a night disturbed by an attempted raid. The awakening city was shaking off the morning mist when the bugles sounded the raid alarm, and in a few minutes the guns which had beaten off the raiders last night began to boom, and the business life of the capital came to a halt.

Part of Paris went to the cellars and public shelters, but most of Paris crowded to corners and doorways to catch a glimpse of the enemy fliers earning for the Kaiser the most sincere ill will Parisians have had for the last three years. Night raids were bad enough, but this new business, with its threat to ruin breakfast and luncheon, is taken as little less than a tragedy.

This was how Paris felt as it waited for the bugle telling that the raid was over. Now and then an airplane could be seen, followed by others, but most of them were French fighters.

To a New Yorker there was peculiar interest in drawing a possible parallel when 500 persons, mostly women, scattered as a bomb dropped too near them. In a few moments they would be back again, just waiting for the raid to be over.

So different from the attitude of Americans in a similar case was that of the French. It was easy to imagine a raid on New York bringing thousands of inquiries to Police Headquarters and the newspaper offices, asking what damage had been done. Not so with the French. If the Government tells them what has happened throughout the city, or if the Government doesn't, they take it the same way. For three hours the thousands on the boulevards heard the muffled roar of an occasional bomb, paused for a moment, and then went on, grateful that it was no closer. The crowds were more than usually large, because just after the raid started the banks and most of the business houses closed their doors.

PARIS SINGS AS BOMBS FALL.

City Makes a Holiday to the Refrain "They Shall Not Pass!"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 24, (Delayed.)—It was a new experience for me in August, 1914, after several years' residence in Paris, when I saw a British Tommy in the Avenue de l'Opera kneel and begin potting away at the first German airplane that dared to drop bombs on Paris. I have lived through many bombardments of Paris since, but this morning's experience of a daylight raid beats them all. I am a commuter, and the first sign that a raid was in progress came when I arrived at the St. Lazare Station this morning at 9 o'clock and saw a fire engine dashing along the street outside the station trumpeting the alarm. The little typewriters and shopgirls scattered instantly in every direction, like trout in a country stream, making for the nearest cellar.

"Bang!" went a bomb overhead, and in a moment the street was clear. "Boom!" came the dull report of an anti-aircraft gun on the outskirts of the city. "Crack!" went something in the air above us.

The omnibus and subway services stopped dead. Tradesmen were hastily pulling down their shutters on every side in the hope of saving their window glass in the event of an explosion. It was the very worst time of day for a raid, and the business life of the city was tied up instantly. Thousands never reached their places of business at all.

More trains arrived, and more people poured into the streets. Everybody gazed into the flawlessly clear, sunny, blue sky, where not a sign of an airplane or anything else broke the surface. "Crack!" went another bomb, and the people vanished from the streets. "Boom! Boom!" went the anti-aircraft guns. It was evident that the enemy airplanes were having a nerve-racking time of it.

I walked down the Rue Auber toward the Grand Boulevards and THE NEW YORK TIMES office. At the door three or four people were talking. "Will you go down into the cellar?" some one asked. The entrance of the cellar yawned invitingly just inside the street door. "Crack!" went another bomb. "Boom!" went another gun. Three more people arrived at a trot and hastily dived into the cellar.

There was a pause for several minutes while I watched from the doorway. The boulevard was deserted. An omnibus from which the driver, conductor, and passengers had disappeared stood in a side street.

Then, just before 10 o'clock, Paris began to live again. People streamed out of the cellars in every street and heads began to line the balconies, gazing upward. Little parties of American, French, and British soldiers began to appear on the boulevards, sauntering carelessly along.

"Crack!" went another bomb, and "Boom! Boom!" tolled the French guns. Three men and two women clambered into the deserted motor bus, expecting it to start. An hour and a half later I saw it again, and the same people were still waiting for it to start. Parties gathered at the door of every house, and a little later women began to appear again in the streets.

"Boom! Boom! Crack!"

Meanwhile the boulevards got more and more crowded with merry young people. Suddenly some 200 new conscripts, most of them wearing big, bright green ties and broad hat bands of the same violent color, appeared, marching single file along the pavement, every man singing at the top of his lungs. "Ne passeront pas! Ne passeront pas!" ["They shall not pass!"] was the burden of their song as the long file passed up the boulevard; and the windows and balconies repeated the words and shouted, "Vive la France! Vive la classe de 1919!" as the young soldiers of next year's contingent went by.

A funeral, with the coffin covered with flowers and a long train of mourners, passed along the Boulevard, and every man's hat came off automatically.

"Crack!" went another bomb, and "Boom! Boom!" went the French guns, and the crowd yelled its defiance as it gazed into the empty sky.

The traffic became more or less normal between 10 and 11, but the shops remained obstinately closed, and the working class prepared to take a holiday.

Spring is in the air, and every man, woman, and child in Paris is firmly convinced of coming victory. Not all the bombs the Germans possess can disturb the serene confidence of the most wonderful city in the world.

LONDON COUNTS ON BIG COUNTERBLOW

Continued from Page One.

through thick and thin are wisdom in everybody's sight today.

"Meanwhile the nation must, as we feel sure it will, show a morale equal to that of our magnificent soldiers. It must support every proposal put forward by the Government to enable us to restore the balance in the west, and in particular it must accept every sacrifice necessary to enable us to furnish drafts and keep our sorely tried and outnumbered units up to fighting strength."

LONDON, March 25.—The tenor of all newspaper comment today on the great battle in France is that the hour is one for courage and standing firm at home, as much as at the front. The writers agree that this is a time when all political questions and all differences of opinion over the management of the war must be forgotten.

The Standard says that the line has been withdrawn and may have to go back further, but that it is still intact.

"It is some advantage at least," it continues, "to have the cold truth. There can be no more illusion about a clean peace. The whole German nation now scents its prey, and plunder is solid behind Kaiserism. Even the most deluded must now see what a victory of militarism would mean.

"A people that can be thrown to the slaughter like the German people, as submissive to its own rulers as it is ferocious to its enemies, is too terrible an engine of oppression to be left operative."

"The ultimate object of this rapid and intent enemy advance is clearly the great strategic point of Amiens," says The Times, "and, though it is still remote, the situation is sufficiently serious to warrant a contemplation of this catastrophe. The fall of Amiens might have threefold consequences. It would bring the enemy to a point from which to threaten our northern line, it would assist them to strike at the Channel ports, and it would endanger seriously the safety of Paris.

Sees No Weakening.

"Assuming that the German losses are at least 150,000, the enemy has sustained a reverse, for he has not obtained a strategical success directly conducing to a decision, while he has lost 8 or 10 per cent. of his effectives without similarly lowering the efficiency of the Allies.

"This matter is of the greatest importance, for Germany at present is at the critical moment when the manpower pendulum is swinging in favor of the Allies. No weakness at the Anglo-French junction has yet been disclosed and the tasks before the enemy in the next days of the battle is more formidable than that already accomplished."

That Great Britain failed to make a greater concentration of men on the western front is deplored by The Morning Post, which urges that conscription be put into effect in Ireland to fill the gap.

"This great battle," it says, "teaches us all the vital nature of the western front. It is here that the war is being decided. What would we give now for all those glorious legions we have sent to the ends of the earth at the behest of our amateurs in strategy? Even the dazzling glories of Jerusalem fade into insignificance in the light of this conflict on the Somme.

"We have all along urged that the western is the decisive front. The skill of our Generals and the steadiness of our men are now barely enabling our armies to hold their own against this tremendous assault which our commanders had foreseen. The most urgent need is for men upon the western front. They must be got if our army and our country are to be saved. And to get them one measure above all others is needful. We must apply the National Service act to Ireland. When we do that our Government will rest its further claims upon this country upon a rock of justice as well as of necessity."

Retiring in Good Order.

The Manchester Guardian says that a significant feature of the situation on the battlefront is that after three days' fighting the enemy claims only 5,000 prisoners more than after the second day, which means that the British withdrawal after the rupture of the front west of St. Quentin was made in excellent order. The newspaper regards this as a good omen for the future.

"A retreating fight, as every one knows since Mons and Verdun," says The Guardian, "can be a real success if the intentions of the enemy are defeated and the integrity of the front is preserved. In the present case there is no doubt that the Germans, although they have covered a great deal of ground, have failed in the main purpose of every offensive, which is to annihilate or capture large contingents of the opposing forces. It is apparent, also, that, while breaking through our fortified lines, they have at no time succeeded in breaking the living line of our defense."

The newspaper thinks that, although ground may have been lost, the result of the battle in all other respects may turn out to be a defeat for the enemy.

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or when regular work is arduous your strength should be promptly augmented with

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ARREST KARL MUCK AS AN ENEMY ALIEN

Federal Authorities in Boston May Prefer Charges Under the Criminal Code.

CLAIMED SWISS CITIZENSHIP

Conductor Spends Night in a Cell—Asked for Passports to Europe Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 25.—Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was arrested just before midnight tonight by agents of the Department of Justice and Boston policemen, under the President's alian enemy proclamation, and taken to Station 16, where he spent the night.

Federal officers were early in the evening sent to Dr. Muck's residence at 50 Fenway, but he was not at home. He returned a little after 11 o'clock and was greatly surprised when told that he was under arrest, but he submitted quietly and accompanied the officers to the station house and was locked in a cell.

The arrest of Dr. Muck was ordered by United States District Attorney Thomas J. Boynton, after a series of consultations with Judge Dewey, Assistant District Attorney of alien matters for Massacusetts; and, although he was taken into custody as an alien enemy, under the President's proclamation, it is believed that charges will be brought against him for violation of the Federal criminal code.

Dr. Muck had been preparing all Winter and was to conduct tomorrow evening Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew," with orchestra, a chorus of 400, a boy choir of eighty, and a soloist—a most ambitious production, for which he has restored the original score at the cost of much labor.

Dr. Muck, while claiming to be a citizen of the Swiss Republic, was born in Bavaria in 1859, before the foundation of the German Empire. And under the interpretation of the President's proclamation, as given here, any man born in Germany before the empire was established is amenable to the regulations under that document. Hence it is under this proclamation that Dr. Muck was apprehended and jailed by the United States authorities.

Dr. Muck's father, Federal agents have ascertained, removed to Switzerland in 1867 and there became naturalized. No warrant was issued for his arrest, for none was needed. He is simply held by the Boston police for the Federal Government.

Assistant United States District Attorney Dewey remained in his office at the Federal Building for hours waiting to get word that the orchestra leader had been taken. That he had no suspicion that he was wanted was evident. It became known this evening that only today his representative called at the Federal Building to obtain passports for him and his wife to go to Europe.

Mrs. Muck was informed of her husband's arrest by Charles A. Ellis, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who told her that Dr. Muck had been detained on a trivial charge, and that he would probably be released within an hour. She had gone to Symphony Hall to attend the rehearsal.

"My husband's arrest is preposterous," Mrs. Muck said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at her home. "I have no knowledge of what the charge could be, and I am sure it will prove to be a farce. I know he will be released right away, for Mr. Ellis told me so."

Mrs. Muck spoke with a marked German accent and appeared very much disturbed over the action by the authorities. She refused to believe that they could bring any charges against her husband.

Refusal to Play National Anthem.

The agitation against Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, started in Providence, R. I., on Oct. 30, when he was accused of refusing a request to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" at a concert given by the orchestra. The Rhode Island Council of Defense the following day adopted resolutions condemning him "for his deliberate by insulting attitude" in refusing to play "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Dr. Muck has maintained silence regarding this incident from the beginning, but Major Henry Lee Higginson, the founder of the orchestra, has repeatedly asserted that Dr. Muck did not refuse to play the anthem, but that he (Major Higginson) on that occasion refused to change the program to include the anthem.

A demand for the internment of Dr. Muck was made a few days later by the American Defense Society and other organizations on the ground that he was a dangerous alien enemy. Dr. Muck's answer was that he was a Swiss citizen.

When Dr. Muck conducted in this city under police guard on March 14, the management of the orchestra made public a document purporting to be a certificate of citizenship, given him by the town of Nuehelm, in the Canton of Zug, in Switzerland, on March 4, 1881, soon after his twenty-first birthday. His father, a Bavarian, according to this document, settled there and became naturalized when Karl Muck was 6 years old.

The certificate was as follows:

We, the President and Council of the community (or town) of Neuheim, in the Canton of Zug, do hereby certify that the bearer of this document, Karl Muck, single, born Nov. 22, 1858, be (is) our citizen and we recognize him as such at all times.

By virtue of which we give the definite assurance that the above-mentioned citizen shall at any time and under all circumstances be received by our community.

Given at Neuheim on the 4th day of March, 1881.

The President,
KLEMENS ZUERCHER.
In the name of the Town Council.
C. JOS. STAUB.

With the best recommendation to all authorities and their respective protection, the genuineness of the foregoing signature is acknowledged.

Chancellory of the Canton of Am. Zug.

By the Chancellor, A. WEBER.
Zug, March 15, 1881.

In his statement made in this city defending Dr. Muck, Major Higginson said:

"I put the whole case before the United States legal authorities, and received their statement that there was nothing against any member of the orchestra, including Dr. Muck. Later, I went to the Department of Justice in Washington, where the whole case had been stated clearly, and on Dec. 7 received leave to play anywhere in the United States except in the District of Columbia, being barred from that place by a recent law with regard to aliens, there being some aliens in the orchestra."

Dr. Muck was formerly the conductor of the Kaiser's Royal Orchestra in Berlin, and in 1913 accepted an offer of $28,000 a year to come to this country and lead the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

HAVOC AT BRUGES BY BRITISH SEAPLANES

Eighteen German Aircraft Downed in Four Days of Raiding from Dunkirk.

LONDON, March 25.—The Admiralty announces that during offensive patrols carried out by naval machines from Dunkirk from March 21 to 24 ten enemy machines were destroyed and seven were brought down out of control. A hostile balloon was brought down in flames. The statement continues:

Three bombing raids were carried out on the Bruges dock, and many direct hits were obtained. Bombs were seen to burst close to destroyers. Several torpedo boats, a destroyer, and an armed trawler were attacked. One of our airplanes was forced to land in the sea. The pilot was picked up by a French destroyer. All the other machines returned safely.

TALK OF TEUTON CORPS FORMED IN SIBERIA

Harbin Hears One Is Being Organized of German and Austrian War Prisoners.

HARBIN, March 18, (Associated Press.)—Russian and German soldiers in Siberia are organizing an army corps composed of one exclusively Russian division and another which will be two-thirds German and one-third Austrian, according to reports reaching official quarters at Irkutsk. Four thousand Cossacks are said to have joined 10,000 Germans, the combined force being expected to go to Irkutsk.

L. S. Gray, an American business man at Omsk, reports that 1,000 prisoners, with machine guns, airplanes, motorcycles, armored cars, and ammunition, have been concentrated at Tomsk. At Krasnoyarsk a passport bureau has been established and is supplying to Austrian soldiers credentials under Russian names. Germans are guarding 10,000 rifles in the arsenal at Irkutsk. All these movements, according to information reaching here, are parts of a plan to mobilize along the frontier and oppose any advance by foreign troops.

President Wilson's message to the All-Russian Congress at Moscow has been received with enthusiasm in Siberia. There is much speculation as to whether his remark about the inability of America to give help referred to Siberia. The press as a whole interprets the message as a guarantee of Russia's integrity against all outsiders.

Size 360x180
11 stories

Speeding up the Navy Warehouse

Here's how the big Navy Warehouse looked on July 5th. 3800 concrete piles were driven; foundations finished, and three floors concreted—all in 2 months. The Government occupied part in October, rest in November—six weeks before Turner promised.

Turner Construction Company.

17 OF MANLEY'S MEN REPORTED MISSING

Sims Also Cables That Seventeen Are Dead as Result of Explosion on Destroyer.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Vice Admiral Sims cabled the Navy Department today that seventeen men are missing from the American destroyer Manley in addition to the seventeen dead as the result of the destroyer's recent collision with a British warship and the consequent explosion of a depth bomb on board. Of the dead, Lieut. Commander Richard McCall Elliott and fourteen enlisted men have been identified. Six men were seriously injured and sixteen slightly hurt.

The following names of the dead, in addition to those previously reported, were given in today's dispatch:

Dead.

BURKE, RICHARD, chief water tender, Chelsea, Mass.
CORCORAN, TIMOTHY M., seaman, Cambridge, Mass.
DREJA, NICHOLAS E., machinist's mate, 1,613 Eleton Avenue, Chicago.
HARTMAN, GEORGE C., electrician, Columbus, Neb.
KLAHRE, CHARLES H., machinist's mate, Akron, Ohio.
MILLER, WILLIAM HARRISON, boilermaker, Portsmouth, Ohio.
MITCHELL, EUGENE D., fireman, Frankfort, Ky.
SULLIVAN, EDWARD VINCENT, coppersmith, 102 Truxton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MANN, CLAUDE, oiler, 811 Columbia Street, Joliet, Ill.
WARD, CHARLIE, fireman, Rosedale, Kan.

Missing.

The following nineteen names include the seventeen missing and the two unidentified dead:

BREWER, EDWARD ELIAS, gunner's mate, Lynchburg, Ohio.
EDDS, WILLIAM W., fireman, Sherman, Texas.
FLEMING, ALLEN, Jr., seaman, Athens, Ga.
HARTMAN, LESTER O., fireman, Columbus, Neb.
HERDMAN, Albert Van N., coxswain, 4,052 Broadway, New York City.
ISHUM, EDWARD CLARK, fireman, Washington, Ind.
JOHNSON, ALBERT L., engineman, Worcester, Mass.
JONES, JULIUS ROBERT, fireman, Humble, Texas.
KURDT, MARTIN CHARLES, chief machinist's mate, Lindenhurst, N. Y.
LOBMEYER, HENRY FREDERICK, machinist's mate, Hartford.
LOWDER, JOHN DAVID, Jr., fireman, Lisbon, S. C.
MALEWITZ, JOSEPH WALTER, fireman, no address.
McGOWAN, MICHAEL FRANCIS, blacksmith, Staunton, Penn.
O'DONNELL, JOHN JOSEPH, seaman, Lowell, Mass.
ROSS, ALBERT ANDREW, seaman, Hingham, Mass.
ROZYNSKI, MARTIN, seaman, Toledo, Ohio.
SHAW, LAMORN, fireman, Brownsfield, Penn.
WATSON, RALPH C., engineman, 212 West 138th Street, New York City.
WOOD, WILLIAM H., gunner's mate, Santa Cruz, Cal.

AN IRISH PORT, March 23, (Delayed.)—Sixteen members of the crew of the United States destroyer Manley, on which a number of men were killed in consequence of a collision with a British warship, have been taken to an Irish port. There some of them have died of their injuries.

The work of extricating the bodies of those caught in the wrecked part of the vessel was begun yesterday.

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A BLUE patch in the dun-colored sky of neckwear monotony. With my "Tyrite" Four-in-Hand you can tie a spruce, symmetrical knot, even if your "fingers are all thumbs."

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$2.50

Would cost you $3.50 if we had to buy them now

ITALY holds the Piave and the palm for Grenadines. These beautiful scarves are a feast to look upon. Delicately embroidered figures in as delicate colors; figured stripes rainbowed across sombre grounds; plain moire stripes on different color grounds; fancy figure Surah silks striped with grenadine; new wicker weaves that are winners, and scores of others that we have neither space nor wit to describe.

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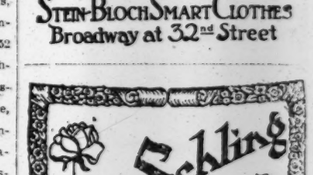

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535 7th Ave.
55th St. and B'way.
873 6th Ave.
60th St. and 3rd Ave.
17 East 59th St.
746 Madison Ave.
341 East 68th St.
77th and Cent. Pk. W.
*85th St. and Park Ave.
86th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
*Madison Ave. and 71st St.
2608 Broadway
104th St. and B'way.
*111th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
*308 West 122nd St.
15 East 125th St.
1569 Amsterdam Ave.
*550 West 155th St.
*174th St. and Wadsworth
*193 West 207th St.
*141st St. and Convent
*187th St. and B'way
*43rd St. and 5th Ave.
723 5th Ave.
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"You certainly have a fine old trade!" said a neighbor of ours wistfully the other day.

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But we have a fine new trade, too. And we are very proud of that, too.

Hundreds of new accounts have been added to our lists in the past year.

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Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

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Fine white Net, rows of tucks and ribbon, Valenciennes lace scallops and Venise banding—all combine to make this pretty Frock for girls of 6 to 16 years. Others at the same low price. $11.95.

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ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON AMERICAN FRONT

Our Gunners Shell St. Baussant and the Billets and Dumps North of Boqueteau.

FOE USES NEW GAS BOMB

Dropped by Airplane, It Bursts in Midair—Valuable Papers Are Found on Enemy Dead.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 24, (Associated Press.)—American artillery on the Toul sector continued today to shell effectively enemy first, line and communication trenches, the town of St. Baussant, and billets and dumps north of Boqueteau. Many of the American shells have fallen in the German trenches, and the first two lines in at least one place have been virtually abandoned.

One American patrol freely inspected this point in the enemy line without molestation last night and this morning, and remained there several hours. There have been no contacts between the infantry in the last twenty-four hours.

For the third successive day German artillery today bombarded heavily with gas shells a certain town within the American lines. The latest bombardment was made in two periods, each a half hour in duration. Many gas shells and a few high explosive shells fell on the American positions.

An enemy airplane early this morning cut off its engines at a great height over the American lines northwest of Toul and planed down. When close to the ground, it droped a quantity of bombs. Some were of a new variety, which explode in midair with a bluish red flash and give off a cloud of mustard gas. Being heavier than the air, the mustard gas quickly descended toward some of our battery positions and a road.

Gas Shell Bombardment.

After the machine disappeared, the German gas shell bombardment began. Another enemy airplane hovered over the town while the bombardment with gas shells was in progress.

The weather was especially suitable today for aerial work and the Germans took advantage of it. On one part of the sector fourteen enemy airplanes crossed between noon and 6 o'clock in the evening. Four friendly ones were over the American line in the same period. One group of seven enemy machines, apparently on a bombing expedition, was discovered at midnight and driven off by the rapid fire of American anti-aircraft guns.

An American patrol has brought in quantities of valuable papers from the bodies of five Germans killed in a shell hole by American artillery fire a few days ago. Among the papers taken from an elderly soldier was a letter from his daughter in Berlin saying:

"We are being told now that peace will surely come in July or August. Everybody was highly elated when the news of the Russian peace was received."

The entire American front, from Generals to privates, eagerly awaits news from the British front. All are confident that the Germans eventually will be defeated severely, even if they should strike hard at the outset. The German offensive is the sole topic of discussion on the American sector. Official communications are caught by wireless operators, and newspapers are circulating rapidly along the front.

Artillery Activity at Night.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 25, (Associated Press.)—On the Toul front there was considerable artillery activity during the night. American guns heavily shelled the German front line positions. Enemy batteries replied, using many gas shells. Later photographs were taken from airplanes of the damage inflicted by the Americans.

The Lieutenant who, as previously recorded, took a prisoner in a listening post in the Toul sector is from Charleston, S. C. He and all the men in the patrol have received ten days' leave in recognition of their services.

PERSHING DECORATES SURGEON WITH BRITISH

Lieut. H. R. Davies Receives D. S. C. for Performing Operation Under Fire in a Dugout.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 24, (Associated Press.)—Lieutenant H. R. Davies of the United States Army Medical Reserve, who is serving with the British Army, has received the Distinguished Service Cross, one of the four new American decorations for bravery.

Lieutenant Davies on Jan. 8 entered a dugout under continuous shellfire and remained there attending the occupants after it had been blown in. He performed an amputation operation and saved the life of a British soldier. He received the first medal conferred on any American serving with the British forces.

Five of the men whose names have been announced as recipients of the Distinguished Service Cross earned that distinction by their bravery in attacking a superior force on patrol.

These men, Sergeants Varner Hall and James G. West and Corporals Edgar H. Freeman, Amos Teske, and Homer Whited, all of the same infantry regiment, formed the patrol, which encountered an enemy patrol of ten men in No Man's Land on March 4. The Americans attacked the patrol and routed it and captured two of the Germans.

The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to Corporal Charles H. Burke, infantry. His citation reads:

"Severely wounded while patrolling, he refused to leave his platoon commander, who also was severely wounded. He stayed at his side during an intense bombardment and insisted on driving off an enemy patrol."

"17 E 44" MISLED OFFICER.

New York Man Thought Soldier Had Address on Chin Strap.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 17.—A brigade Adjutant—his home is in New York and he used to be a bond salesman—was walking through a front line trench the other day when he saw written on the chin strap of an infantryman's shrapnel helmet the inscription "17 E. 44." That meant just one thing to the brigade Adjutant—that here was somebody from home.

"What do you do at 17 East Forty-fourth Street? Live there?" asked the officer. "I used to live two blocks from there myself."

"Excuse me, Lieutenant," replied the "doughboy," "I am from Washington. What made you think I lived some place else?"

"Isn't that number on your chin strap your home address?" asked the Lieutenant, puzzled.

"Oh, that! That isn't an address," said the soldier, grinning, "that simply denotes my regiment, my company letter, and my number."

Pershing Reports Col. MacArthur Wounded; Only 13 Names on the Day's Casualty List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The casualty list reported by General Pershing today contained the names of only thirteen men, and was even smaller than that of yesterday, which was the smallest in weeks. There were no men killed in action, and only seven wounded. The list made the total casualties of the overseas army 2,125.

The only commissioned officer in today's list was Colonel Douglas MacArthur, who was recently unofficially reported as having been gassed, and who is now officially reported as severely wounded. How he was wounded is not disclosed, and this may refer back to the gassing.

Colonel MacArthur, who was Chief of Staff of the Rainbow Division, formerly was the War Department's censor in Washington. He recently was decorated for bravery.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported March 25.	Total.
Killed in action	166	0	166
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Killed by accident	154	0	154
Died of disease	727	3	730
Died, other causes	2	0	2
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Suicide	11	0	11
Unknown causes	14	1	15
Died of wounds	40	1	41
Executed	1	0	1
Civilians	7	0	7
Garsed	6	0	6
Total deaths	1,366	5	1,371
Wounded	687	8	695
Captured	22	0	22
Missing	37	0	37
Grand total	2,112	13	2,125

CASUALTIES REPORTED MARCH 25.

The casualties reported today are:

Died of Wounds—1.

KIRBY, JOHN T., private.

Died of Disease—3

PICKENS, FLETCHER, private; pneumonia.
WATSON, TOM, private; pneumonia.
LOWERY, WINTHROP S., private; rupture of liver.

Died of Cause Unknown—1.

ERICKSON, JOSEPH E., private.

Wounded—1.

MacARTHUR, DOUGLAS, Colonel.

Wounded Slightly—7.

THOMAS, OSCAR E., Corporal.
COLLINS, EDWARD J., private, first class.
HASTINGS, JAMES M., Corporal.
LEYSHOCK, JOHN, Corporal.
TOOHEY, HENRY, private.
TRENT, CHARLIE A., private.
WIDDIS, JOSEPH B., private.

WAR CROSS ON HIS COFFIN.

French Honor Heroic American Who Died at His Post of Duty.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 21, (Associated Press.)—The French commander of a division with which American troops are being trained today awarded the Cross of War to an American infantryman who two nights ago gave his life rather than abandon his post of duty. The War Cross was spiked to his coffin before burial.

Two infantrymen entered an abandoned trench to establish a snipers' post when they observed several Germans in the wire before the American trenches. Other Germans arrived. Then began an exchange of rifle fire, which resulted in a barrage from both sides. At the end of an hour the enemy gave up his attempt to enter the American lines and withdrew. Then it was discovered that one of the two Americans had been killed. There was plenty of cover within a few yards, but he remained at his post throughout the artillery battle.

SPIES AGAIN START RUMORS.

Rainbow Division and Old 69th Wiped Out in Their Reports.

One result of the great German drive has been to instill new life into the rumor monger who is aiding the German cause in this country. For several months this type of trouble-maker, who is listed as an important unit in the German spy organization, has been keeping quiet, but the news of the German successes has been too much for him, and rumors of disasters to American and allied troops, naval reverses, and the falling down of the American war program at home are again being heard on all sides.

The particular business of the German rumor monger appears to be to create the impression—and, as a result, the great fear—on the part of the American people that the American troops now fighting in France have met with a great reverse at the hands of the Germans, in which the famous Rainbow Division had been almost completely annihilated.

The old 69th Regiment of New York is in the Rainbow, and that regiment is featured in every rumor now being spread by the German agents. From several sources reports were received yesterday that a report was current that the 69th had been wiped out of existence by the Germans and that the Government was withholding the news from the families and friends of the men of that command.

It became known yesterday that more than 700 picked men of the New York Police Department have been assigned by Police Commissioner Enright to aid the Government in keeping watch on suspected enemy agents in this city. Police Inspector Underhill is said to be in command of the specially detailed men.

Supreme Court Justice Delehanty granted an injunction to attorneys for Frank J. Godsoll, the Frenchman under arrest in Washington, yesterday which enjoins Attorney General Lewis from inspecting various papers seized when Godsoll was arrested several weeks ago. Godsoll is charged by the French Government with having collected commissions on French Government war purchases while in the service of the French War Commission to the United States.

The "Marquis di Castillet," also known by his real name of Edmond Rousselot, pleaded guilty yesterday to the forgery of an American naval pass and theft of official United States stationery. Judge Julius M. Mayer, before whom he was arraigned, sentenced him to serve a term of twenty months in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

HASTEN TROOPS, GEN. WOOD URGES

Continued from Page One.

States, once in the conflict, would show much greater force. The allied nations, he said, had counted upon America for ample tonnage to make up for the submarine losses, and the failure to supply it had upset their calculations.

What America must do, General Wood declared, if she is to be of tangible help to the Allies, is to get anywhere from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 men in France as soon as it can be done. If there is available tonnage, enough men ought to be landed in France by the end of the year to swell America's forces to at least 2,000,000, said the General.

General Wood advocated having 5,000,000 men in training. There should be no hesitancy, he said, in calling out sufficient men immediately to reach that aggregate. The necessity for greatly augmented forces of Americans in the field in France, the General said, will grow until the war is won.

General Wood expressed high admiration for the National Army, and urged transporting it to France as fast as possible, whatever training is lacking to be given behind the French lines. The American soldier's training can profitably be rounded out on the other side, he told the committee.

Lack of American Airplanes.

Members of the committee were amazed when General Wood told them that not one American airplane was in use by the American forces in France. America has been supplying machines to England, but has not shipped any to her own men. The Germans have the ascendancy in the air over the American sector, the General said, the Americans being entirely dependent upon what machines the French are able to give them.

Associated Press dispatches from the American front telling of the freedom with which German airplanes flew over the American lines, owing to the lack of American airplanes with which to combat them, were confirmed by General Wood. The French fliers on both sides of the American sector have been protecting the American front against enemy airmen, the General said, but at times they are too busy elsewhere to afford adequate protection, with the result that the German airplanes have absolute freedom. At times he said the Germans flew so low that the Americans were able to fire at them with revolvers.

General Wood urged that America rush the work of building airplanes as one of the most essential features of its part in the war. He spoke of 1,000 American airmen being with the American forces, but with no machines of American make to fly.

In reply to questions put to him by the committee, General Wood said the new Liberty motor was regarded by experts in France as unsuited to combat machines. Its utility, the experts believe, according to the General, will be confined chiefly to machines used in bombing. He urged that parts of airplanes be shipped to France and airplanes made there.

General Wood declared that, although there were no American heavy guns or shells of any character to supply the American forces in France, the French and British were able to make up the deficiency. While advising that America ship guns and munitions to France, he said that no handicap would result to the American troops so long as France and Britain could keep up the supply, and they were able to do it indefinitely.

With a much greater American army in France, entailing increased demands for guns and ammunition, the General said, America would be called upon to furnish an appreciable part of her own ordnance. But for the immediate army and for the number of men apt to be in France in the next few months there are plenty French and British guns and shells.

American Morale Superb.

The General referred to the morale of the American troops as superb. The men have quickly adapted themselves to their new environment, he said, and make superior soldiers. They compare most favorably with the veteran French and British fighters.

In commenting upon the disappointment of the French and British over America's lack of preparedness, General Wood explained that they had thought America, with her vast resources, would give a powerful impetus to the allied fighting machine. America had been depended upon not only for ships, but airplanes, while it was believed that if men were needed they would be forthcoming. The Allies were surprised, he said, that it took the United States so long to get into her fighting stride.

Ships and more ships, the General said, were necessary to win the war. Tonnage is required not only to transport American troops, he said, but to convey their supplies, as well as supplies to the Allies.

General Wood gave confidential data to the committee bearing upon the necessity for ships and men. Asked by a member of the committee if he favored compulsory training for Americans between the ages of 19 and 21, the General replied that it seemed "sound."

Men, ships, and artillery in the order named, the General is said to have stated, are the principal military needs of the Allies from America. In urging the necessity for more ships, General Wood criticised the present shipping arrangements, and said he had suggested to the War Department that fast and slow ships be segregated in the convoys, so that fast ships would not be held back by the slower vessels.

The breakdown of Russia has greatly improved the morale of the German Army and the German people, General Wood said. He added that America should pay more attention to the Italian situation, and suggested that Americans of Italian origin be sent to Italy to combat the German propaganda, which has been active in that country.

"General Wood fully discussed the situation from the time he left this country up to his return," said Chairman Chamberlain, after the conference. "He felt that the American industrial program should be pushed and not slackened in the least. He thought, also, that more raw materials might be sent abroad to be manufactured in France, and that, I understand, is the policy of the War Department—to increase shipment of raw articles for French manufacture."

Strengthening of the Army General Staff also was urged by General Wood. So many former experts on the General Staff, he said, have gone to France that, while General Pershing has a splendid staff, that in the War Department has been depleted and should be built up for advisory purposes.

DRIVE INTENSIFIES WAR SPIRIT HERE

Labor Agitation at Shipyards Is Silenced, Messages to Washington States.

$2.50 WHEAT FIGHT WANES

Telegrams Pour In Pledging Full Co-operation in Saving Cereals for the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The German drive on the western front in France has done more to solidify the nation behind the program for speeding up ship building and the campaign for the conservation of foodstuffs to supply the allied nations and the American overseas forces than any other event since the United States entered the war, according to reports received today by Government officials.

Three important results which, it is said, the drive has accomplished are:

1. Dispelled the danger of serious unrest in American shipyards and assured closer co-operation between the Government and private capital and labor in the building of transports and cargo carriers.

2. Sounded the death knell of legislation pending in Congress for $2.50 wheat, which, it is asserted, had resulted in many farmers holding back crops to a point where the war program was endangered.

3. Added impetus to the movement to cut down the consumption of wheat by 50 per cent. in order to send a sufficient quantity of concentrated foodstuffs abroad to keep up the morale of the armies and civilian populations.

Messages were received from the shipyards that the German drive had resulted in a favorable change in the attitude of all elements concerned in the shipping program. Agitation for the time, at least, was stilled and talk of strikes was placed under the ban. Government agents, taking advantage of this spirit of co-operation, repeated their assurances that every safeguard would be thrown about American labor and that all who gave their best to the general program would receive thorough protection.

Telegrams were received in large numbers by the Food Administration from traders and consumers in all sections of the nation, promising whole-hearted co-operation in the effort that is being made to bring down the wheat consumption of the nation to a level where a sufficient supply would be assured for the men who are fighting in France and the populations in Europe allied with the United States against the Central Powers. In many instances consumers offered to cut their wheat consumption even below the mark set.

It was stated that in Congress the agitation for $2.50 wheat was practically at an end and that the fight, which was led by Senator Gore, was receiving little support. It was even intimated that the amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill which was passed by the Senate on Thursday last and sent to conference might be defeated without making it necessary for President Wilson to veto the bill. The President by proclamation has approved a continuance of the $2.20 price fixed for the 1917 crop.

FORMER GERMAN SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE

The Chattahoochee, Once the Sachsen, Is Torpedoed Off the English Coast.

LONDON, March 25.—The Admiralty announces that the American steamship Chattahoochee, of 5,088 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine off the English coast. Her crew of seventy-eight was landed safely. The master states that the submarine fired a number of torpedoes, of which four struck the vessel.

The steamship Chattahoochee was formerly the Hamburg-American liner Sachsen, and was one of the vessels seized by the United States when this country entered the war. She was built in 1911 at Belfast and was 470 feet long, with a 58-foot beam.

The Chattahoochee left an American port last on Jan. 27 with a cargo for London. Advices received by the United States Shipping Board here were that she arrived safely, discharged her cargo, and was being used in foreign waters in connection with the transport service of the American Army there. The vessel was commanded by Captain R. C. Lawe.

When the European war broke out the vessel was engaged in the Pacific trade and was interned by her Captain at Manila. After being taken over by the United States, she was loaded with cargo for Seattle, and from that port sent to the Atlantic through the Panama Canal, arriving here the latter part of last December. When she last left for London the vessel was unarmed.

The Chattahoochee is the third of the seized German ships to be sunk by submarines.

NO NEED OF ALARM, SAYS GEN. MARCH

Continued from Page One.

battle and that at the proper moment, after having fallen back to their previously prepared lines, strong counter-offensives will be launched, is felt in Washington.

The air of confidence in military and official circles was notable today. It was felt around the White House and the War Department and was evident at the British and French Embassies. At both these embassies confidential information was received which was declared to be ground for the belief that the British line had merely yielded under terrific pressure and that the line would hold.

This confidence was reflected in the message which President Wilson sent to Field Marshal Haig, expressing admiration of the splendid steadfastness and valor with which the British troops had withstood "the German onslaught" and the "perfect confidence all Americans feels that you will win a secure and final victory." It was evident in the testimony which Major Gen. Leonard Wood gave before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, in which he expressed the belief that the British line would hold and that at the proper time the Entente would strike back hard and effectively at the enemy. It was also reflected in a brief oral statement by Major Gen. March, the Acting Chief of Staff, tonight that there was nothing in the situation over which the American people should be alarmed.

March Trusts Haig's Strategy.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The German drive at the British lines appeared tonight to be slowing under the policy of elastic defense pursued by Field Marshal Haig, according to the opinion of allied and American army officers here, based on the official statements from London, Paris, and Berlin. The greatest battle of the war, thus far, they believe, is entering its second stage with the German forces facing an increasingly stubborn resistance. The outcome of this stage may not be discernible for several days.

The attitude of American military authorities was officially stated by Major Gen. March, Acting Chief of Staff. He said:

"The War Department sees no cause for alarm on the part of the people of the United States. Sir Douglas Haig has announced that the British withdrawal was in accordance with a definite plan. The announcement is to be accepted."

Major Gen. McLachlan, British Military Attaché, voiced the feeling of British officers here as to the work of their comrades in France in a statement noting that nothing resembling a break in the British lines had yet been achieved by the German rush.

There was much speculation here today as to the purpose of the German leaders in pressing the main attack in the direction of Amiens. The capture of Nesle, admitted in London, indicates this to be the apex of the great wedge that is being forced into the British lines near the point where the British and French forces connect.

The question raised was whether the plan of the Germans contemplated a swing to their right toward the coast, designed to hem up all British forces in a restricted field of operations with the channel behind them, or to sweep toward Paris to their left front. As yet the developments reported do not indicate the ultimate objective of the assault.

Mention today of the allied strategic reserves, not as yet engaged, caused some debate as to the probable developments if the British, as is expected, bring the German drive to a halt within a few days. A temporary lull while the Germans bring up artillery is to be expected at any time. If the front of the British proves too firm to be broken, and officers here have no doubt that it will, the Germans eventually will reach a point of exhaustion both of men and supplies which will bring them to a standstill.

That would be the psychological moment for a counterdrive, and the strategic reserves of the Allies would be kept out of the fight as long as possible in order to have them ready for such a movement.

The wedge of the Germans is narrow, and unless they are able to widen it they cannot expect to retain its apex against a three-sided attack. If it is not widened almost immediately many officers believe that the definite checking of the drive will come soon, and they expect tomorrow's reports to show the efforts of the enemy to force back the British and French lines on his flanks in order to press ahead at the point of his greatest penetration.

Line Only Bent, Says McLachlan.

Major Gen. McLachlan, military attaché to the British Embassy, made the following statement today to The Associated Press:

"This morning's news shows that our line of defense is not broken, but only bent. The battle appears, in fact, to be pursuing the course that might be expected in view of the tremendous weight of the attack. So far as can be gathered, the enemy has concentrated against us about half the total forces which he had on the western front. His concentration of artillery is on the same unprecedented scale. Even so, our advanced lines were actually penetrated in a few places only.

"After gaining a few miles of war-swept territory he is now approaching the first of our main defenses with many of his best divisions already out of commission. It may well be that he will make a further advance if he pursues the reckless tactics of the last few days.

"The Allies, however, can afford to wait with equanimity. Germany has made no secret that she is staking everything on this blow. She has promised her people and her allies that its successes will produce victory and peace.

"So long as the battle ends, as there is every prospect that it will end, with our armies and those of our allies intact and in a position as strong as they have ever occupied, Germany will have failed decisively. The opening of the fighting season of 1918 will find her with the flower of her army gone and with her people disheartened by the most spectacular and costly failure of the war."

LITHUANIANS HERE PROTEST

Fear Annexation Scheme by Germany in Guise of Sanction.

Fearful that Germany may undertake a scheme whereby the annexation of Lithuania to Prussia would be made to appear to have the sanction of the Lithuanian legislative bodies, resolutions protesting against such action were adopted in New York yesterday by the Lithuanian National Council, which says it represented 750,000 Lithuanians in the United States.

"The Lithuanians consider that such an act would constitute a breach of German promises to establish Lithuania as an independent State," the resolutions say.

Don't judge a leader by his followers!

Club Cocktails

have many imitations which are easily and pleasurably avoided.

PLATE AND ANGLE SHOP
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd.
QUINCY PLANT
Another unit in the large group of Aberthaw buildings comprising this great shipbuilding plant. Another endorsement of value received
Built by
ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.
BOSTON

A story of business, politics and a quick-witted woman.
—THE GOLDEN BLOCK—
By Sophie Kerr
Net, $1.40
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

EARLY COPY REQUIRED.
To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

Saks-Made Apparel for Chauffeurs

None better anywhere!

¶ We find lots of pleasure in designing Saks suits and topcoats for chauffeurs ourselves, for by so doing we make them just teem with individuality.

¶ Our Spring selections are now ready, and include everything in motor apparel the man at the wheel may require—from cap to topcoat.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

Chauffeurs' Suits and Overcoats

are a special feature of the Department for Ready-to-wear Clothing, on the Sixth Floor.

The materials and workmanship in these garments are exceptionally good; the prices are extremely moderate. For example, the following (in regular stock):

Suits of gray whipcord . . at $25.00
Light-weight Overcoats . . at 28.00

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

ADAMS
Pure Chewing Gum

a Stick a day keeps "Bad Habits" away

BLACK JACK

Men's Footwear

Arnold Constable & Co.
40th Street & 5th Ave.

Men's Shoes—43 styles to select from at 8.50
Men's Oxfords—34 styles to select from at 7.50
Value $10.00

Men's Footwear with a Reputation
Manufactured by
Henry Cort Co.

A&F Co.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Signals of Spring

They're in the sky and in the fields.

The aerial artilleryman and the swallow—the golfer and the jonquil.

"Get into the open" is the order of the day—shake off lethargy and tune up your mind.

Flying or riding—soldier or civilian—golfing or fishing—man or woman—come to this great storehouse of outdoor inspiration, where we've been preparing for the outburst of Spring.

Abercrombie & Fitch Thrifty Easter Models

Scores of exclusive new suits for women—combining thrifty all-purpose and all-season usefulness with undisputed smartness.

Ready-for-service suits of imported tweeds and homespun mixtures to be found at this house only—men's wear blues and browns and whites which serve for city, travel and sport wear.

Made-to-order suits for country and town, of tweeds and materials imported long in advance of the present scarcity.

No tailor nor manufacturer in America can duplicate the fabrics.

Topcoats—hats—shirts—sweaters—boots—everything in harmony and of thoroughbred quality.

Riding suits, habits, boots, hats and all accessories.

Rejuvenate Your Racquet Now

"Saving daylight" will mean extra tennis games before dinner.

Get out your bat—have it restrung while the courts are being put in condition.

Leave it here in the morning—get it on the way home at night.

The most complete stock of racquets, cases, balls and court supplies.

Men's Country Suits and Topcoats

It is "tweed time" for men as well as women—for those who are keeping the home industries running.

For the business man here are suits of mixtures and homespuns, with long trousers for town and knickerbockers for the country club.

For the sportsman—every possible need, from hat to boots.

Spring and Summer motor topcoats.

Headquarters for clothing and accessories for aviators and military officers.

Write for New Illustrated Booklet on Women's Spring and Summer Outdoor Clothes.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St. New York

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

DYCKMAN MUSEUM IN GERMANS' CHARGE

Park Commissioner Grell Discharges Old Employes and Puts in His "Friends."

DONORS OF HOUSE COMPLAIN

Veteran Ex-School Teacher Makes Way for Captain Hensler as Curator.

Residents of the Inwood and Washington Heights sections of upper Manhattan are aroused over what they term the "unceremonious" dismissal by Park Commissioner William F. Grell of Charles F. Flitner, curator of the Dyckman House Museum at 204th Street and Broadway, and Mrs. Martha Rush, another employe. The places of the dismissed employes were filled by the Park Commissioner, who put in an old acquaintance, Captain Frederick Hensler, and his wife, who are of German birth, but naturalized here.

Mrs. Rush, a widow with four children, whose husband died while an employe of the Park Department, which he had served for many years, was destitute after her dismissal, and the protests of citizens caused the Park Commissioners to give her employment at Grant's Tomb. Both she and Mr. Flitner, who is a retired school teacher, received one day's notice after having been employed in the museum for a year. They were appointed to their places at the request of the donors of the property.

Commissioner Grell was said last night to be in Atlantic City. His Secretary, A. Lauter said that Mr. Grell placed his friends in the positions "as an act of charity." According to Mr. Flitner, Mrs. Bashford Dean and Mrs. Alexander MacMillan Welch, who donated the museum to the city, were not consulted about the change and protested when they heard of it. Mr. Lauter said that they called on Commissioner Grell regarding the change, and he said they appeared to be "well satisfied." Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Welch were in Washington last night and could not be reached.

Made Way for Grell's Friends.

"I never saw the Park Commissioner personally, but I received a letter from him on the last day of February saying that my services would no longer be required from the 1st of March, and he asked that I turn over the keys to the persons who came the next day," said Mr. Flitner. "Mr. Grell's secretary came with several engineers, and I turned the keys over to him. I was not told why we were dismissed, but I understood it was because the Commissioner had some friends, and he wanted the position for them. The action was taken without consulting the donors, and when Mrs. Welsh and Mrs. Dean heard of it they protested strongly.

"Just a little time before we were dismissed we both received a rise in salary. My increase was from $720 a year to $852, and Mrs. Rush's was from $540 to $660. Mrs. Rush's sole source of income was this small wage, and she was in precarious circumstances when she was dropped, but a week later the Commissioner gave her some work. I am as yet without employment."

Park Commissioner Grell was born in Germany in 1852. He has been head of a number of prominent German societies and has membership in many more. For three terms he was president of the Platt Deutsche Volksfest Verein, and he is a member of the Eichenkranz, Amt Achin Club, Amt Fiadler Club, and the New York Scheutzen Corps.

The Dyckman house is the only typical Dutch farmhouse on Manhattan Island. It was built in 1783 immediately after the Revolutionary War, replacing an earlier Dyckman home more to the east, which was burned during the Revolution. William Dyckman, owner of the homestead, fled to Peekskill during the British occupancy of Manhattan Island, and several of his sons distinguished themselves as members of the Westchester County Guards.

House Long in Dyckman Family.

The house was given to the city by Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Welsh as a memorial to their father, Isaac Dyckman, who lived there when a boy, and their mother, Fannie Blackwell Dyckman, whose grandmother, Jemima Dyckman, was born there. Mr. Dyckman died in 1899 and his widow survived him until 1914.

The city accepted the gift in November, 1915, and for six months after that Professor Dean, who was connected with Columbia University and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Mr. Welch, an architect, worked to restore the place to its primitive condition of beauty and simplicity.

It is doubtful if any historic house has ever been restored with such care to preserve its former features.

The house contains much of the original Dyckman family furniture, donated by Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Welsh, and these articles appear in the old rooms they occupied when in use in earlier days. There are other articles of interest that have been given from time to time by other members of the family. Of special interest in the rear of the garden is the restoration of one of the old Hessian huts dug up near by.

One of the most interesting possessions in the museum is the ancient Dyckman family Bible, a splendid copy of a Dutch Bible, printed in 1702, and still retaining its old wooden binding encased in pigskin with brass mounts. The family records in it begin with the year 1725, recording the birth of William Dyckman, the builder of the house. The gift was accepted on behalf of the city by Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, who asked Mrs. Welsh and Mrs. Dean to name the caretakers, and they named Mr. Flitner and Mrs. Rush.

CALLS FOR BOYCOTT THREAT

Rome Paper Urges It as Foil to New Teutonic Aggression.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 25.—"As President Wilson honestly says, it may be theoretically unjust to threaten Germany with commercial reprisals," says the newspaper Tempo, "but now that the Central Empires have revised their peace conditions the Entente ought to revise its own."

Threatening Germany with exclusion from the markets of the world, with retention of her colonies, the paper says, may help bring a reasonable peace, "better than going about the world preaching the kingdom of absolute justice."

BIRD COLER ATTACKS CHARITIES SOCIETY

Hints That Foes Would Even Wish for Children's Deaths to Prove Him Wrong.

TALKS TO WOMEN VOTERS

Charities Commissioner Asserts That He Is on the Lookout for All Adventurers.

Commissioner of Charities Bird S. Coler was the guest of the Woman's Municipal League and the Woman's City Club at a meeting at the Hotel McAlpin last evening and gave the women such a vehement talk about city affairs in which they were interested that they did not ask questions at the close of the address, as they had intended. Mr. Coler told the women that he had his eye on all the adventurers, both men and women, who were working against the present city government and he would look out for them. Mrs. R. B. Alcroftt of the league and the City Club introduced the speaker and told him that the women were anxious to co-operate with him.

"If you women are on the level," Mr. Coler said, "I shall be glad to have you co-operate. I have received a letter from the Woman's Municipal League saying that its members were very sorry that Mr. Daniels, a very able man, had retired. Now, if you write a letter you want to make a specific statement and say what a man has done and how he has done it, and I will act upon it. It is very easy for professional charities adventurers and adventuresses to make a statement to you ladies and you will swallow it. I have had hundreds and hundreds of records taken away from the Charities Department and I can't get hold of them, but I am going to if I have to go to France to do it."

Mr. Coler referred to his work as Controller to show that he understood the work that he was now doing and talked of the high standard that would be aimed at by the present administration.

"There is one thing that Mayor Hylan will not do, and the Commissioner of Charities will not do," he said, "and that is to play politics with the lives of little children. There are people in the Charity Organization whom, I believe, would like to see deaths and accidents, and I am saying that because I think there are people in this room who feel the same way and who would be glad to prove us in the wrong.

"We are going to take care of the poor and the children, but not the people who can afford to pay. There was a woman in one of the dispensaries the other day who had an income of $[illegible] a week, and she did not like it when we made her pay, and said if she had known she was going to pay she would have gone to her own doctor. The previous administration attempted to get votes by treating the people free in the dispensaries and the hospitals. We are not going to allow adventurers and adventuresses to go against the policy of the government of the City of New York, and we have the Federal Government back of us. The Mayor is not an amateur and I am not."

NEW LIBERTY LOAN TO BE 3 BILLIONS

Continued from Page One.

same manner as the proceeds of the Liberty Loans.

"I am sure," the Secretary added, "that the people will respond to the third Liberty Loan with the same loyalty and enthusiasm that characterized their support of the first two loans. The great events now happening in France must fire the soul of every American with a new determination to furnish all the dollars and all the material resource of America that are needed to put an end to the execrable atrocities of German militarism. Defeat faces the Kaiser. Let us hasten it by asserting America's might with increased vigor in concert with our gallant comrades."

Certificates Oversubscribed.

Secretary McAdoo made public tonight the result of subscriptions to the late issue of Treasury certificates. Six Federal Reserve Banks exceeded their allotments, and as many failed to reach them. The issue of a maximum of $500,000,000, subscriptions for which closed on March 22, was oversubscribed. The Federal Reserve districts of Boston, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City all exceeded their tentative quota; while the following districts failed to reach their quota: Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Dallas, and San Francisco. The following is a list of the tentative quota by districts and a list of the subscriptions allotted:

Districts.	Tentative Quota.	Subscriptions Allotted.
Boston	$33,000,000	$53,690,000
New York	173,000,000	198,700,500
Philadelphia	40,000,000	38,000,000
Cleveland	45,000,000	48,400,050
Richmond	18,000,000	16,234,500
Atlanta	15,000,000	14,557,000
Chicago	60,000,000	64,414,000
St. Louis	25,000,000	22,842,000
Minneapolis	15,000,000	16,060,000
Kansas City	25,000,000	26,116,500
Dallas	18,000,000	15,000,000
San Francisco	33,000,000	30,250,000
Treasury Dept.	.....	3,828,000
Total	$500,000,000	$543,032,500

SIZE OF LOAN PLEASES.

Financial Community Had Anticipated a Much Larger Issue.

Secretary McAdoo's announcement of terms for the third Liberty Loan was received with decided satisfaction by bankers and bond men last night. The establishment of the interest rate at 4½ per cent., in place of the expected 4½, was considered of importance secondary to the fact that the loan had been fixed at $3,000,000,000. The financial community had braced itself to hear of a loan of at least 5,000,000,000 and possibly $6,000,000,000, and for this reason the decision to ask for a much smaller amount was hailed with relief.

The maturity of the new loan is not expected to be definitely determined until Congress passes the necessary legislation. Bankers said the period would have no particular bearing upon the flotation, inasmuch as the bonds already issued are convertible into the third loan.

The provision for a 5 per cent. sinking fund to support the market for the bonds attracted favorable comment, although the details of the means to be used were not altogether clear. The wording of Mr. McAdoo's statement appeared to provide for a sinking fund of 5 per cent. of the loan itself, or $150,000,000, for the purpose, but in quarters where something of the Government's attitude toward the loan is known it was inferred that the fund might include the par value of bonds of outstanding issues as they were converted into the new issue.

Mr. McAdoo's statement contained several items of much significance, in the opinion of bankers, as related to the burden of the war upon the country's finances during the rest of the year. The Secretary pointed out that the loan was smaller than had been expected, because expenditures had been less than the estimates. In this was seen a possible prophecy that the funds to be raised by the third loan campaign, even though no more than half of what had been looked for, might finance the nation's undertakings, beside providing for the European allies, until late next Autumn.

In support of this supposition was the knowledge that in a few weeks the bulk of Federal war income and excess profit taxes would flow into the Treasury, supplying many hundreds of millions for the Government's use. While the industries engaged on war work, including the shipyards, may be expected from this time on to eat up money faster than they have so far, the bankers believe that the tax receipts will go far toward filling the expanding demand for some months to come.

Mr. McAdoo's opinion that the interest rate for Government war loans could be maintained at a level no higher than 4¼ per cent. was not held in all quarters last night, inquiry showed.

Favorable comment was made on the provision that the new bonds be "acceptable at par and interest in payment of United States inheritance taxes." The availability of Government bonds for this purpose has been found in England to be a stabilizer of the market. Wealthy men have been influenced to invest their funds in bonds with such a provision, performing the double service of assisting the Government and providing their heirs with the means for meeting inheritance imposts without the necessity of sacrificing securities or other property.

INCOME and EXCESS TAX EXPERTS

Supervised by

H. ELY GOLDSMITH, C. P. A.
Certified Public Accountant

A. ALVIN FLEISCHER
Formerly U. S. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue

Our service often **SAVES IN ACTUAL CASH** many times its moderate cost.

There are **ONLY 4 MORE DAYS TO FILE RETURNS.** Our offices remain **open until 9 P. M.**

ACCURATE AUDIT COMPANY
1265 B'dway., N. Y. Madison Sq. 3073-4912.

SEND YOUR OLD CLOTHES, SHOES, ETC., TO THE FRENCH AND BELGIUM RELIEF STATION—CARE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The Gidding Collection of Foreign Models transported from the PARIS OPENINGS has been augmented by the arrival of large and important collections from Callot and Cheruit formal displays of which are now being held

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564 566 568 Fifth Avenue. AT 46TH ST. N.Y.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

CORRECTION.

In Stewart & Company's advertisement in The New York Times, Sunday, March 24, the price of "Tricotine Suits—Smart, mannish model with edging of wide silk braid," was quoted "4.95"—whereas, the correct price is $39.50.

BRITISH IN PALESTINE ADVANCE NINE MILES

Turkish Battery Captured—Arabs Destroy Camel Corps Company Near Hedjaz.

LONDON, March 25.—The British positions on the left bank of the Jordan in Palestine have been extended. As the result of a brilliant attack a London infantry battalion captured an entire hostile battery. The official account of the operations reads:

During the night of March 22 and on March 23 our positions on the left bank of the Jordan were extended and some prisoners and machine guns were captured. An enemy formation of five airplanes was attacked by one of our patrolling machines, which shot down three of them out of control.

During the night of March 23 fresh bridges were thrown across the Jordan, and by evening of the 24th our troops had progressed nine miles through difficult mountainous country in the direction of Essault, advanced mounted troops having secured the bridge at El Howeij, three miles south of the town. Our advance was opposed by both Turkish and German troops, and prisoners of both nationalities were taken.

As a result of a brilliant attack by a London infantry battalion an entire hostile battery was captured. Very effective bombing and machine gun operations were carried out by the Royal Flying Corps and the Australian Flying Corps units, many direct hits being obtained on the enemy's troops, transport, and camps, while trains on the Hedjaz Railway were attacked successfully.

Information has been received of a successful action by Arab troops of the King of the Hedjaz, near Jedahah, on the Hedjaz Railway seventy-eight miles northwestward of Medina, on March 16. Under cover of a sandstorm a company of a Turkish camel corps was surprised and destroyed.

ITALIAN AIRMEN ACTIVE.

Eight Teuton Machines Downed and Railway Lines Bombed.

ROME, March 25.—There has been remarkable aerial activity over the lines on the Italian front, the War Office announced today. Eight enemy machines were brought down. Italian airplanes bombed railway lines in the Lagarina Valley and the aviation grounds on the Livenza.

There has been a lively artillery battle at various places between Lake Garda and the Brenta.

BRITISH DESTROYER SINKS.

Wrecked in Collision; 2 Drowned—66 Lost with Sloop.

LONDON, March 25.—A British destroyer was sunk on March 23 in a collision, the Admiralty announced tonight. One officer and one of the crew were drowned.

The Admiralty also announced the sinking of a mine-sweeping sloop through striking a mine on Friday last. Two officers and sixty-four men were lost.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce for Tuesday and Wednesday a remarkable offering of

Women's Fashionable Spring Suits Very Special at $39.50

Featuring the various phases of Spring fashions in smart suits as depicted in the most charming creations shown in the leading Paris shops.

Seldom have New York women been favored with such a showing of Spring suits at any one price, the selection of Sports, severely tailored and dressy models being not alone inclusive but truly representative of the combined genius of Europe's most successful couturiers. The materials include:

Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Oxfords, Velour Checks, Hairline Stripings, and Silks. Sizes 34 to 50½. Three models *illustrated.*

Fourth Floor

Exposition of New Easter Blouses

in new and distinctive modes, priced most unusually low.

At $5—**Smart slip-over blouses** of Georgette Crepe buttoned on both shoulders, and embellished with rows of fine tucks on front and back. Colors: Bisque, Flesh Color, and Army Blue.

At $8.75—**New Georgette Crepe Blouse** with vestee, smart tuxedo collar heavily embroidered with Silk Soutache braid.

At $8.75—**Cleverly styled handkerchief linen blouses,** showing distinctive neck line. Front, cuffs and neck beautifully hand drawn and trimmed with linen covered buttons.

At $12—**Dainty blouses of Georgette Crepe** combined with society Satin, showing deep collar, hand-drawn front and back. Trimmed with Satin-covered ball ornaments.

At $18.75—**Exquisite Georgette Crepe blouses** with insets of imported check Organdy. Shawl front is of White Organdy, finished with tiny frills of checked Organdy.

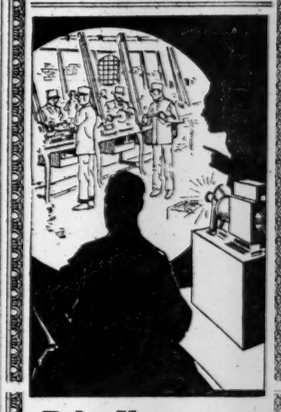
At $18.75—**Stunning collarless blouses** of Rookie and Rose Georgette Crepe, featuring new collar and cuffs beautifully hemstitched. Trimmed with Chinese wooden buttons.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractive Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



Take Your Factory To Your Prospect

How many times has a big order gone astray because words failed to drive home the story of service which your plant gives? Printed arguments and sincere sales talks fail where the animated picture gets the signed or[illegible]. Your salesman [illegible]properly reinforced is like a soldier without equipment. Send him out with one of these

Portable Motion-Picture Projectors

and he will carry a convincing story of service and quality to his prospects. In an instant the office becomes a "movie house," and on the wall appears the picture which turns the doubter into a purchaser. Seeing is believing, and here is convincing sales energy for manufacturers of machinery, clothing, food products—as well as for engineering and construction organizations. This

Motor-Driven Projector at $169.00

requires no experienced operator. It is made with aluminum case, all moving parts being incased and run in oil. Fitted with variable speed built-in motor, incandescent projection lamp, and Bausch and Lomb optical system. All contained in a quartered oak case which serves as a stand as well as a carrying case and which also acts as a film magazine. Uses standard film. It takes its power from an ordinary lamp socket, and can be made ready for service in a few minutes.

MOTION-PICTURE CAMERAS

Two excellent machines which can be operated by the amateur and which will supply the films for the projectors described above. Fitted with 50 M. M. Focus Bausch and Lomb Tessar Lenses, Series 1C, speed F-3.5, a film register, exposure indicator to eliminate guesswork, direct view finder, adjustable shutter and other things we shall be glad to show you when you call at our Camera and Photographic Supply Department.

"Cub Special" $109.00
"Star Reporter" $149.00
Tripod $24.74

If it's used in photography you can buy it at Macy's

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

If you are in doubt about the appropriateness of any gift offering or you wish the advice of "some one who knows" about things for women folks, you should consult the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., B'way.

All you need to know about China for Eastergiving is that it is

Haviland China

So you may distinguish it, each piece is stamped underglaze Haviland France

The decorated China has an additional stamp on the glaze DECORATED BY Haviland & Co. Limoges

Haviland & Co
Founded 1837
11 East 36th St. 10 East 37th St.
NEW YORK

Announcing
The First Six Volland "Sunny Books"

The daintiest, happiest, most beautiful series of little books for children ever published.

Price only 50c each
At all good dealers

"Volland 'Sunny Books' Make Children Happy"

EACH BOOK BEARS THE MARK of ORIGINALITY
P. F. Volland Company
PUBLISHERS of BOOKS GOOD for CHILDREN
NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO

CUTICURA

SOAP and Ointment

Quickly soothe irritations and burnings of the skin and scalp. Nothing better.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c

JACK TAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

STOP LEAKS

in Boilers, Furnaces, Pipes, Radiators, WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1 For HOUSEHOLD USE
At Hardware Stores 20c & 50c.
INSTRUCTION CIRCULAR FREE.
Smooth-On Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.

CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

RETAIL COAL RULES READ TO DEALERS

They Will Be in Force for One Year, Beginning on April 1.

RECORD OF ALL DELIVERIES

All Persons Not Regular Customers in Preceding Year Must Have Card from Administrator.

County Fuel Administrator Reeve Schley made public yesterday the regulations to govern the retail distribution of coal in this city for a year beginning April 1. These regulations cover the conditions under which coal may be purchased and stored in the warm months. Mr. Schley read the rules to the coal men at a meeting of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, 60 West Street, before he made them public. These are the rules:

It is the duty of all retail dealers to fill orders given to them as hereinafter provided by persons who were customers on their books during the year ending March 31, 1918. No retail dealer shall supply coal to any person, firm, or corporation not carried as a customer on his books during the year ending March 31, 1918, until such customer presents a card properly indorsed by the United States Fuel Administrator for New York County. Orders for one or more tons shall not be supplied by any dealer until an order blank in the form annexed shall have been presented, duly signed by the customer. Such order blank or application shall receive a serial number in the order of its receipt. These orders, together with a record of all deliveries made thereon, shall be kept in form convenient for reference and accessible to the Fuel Administration at any time. When such order has been entered, the retail dealer my make delivery thereon in full, provided such order does not exceed six tons.

Should such order exceed in the aggregate six tons, no dealer shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, to any customer upon such order more than two-thirds of the amount of the necessary requirements of such consumer for the year ending March 31, 1919, as finally accepted by the dealer, as hereinafter provided in Section 4, until each consumer who has placed an order with said dealer and is willing to receive delivery thereunder has received two-thirds of the necessary requirements for the year ending March 31, 1919. After all such consumers have received the two-third quota the dealer may proceed to deliver, in order of date of application or upon instructions from the consumer, the remaining one-third. Each dealer will be held responsible for the proper distribution of coal by peddlers, cart men, or wagon men, in accordance with the spirit of the regulations.

No dealer shall, directly or indirectly, provide any consumer with coal in a larger quantity than is necessary, including the amount already on hand, to meet the necessary requirements of such consumer to March 31, 1919. In case any order received by a dealer is for an amount in excess of the necessary requirements of the consumer to said date, the retail dealer shall report such order to the United States Fuel Administrator for New York County before making any deliveries thereunder, unless the consumer and dealer agree upon a reduction of said order to the necessary requirements of said consumer.

When orders are given to more than one dealer for supplying a certain premises, the aggregate amount requested in such orders shall not exceed the necessary requirements for said premises for the year ending March 31, 1919. When orders are given by one consumer for more than one premises, the regulations applicable to a single consumer shall apply to each premises.

Each retail dealer shall file in the office of the United States Fuel Administrator for New York County, on the first of each month, a statement containing the names and addresses of household consumers to whom an aggregate delivery of more than fifty (50) tons has been made, together with the amount of tonnage so delivered during the preceding month, and shall also file a statement containing the names and addresses of apartment houses or consumers, other than household consumers, to whom an aggregate amount of more than one hundred (100) tons has been delivered for storage.

Each retail dealer, upon payment for coal by a purchaser, shall give a written receipt to the purchaser showing the quantity, size, and price per ton and whether the sale is a yard sale or for outside delivery.

No retail dealer shall deliver coal to any consumer for storage, except in the ordinary storage bins of such consumer, without the special permission of the United States Fuel Administrator for New York County. This regulation is intended to prohibit the storage of coal in areaways, back yards, vacant lots, &c., without the knowledge of the Fuel Administration. No dealer shall deliver carload or barge load lots to any domestic consumer, or group of consumers, without obtaining permission of the United States Fuel Administrator for New York County. These regulations will be modified as conditions require and notification of any changes sent to each dealer.

Any consumer having complaint against a dealer will be expected to notify the Fuel Administration and those desiring to change dealers or become the regular customers of some firm will be given cards of transfer. The penalty for violations of the regulations are $5,000 fine, imprisonment for two years or both, as provided in the Lever Act. The penalty applies to the consumer as well as the dealer.

Mr. Schley pointed out that beginning April 1 the price of coal at the mines will be reduced 30 cents a ton, and this will mean, he said, that the consumer after the first of the month will be able to purchase domestic sizes of coal at 35 cents a ton less than the same sizes are selling today.

"The price of coal at the mines," he said, "will automatically increase 30 cents on Sept. 1, and in addition to this, when the Winter weather begins, the additional expenses of the retail dealers will have to be taken into consideration. For the sake of economy as well as for protection of the supply all should order coal at an early date."

TAX PAYMENT EXTENSION.

Provision Made for Cases Where Money Could Not Be Sent in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—It has been decided to allow to persons absent in a foreign country or engaged in the military service and to corporations distant from Internal Revenue Collectors' offices an extension of time within which to pay taxes without incurring the 5 per cent. penalty. The ruling by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper in a letter to Internal Revenue Collectors follows:

"By reason of absence in foreign countries or on account of traveling abroad, or of absence from their homes or places of business in the military or other service of the country, and the consequent delay in receiving mail, it is impossible for many individuals to receive notice and demand on Form 17 and make payment of the taxes assessed thereon so that such taxes can be received by the Collector within the ten-day period following June 15, or within the ten-day period following the service of notice.

"You are requested, therefore, to enter on Form 17 as the date on which such assessed tax becomes due and payable as near as possible a date ten days subsequent to the time that said notice should be received in the ordinary course of the mails by the taxpayer. Where it appears the full amount of tax assessed was placed in the mails within the ten-day period after the receipt of Form 17 or in case notice so sent is not delievered in due time by reason of delay in the mail and satisfactory evidence of that fact is furnished the penalty and interest in such cases will not be collected. This ruling applies to excess profits taxes as well as to income taxes.

"Where the office of a corporation, joint stock company, association or insurance company to which the collector addresses the notice and demand for income taxes or income and excess profits taxes is situated so far from the Collector's office that normal conditions render it impossible for payment to reach the Collector within ten days of the mailing of notice and demand, the procedure herein outlined with respect to individuals will govern with respect to corporations, joint stock companies, associations, and insurance companies."

BAFF, PROFITEER, CITY BUYER OF EGGS

Exchanges Refuse to Do Business with Dealer Whose License Was Revoked.

WHO GAVE HIM THE JOB?

Market Commissioner Day Says He Didn't, and Never Intended to Do So—Consulted Food Board.

Public Market Commissioner Day's designation of Harry Baff as a "buyer" of eggs for two days last week for the Department of Public Markets, after Mr. Baff's license had been revoked by the Federal Food Board on a charge of profiteering, has brought forth a protest from some egg and poultry dealers of the city. The Butter and Egg Exchange, of which Mr. Baff was a member before his license was revoked, has declined to do business with him, charging that he was no longer in good standing with the trade. The New York Mercantile Exchange has also refused to have dealings with him because it is asserted he was not a member of that Exchange.

Dr. Day insisted yesterday that he had not made Baff an official agent of the department and never intended to do so, and added he had not even designated him as a "buyer." The following letter written by Dr. Day was given out by the New York Mercantile Exchange yesterday:

Office of the
Commissioner of Public Markets,
Municipal Building.
New York, March 25, 1918.

New York Mercantile Exchange:

Gentlemen—Under date of March 22 I sent you the following communication:

"The Department of Public Markets desires to buy butter and eggs on the Exchange, and I, as Commissioner of Public Markets, have designated Harry Baff to buy for the department on the Exchange."

Because on Friday and Saturday of last week the Department of Public Markets wanted butter and eggs, for reasons which were clear and satisfactory to your Exchange, you did not permit Harry Baff to buy for this department.

This is to state that Harry Baff has no official connection with the Department of Public Markets, and that he was not and is not expected to utilize this privilege for purchasing beyond Friday and Saturday of last week. Therefore, you may consider the incident closed. You may retain the letter on your files or return it to this department, as is your custom, with the understanding that Mr. Baff has not had and has not now any official connection with this department, and if the department desires to use him in the future on your Exchange as purchaser a further statement will be made to you. Very truly yours,

JONATHAN C. DAY,
Commissioner.

Market Commissioner Day said yesterday that he had consulted the Federal Food Board before selecting Mr. Baff, and had received no objections from that source.

"I want to make it clear that Mr. Baff is not an employe of the department," said the Commissioner. "He was engaged not to buy eggs but merely to locate them, after which the authorized agents of the department were to transact the purchases. The objections raised against Mr. Baff come from men in the trade who are trying to stir up trouble merely because the city is going into the business of buying and selling eggs."

Dr. Day further asserted there was no further need of Baff's assistance. He added, however, that he would not hesitate to use him in the same capacity in the future if the occasion arose.

At the Federal Food Board it was reported that Baff had inquired of some of the officials whether the action taken against him by the board was such as to prevent him from going work for the city. He was informed that the Federal Food Board had no power to interfere with such employment, if any city department saw fit to engage him.

The attention of the Federal Food Board was called yesterday to the fact that more than 1,000 broken crates of celery, spinach, and cauliflower, arriving here from various shipping points, were going to waste on Pier 29, at the foot of Desbrosses Street. A commission man who was on the pier to locate an assignment declared that the situation was due to carelessness in handling the crates. F. L. Marsh, agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in charge of Pier 29, admitted that there had been a loss of late of garden truck on the piers. He said that carelessness in handling was partly to blame, but that much of the breakage of crates occurred from jolting in transit.

The Federal Food Board issued a statement yesterday requesting that the public hereafter use neither fresh, salt nor cured beef or pork in any form on Tuesdays.

Ferry for Munition Workmen Only.

A Government controlled ferry line between the foot of West Twenty-fifth Street, Bayonne, and the plants engaged in war work at Newark was inaugurated yesterday morning, and will be used exclusively for men employed at the plants. The steamer Elberon of the Patten Line was placed in operation and made its first trip at 6:30 A. M., carrying about forty workmen. The ferry is controlled by the United States Shipping Board.

WOULD BAR GERMAN PRESS.

Defense Society Calls Teuton Papers Here a Menace.

The American Defense Society sent yesterday to President Wilson a request that the German-language newspapers be suspended and that no licenses be given to German societies. It also asks that the teaching of the German language be prohibited. Richard M. Hurd of the society said that these three agencies were the most pernicious influences working against the Americanization of the German in this country.

"In asking for the suppression of these three institutions," he said, "we are taking no new action. We asked for these things as far back as last October. We must stand for one language, one nation, one national spirit, and one flag. Everything German has to go. At the beginning of war in England and France laws were passed forbidding the publication of newspapers and magazines in the German language during the war. Besides minimizing the danger of disloyal utterances such a law would diminish Teutonic influence in the United States and hasten the Americanization of our foreign population of Teutonic origin. Those who have followed the German papers proclaim them insidiously disloyal. It is offensive to all loyal Americans that the enemy should have a hundred daily organs circulated here. Is there a single German paper that stands squarely for 'democracy in Germany'? That is the test of their loyalty to America. What excuse can be found for thus allowing them to aid and comfort the enemy within our gates? Russia's experience with insidious German propaganda is before our eyes. How long will Congress play with the safety of the land?"

'Woman Spy' Bill Reported in Senate

WASHINGTON, Mar. 25.—The so-called "Woman Spy" bill, which extends the espionage laws to enemy alien women, recently passed by the House, was favorably reported today by the Senate Judiciary Committee with an amendment including American women married to Germans.

MAY FAVOR SCHOOL LUNCH.

Board of Education Gives Hearing on Plan to Enlarge System.

A public hearing was granted by the Board of Education last evening to advocates of the proposal that it should take over and enlarge the present school lunch system, conducted under private auspices. The measure is indorsed by the Board of Health and by medical and educational interests throughout the city as a means of meeting the present acute situation as regards malnutrition among school children, of which the recent "Food Scouts" experiment was a demonstration on a small scale.

Mrs. Frederick Peterson spoke on the "History of School Lunches in New York City and the Public Demand for the Creation of a Bureau of School Feeding by the Board of Education." Dr. Charles Hendee Smith had lantern slides to show the solution of the school lunch to the malnutrition clinic, Anna E. Cauble, consultant in home economics, and deputy to the Commissioner of Markets, spoke on "The Purchase and Use of Food in the Families of Wage Earners"; Sally Lucas Jean, health worker of the People's Institute, told how the school lunch could teach children and mothers the value of health, and Owen Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Law Committee, showed the need of healthy childhood for the sake of the individual, the community, and the nation.

Dr. L. Emmett Holt stated that the school luncheon formed an important step on the educational side. Peter J. Brady said that while the Federation of Labor was opposed to free luncheons in the schools, it favored a luncheon at a nominal cost. John Martin, former member of the Board of Education, spoke in favor of free luncheons to those who could not afford to pay, and Dr. Berg said there was not so much malnutrition in the schools as was represented. Dr. A. A. Berle of Boston, at one time a professor in Tufts College, said that it would be a fine thing for the board to undertake.

President Somera declared that the question would be studied by the Board of Superintendents, which would report on it to the Board of Education.

There are instances where it would be especially desirable to buy out the interest of a deceased partner and thus prevent the embarrassment of having the interest represented by a person ignorant of the business, or antagonistic to the other partners.

Mellor & Allen
Life Insurance
149 Broadway
New York City

WAR ISSUE IN HARTFORD.

Democrats at Anti-German Convention Name Gleason for City Clerk.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 25.—At an intensely pro-American and bitterly anti-German convention here tonight the Democratic Party nominated John A. Gleason of The Hartford Times to run for City Clerk against the present twenty-two years' incumbent, who was born in Prussia and admits that he contributed money to German war organizations.

Richard J. Kinsella was nominated for Mayor. The convention wired cordial indorsement to President Wilson.

Peruvian Congress in Session.

LIMA, Peru, March 25.—A fourth extra session of the Peruvian Congress began today.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL
(Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE
(Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY
(Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

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The House of Kuppenheimer

SPRING Styles in Clothes for Men are strikingly simple—the fripperies with which cheapness was frequently camouflaged are a thing of the past. Good fabrics are scarce, prices are high, cheap clothes never looked cheaper, while good clothes by comparison never looked so good.

Kuppenheimer Spring Suits & Topcoats, $25 to $60

STETSON HATS—THE "ACES" OF AMERICA
In this Spring's Smartest Shapes—$4.50 to $7.00

Brill Brothers

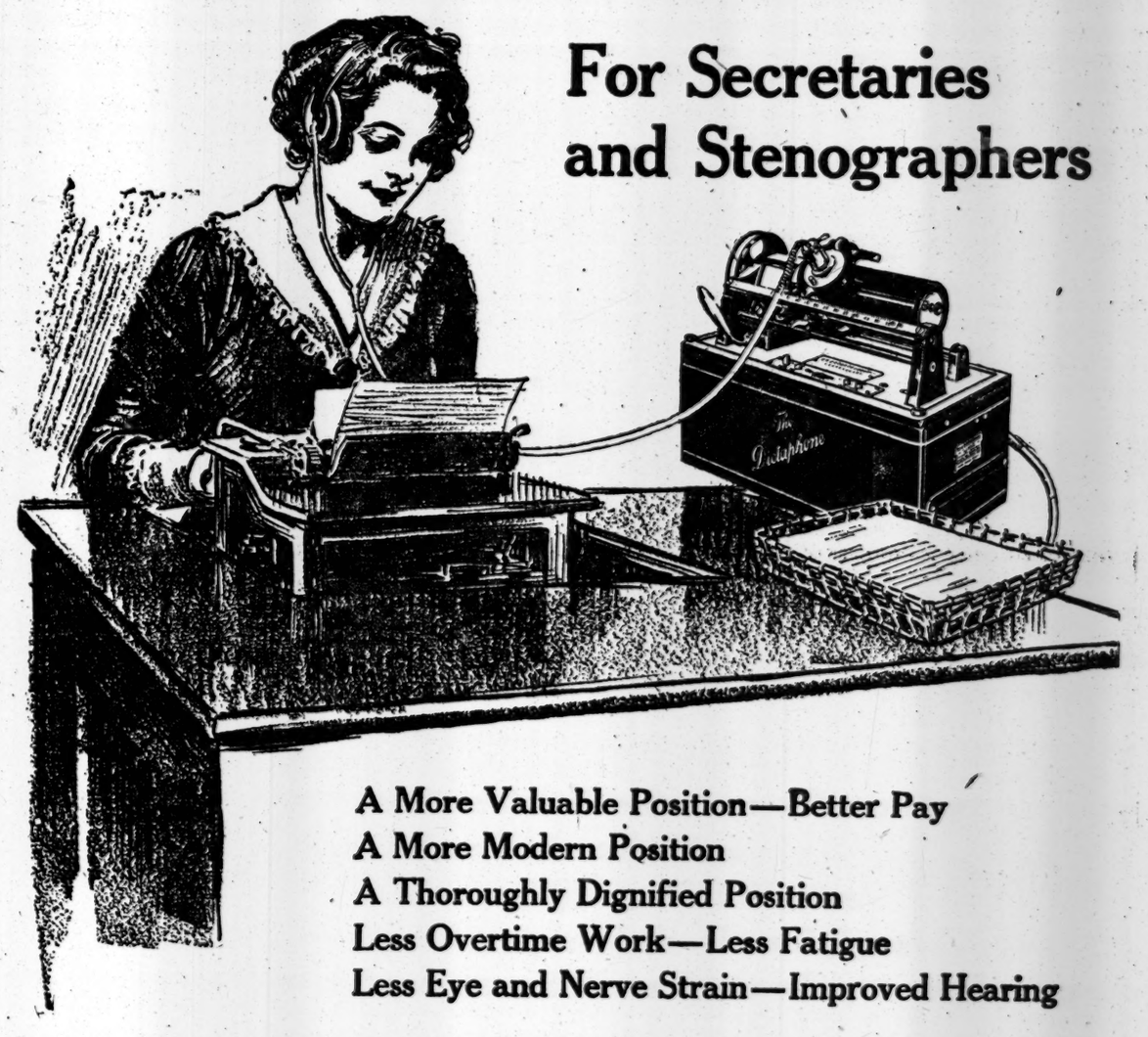
The Kuppenheimer House in New York

44 East 14th St. 279 Broadway
Broadway, at 49th St. 1456 B'way, at 42nd St.
47 Cortlandt St. 125th St., at 3d Ave.
2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Spring Style Book Now Ready—Come In or Write for One

HELP! The men, women and children of Belgium are practically without clothes—many of them without shoes. Won't you give something, anything in the way of clothes that you can possibly spare?

For Secretaries and Stenographers



A More Valuable Position—Better Pay
A More Modern Position
A Thoroughly Dignified Position
Less Overtime Work—Less Fatigue
Less Eye and Nerve Strain—Improved Hearing

That is what The Dictaphone—in *your* office, on *your* work—will mean to you.

You must have many friends who are Dictaphone Operators. Talk with them. Ask them what The Dictaphone has done for them.

Better still, tell your employer that you would like to try The Dictaphone under every-day conditions in your office. We'll make the demonstration without expense or obligation to him, and teach you how to operate the machine in a jiffy. Phone or write The Dictaphone.

Executives and Office Managers

The Dictaphone is the swift, simple, economical, efficient way to get your letters into the mail-chute. It means more and better letters, and a well-organized, smooth-running correspondence department.

THE DICTAPHONE

Registered in the U. S. and Foreign Countries

Phone Barclay 3043—Call at 55 Warren Street

Write for booklet, "The Man at the Desk," Room 300-1, 55 Warren Street, New York

It is not a Dictaphone unless it is trade-marked "The Dictaphone"

Food will win the war. Don't waste it.

HEARS DUTCH REFUSE GRAIN FROM AMERICA

London Gets a Report That The Hague Cabinet Has Rejected the Offer.

ALLIED POLICY IS UNSHAKEN

United States Calms Fears That Seized Ships Will Be Held Permanently.

LONDON, March 25.—The Dutch Cabinet is said to have decided on Sunday to send the allied powers a formal refusal of their offer of grain in return for Dutch ships, a dispatch from The Hague to The Daily Mail says.

THE HAGUE, March 23.—Fears of Dutch ship owners that the ships seized by the United States are lost to them are quieted in a communication to the Dutch press from the American Legation here. The statement reads:

"It appears that fear exists that requisitioned Dutch ships will be lost permanently to their owners and the Dutch flag. The legation is advised officially that the United States have not taken title to any such ships under the present proclamation, but have merely taken them over for their temporary use.

"Liberal chartering rates will be paid and the ships returned at the termination of the present emergency, and not later than the end of the war. The United States will assume all war marine risks, and in the event of loss by enemy action in the war zone as defined on March 1, 1918, the owners will be given the option of receiving payment of the value of the vessel or of having the vessel replaced as soon as possible after the termination of the war, meanwhile receiving interest on the value of the lost vessel.

"Dutch crews and officers will be maintained at the expense of the United States until a suitable opportunity for repatriation occurs."

Washington to Have Grain Ready.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Holland's reported decision to refuse grain supplies offered by the United States in return for Dutch ships just taken over will not cause the American or British Government, it was asserted here today, to change the plan of action agreed on. The grain will be made available to the Dutch, and they can have it by sending ships for it. The Dutch ships here and in English ports will be put into use.

August Phillips, the Netherlands Minister, has an engagement with President Wilson, and is expected to present a memorandum from his Government setting forth that it cannot accept the arrangements.

In offering Holland 100,000 tons of grain, which is much needed there, the United States put into effect the voluntary agreement which Holland had declined under pressure from Germany. The United States declared itself unwilling to take any unfair advantage of Holland, although international law permitted seizure of the ships without other than the customary monetary consideration.

It was pointed out today that the United States in taking over Dutch ships did not commandeer them permanently, but merely requisitioned their use during the present emergency. In order not to put Holland at a disadvantage for tonnage after the war the United States is ready to return the ships as soon as their use is not essential.

This country, it is pointed out, would be justified under international law in taking the ships permanently. Germany merely compensated Great Britain for ships which were sunk in the Seine in 1871, making no effort to replace them. The United States, out of consideration for Holland, has taken the ships on a commercial basis, at generous chartering rates, and will replace them at the end of the war or sooner.

FOOD TO BE SENT TO SWISS.

Germany Is Understood to Have Backed Down on Threats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In accordance with the statement of President Wilson, in his proclamation taking over Dutch shipping, that the interests of the neutral nations of Europe must be safeguarded, the Shipping Board today announced that it was prepared to allot 50,000 tons of cargo vessels to carry foodstuffs to Switzerland.

The shipping will be made available upon the assurances of the Swiss Government that the Dutch tonnage now under American control will not be depleted. It is understood that Germany, unable to furnish Switzerland with the supplies which it had promised, is ready to give safe conduct to the vessels.

This development, which was accompanied by the most reassuring information from the Swiss Government as to the attitude which Germany would assume, was taken as an indication that German threats to sink all Dutch tonnage, either incoming or outgoing, if America seized the ships then under its control, would not be carried out when the German Government was put to the test.

Allen Mysteriously Reappears.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 25.—C. Loomis Allen, ex-Director of the American Electric Railway Association, who disappeared from Washington on Jan. 9, returned suddenly today and went to his office in this city. He refused to give any information concerning himself. At the time of his disappearance he was engaged in Government work. To every question put to him today he simply smiled and shook his head.

SEES WORLD'S PEACE IN AMERICA'S HANDS

Head of Japanese Military Mission Says Victory Depends on This Country.

JAPAN PREPARED TO HELP

Declares His Country Will Go Into Siberia if Necessary to Keep Supplies from Germans.

Victory and world peace both depend upon America, in the opinion of Lieut. Gen. Chikushi, head of the Japanese Military Mission, which is spending two days in New York after a long stay in Washington, and preliminary to a tour of the country. General Chikushi spoke through an interpreter in discussing the war at the Waldorf-Astoria, where the members of the mission are stopping, and refused to be drawn into any opinion about nonmilitary phases of the struggle.

"In Washington," he said through his interpreter, "we received the utmost assistance and co-operation. The purpose of our mission here is a military one. It is my first visit to this country, and I have wanted very much to inform myself on certain phases of co-operation between the United States and Japan. After this war, I hope a world peace is to come, and in maintaining such a peace Japan is ready and eager to co-operate with the United States."

The Japanese General was asked if, in his opinion, there was any possibility of an enduring peace without Germany being beaten.

"As a soldier," he replied, "I cannot discuss peace without victory. I know nothing of any peace without victory. Victory depends upon how deeply America goes into the war, how many men she musters and with what resources and strength she strikes her blow. Victory and world peace depend upon America. If the war is to be followed by an enduring peace America must be very strong—strong enough to compel some other nations to abide by that peace. Japan is prepared to co-operate in every way possible. It is my belief that this co-operation must be brought about to the fullest extent for the preservation of peace, both in the east and in the west.

"As for the question of Japan's entrance into Siberia, I cannot discuss that except from a military point of view. The question is now a matter of policy. I can say that Japan is ready, without any desire for territorial increase or imperial aggrandizement, to go into Siberia if that is necessary to protect supplies and stores from falling into German hands."

The members of the mission spent a quiet day in this city yesterday, devoting themselves to informal conversations and visits. Most of the members went on a sightseeing tour and were reported as much impressed with their view of New York. General Chikushi lunched with personal friends and dined last night with K. Seiko. Captain J. Teshita, S. Uchido, S. Fukui, and G. Suzuka, the other members of the mission, likewise devoted themselves largely to renewing old associations of the Far East.

General Chikushi, accompanied by one or two of his comrades, will visit West Point today to inspect the United States Military Academy. The others will spend another informal day in this city, and all plan to leave early Wednesday for Philadelphia. From there they will go to Chicago, continuing their trip through the principal cities of the country during several weeks.

Denies Receiver for Greenhut.

The application by the Holland Security Company for the appointment of a receiver for the Greenhut Company, Inc., on the ground that the corporation violated the law in voting to go out of business and in selling the bulk of the stock of goods to Gimbel Bros. was denied yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss. The plaintiff, as the holder of a large block of preferred stock in the defendant corporation, asked the court to continue an injunction restraining the Greenhut Company from taking further steps in the dissolution proceedings, and Justice Hotchkiss denied both applications without an opinion.

MRS. STOKES HELD; GIVES $10,000 BAIL

Husband Aids Socialist Whose Case Will Go Before Federal Grand Jury.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 25.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, New York Socialist, was arraigned here today before a United States Commissioner, charged with violating the Espionage act, and tonight was released on bond of $10,000 furnished by a surety company on application of her husband, J. G. Phelps Stokes, who came here to arrange for her defense. Mrs. Stokes waived preliminary examination, and was ordered held to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury, which will meet April 22.

Charges against Mrs. Stokes are based on alleged statements delivered in Kansas City and nearby towns and on a signed communication sent to a newspaper, in which she declared that "no Government that is for the profiteers can be for the people, and I am for the people."

Rufus Gaynor Transfers Property.

Rufus W. Gaynor, elder son of the late Mayor William J. Gaynor, has transferred to the Kings County Trust Company of Brooklyn by deed of trust all his property which he inherited from his father, Mr. Gaynor said yesterday that the reason for the transaction was that he was not in the best of health and did not care to be burdened with the management of his estate, which consists of realty holdings in Brooklyn and stocks and bonds. Mr. Gaynor was married on Saturday to Miss Margaret Haskell of 424 West Twentieth Street, Manhattan.

NEW YORK AVIATOR KILLED NEAR DALLAS

Airplane Falls 300 Feet with W. S. McNamara—Another Cadet Slight Injured.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 25.—Cadet William S. McNamara of New York City was killed instantly and Second Lieut. A. N. Dunstan of Toronto, Ontario, was injured slightly near Dallas this afternoon when the airplane in which they were riding fell 300 feet in a spinning nose dive.

The men were attached to the flying corps at Camp Everman, near here. McNamara was an American, training with the Royal Flying Corps. His mother, Mrs. N. McNamara of 70 East 121st Street, New York, was notified tonight of his death. Dunstan's home address is 279 Russell Hill, Toronto.

WELCOME NEW CABINET.

All Spanish Parties Express Desire to Co-operate with Government.

MADRID, March 23, (Delayed.)—The new Spanish Cabinet was welcomed enthusiastically today by the members of the lower house of the Spanish Parliament. The Postal and Telegraphers' Association, whose members have been on strike for several months, has expressed a desire to co-operate patriotically with the Government in measures tending toward pacification of internal disorders.

The strikes in Spain are believed to be over.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 23rd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 17.16 cents per pound.—Advt.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Made This Week Will Appear on Bills Rendered May 1st.

THE WOMEN, CHILDREN AND MEN OF NORTHWESTERN FRANCE AND BELGIUM ARE NAKED
The American Red Cross wishes all your old Clothing—Shoes, Hats and Underwear IMMEDIATELY.
Write or 'Phone to the Fifth Avenue Association, 542 Fifth Avenue (Vanderbilt 2390), and the Red Cross Delivery Will Call for Bundles.

Copies of Paris Inspirations in

The New Capes

At Less Than Paris Cost

Smart followers of Fashion favor Capes, those strikingly new dressy effects. Scarce as a rule, but a wide and exclusive showing here, because of forehanded preparations, based upon the early advices of our Paris organization.

Serge Capes—Featured for today—three of the most successful models of the season developed in fine quality Serge; the majority in navy and black, others in clay and rookie shades..... **$35.00**

The Madona—(centre illustration) is a picturesquely draped model, on most graceful lines, lined with fancy silk. The vogue of the hour.

The Hood Collar Cape—(illustrated at the right) combines a Cape's grace with a Coat's practical lines. The front, tie and the back falls in rippling folds; plaid silk makes the novel collar.

The Waistcoat Cape—(illustrated at left) is quite the jauntiest of models, with its cross-over fronts and flaring lines at back; foulard lined and very swagger.

A Group of Capes
Special at $29.50

Velours and Duvet de Laine, in rich shades of Pekin blue, purple, chinchilla, lapin, raspberry, rookie, aero tan and black. Models with a dash, a swing, strikingly effective.

A Display of Capes
at $25.00 to $150.00

Every new and worth while model, in Serges, Gabardines, Duvet de Laine, Evora Cloth, Cashmere, Bolivia, Charmeuse and Satin. Draped Capes, Military, Coatee and Waistcoat effects.

A Collection of Spring Coats at $22.50, $24.50, $29.50, $35.00 to $150.00
Third Floor

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue and 35th Street
Established 1879

A store which serves the demand for war-time **THRIFT.**

BEST Prices are MODERATE Prices

An Important Event
750 Children's Sweaters
for Boys and Girls

When Spring is really here, they are just the weight to wear over gay colored tub dresses.

They suit small boys' togs too!

Light and alluring shades of pink, blue, white, tan, Alice, corn, coral, turquoise, Nile, rose and apricot, as well as khaki and heather mixtures. They are just the shades for coming Springtime. Sizes 1 to 10 years.

1.95—*Regularly 2.75*

No C. O. D. *No 'phone or mail orders.*

Just Arrived from England
SOCKS and STOCKINGS

Mothers who are accustomed to depend upon our fine English socks and stockings (*exclusive to Best & Co.*) are informed of the arrival of the new Spring shipment

ENGLISH WHITE LISLE SOCKS with colored circular stripes of black, cadet, tan, cardinal, sky, navy and pink; also colored lisle in tan, sky, navy and pink with white striped tops. *According to size.* 90c to 1.35

ENGLISH COTTON SOCKS, colored grounds, all over stripes and clock effects in tan, cadet, champagne, green, rose, gold, lavender, cardinal and navy. *All sizes,* 85c

UNUSUAL WHITE COTTON SOCKS, medium weight, with colored silk clocks in green, cadet, gold, rose, tan, black, navy. *All sizes,* 85c

ENGLISH DERBY RIBBED STOCKINGS, full fashioned, of soft, medium weight cotton; black and tan. *According to size.* 95c to 1.50

Children's Plain Cotton Union Suits
In Spring weight and athletic style

4 to 6 years	8 to 10 years	12 to 16 years
80c	85c	90c

Boys' Nainsook Union Suits especially made according to Best designs, athletic style 1.00

Children's Gloves

TAN AND WHITE KID GLOVES broad hand and short fingers. *2 to 5 yrs.* 1.50

BOYS' GRAY MOCHA GLOVES, broad hand. *According to size.* 1.50, 1.75, 2.45

WHITE AND NATURAL DOE-SKIN, washable. White, 1.35, natural, 1.75

BUCKSKIN SPEAR POINT GLOVES, 1.75

BOYS' TAN CAPESKIN, broad hand. 1.95

Hippetty hop to the Barber Shop! The Best barbers are busier and busier these days in the light Liliputian Bazaar Barber Shop. Even the very littlest people, too—many a little boy or girl will be having their first hair cut down at Best's today.

Best WASH SUITS
for Little Boys 2, 3, 4 years

The materials in these wash suits have been thoroughly tested for fast color in the regular Best way.

They are distinctive lines and boyish styles, tailored to give full service—and at the usual Best *moderate prices.*

TOMMY TUCKER—very smart models—fine white cotton with belt, cuffs and collar of light blue, featherstitched. 2.75

SMOCK SUITS—of white poplin with smocking of pink—with pink collars, cuffs and pockets. 3.75

LORD FAUNTLEROY models—white, pink, blue and tan—tailored from high quality Repps with white lawn frilled blouse. 4.95

Best REEFERS
for Boys 2 to 10 years

If you are looking out now for a reefer for your boy, you want one that is smart, is of the right weight, and will wear well.

BEST REEFERS are—
—*made* from materials carefully selected here and abroad for their smart patterns and wearing power,
—*tailored* in exclusive smart lines,
—*finished* painstakingly by hand to fit perfectly and to hold up well,
—*priced as Best Boys' Clothes are always priced—moderately—ours are manufacturer's prices; we make the reefers—we sell them.*

Blue serge reefers particularly popular for Spring and Easter

8.50 10.50 13.50

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark

Little Folks' Coats

A NEW EMPIRE MODEL, charming for little girls, of navy blue serge, inverted pleats, smoked pearl buttons and light blue crash collar. *1 to 3 yrs.* 9.00

As illustrated, A MILITARY MODEL of navy blue or white cheviot. Brass buttons, Patent leather belt, blue linen collar, silk tie. *1 to 3 yrs.* 13.50

BLACK-AND-WHITE CHECKED coat, brass buttons, blue linen collar, white braid. *1 to 3 yrs.* 8.00

Dainty Spring Dresses

A NEW STRIPED GINGHAM dress as illustrated here—empire style, dainty pleated collar with velvet bow, pouch pockets. *1 to 3 yrs.* 1.50

A WHITE LAWN DRESS with low neck and short sleeves and trimmed with French knots in dainty stitchings of blue and gold. *1 to 3 yrs* 2.00

You Never Pay More at Best's

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

The Man Who Pays

$18.50

for His Easter

Suit or Overcoat

at Gimbels Today

Gets His Full Money's Worth

Everybody knows, who reads the daily papers, that never in the history of the clothing trade have conditions presented themselves such as exist today.

Governmental intervention in the distribution of woolens, stoppage of supplies at their source, shortage of labor—these are but some of the conditions confronting manufacturers and retailers.

Gimbel Brothers face the situation adequately and courageously. Having to supply the needs of THREE LARGE STORES, with all that this implies of an immense output, they utilize the product, not of one or two, but of

NO LESS THAN 25 OF THE LEADING MAKERS OF MEN'S CLOTHING.

$18.50 is by no means a large sum to pay for a suit or an overcoat as things go nowadays, and this moderate figure is linked at Gimbels to garments that are

—mart as to tailoring;
—perfect as to fit;
—diversified as to style and fabric.

Really the choice is bewildering, and whether a man's taste runs to extremes of "cut" or to conservatism as to line and cloth, HERE HE MAY BE SUITED. His fancy and his pocketbook cannot meet to better advantage in New York.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Easter Shirts and Cravats for the Well-Dressed Man

Everything to put him in tune with the joyous Spring festival.

Men's Spring Shirts at $1.65,

As well and skilfully made as custom shirts. Materials: Fine quality Corded Madras in new stripe effects and colorings. Made with soft or laundered cuffs in plain negligee model. Sizes 14 to 17.

Comfortable Soft Shirts at $2, $2.50 and $3.

Turnback cuff style in plain negligee; great variety of attractive patterns and colorings in woven striped madras.

Satin Stripe Tub Silk Shirts at $4.95

A handsome collection, indeed, in new Spring colorings and designs.

The Choicest of New Spring Scarfs at 65c, 85c, $1 and $1.50

Swelling the already rich gathering, here are the new cravats that will brighten up men's formal garments this Spring. Cravats of distinction, in beautiful designs, figures, floral, stripes and more modest effects. Open and four-in-hands.

GIMBELS, Main Floor

Men's Fine Pajamas at $3

There's a really excellent showing of these fine sleeping suits; soft and sheer,—blue, heliotrope, pink, tan and white. Made of a luxurious quality of silk and cotton. Fashioned with surplice neck; two rows of silk loops and pearl buttons. Sizes A, B, C and D.

Men's Fine Pajamas at $4.

Excellent fabrics,—soft and sheer silk and cotton, jacquard effects; plain colors of pink, blue, lavender, tan or white. Coats have surplice neck, double silk loops and pearl buttons. Cut full and roomy. Sizes A, B, C and D.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Now Let's Talk of Gloves

And For Easter Wear There's Nothing Dressier Than These

Men's Grey Mocha Gloves at $3 and $3.50 a pair

Early placing of orders and thoughtful buying are responsible for the wonderfully complete condition of our stocks. In a word, your Easter gloves bought at Gimbels are perfect as to style, perfect as to quality. Comparison will prove it.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Men's "Interwoven" Socks

Have All the Good Qualities of Higher Priced Hose,—
They Stand Wear Well.

We are one of the largest distributors of this famous Hose in the United States. We recommend them in full confidence, and for that reason keep our stocks always complete.

Fine Quality "Interwoven" Silk Socks—black, white, tan, grey, navy and champagne. Pair 75c

Fine Cotton "Interwoven" Socks—black, white, tan, grey, champagne and navy. Pair 35c

Cotton "Interwoven" Socks—black with white soles. Pair 40c

Fibre Silk "Interwoven" Socks—combination of fibre and pure silk, giving the effect of the latter at about the price of lisle socks. Black and colors. Pair 60c

Silk Lisle (Mercerized) "Interwoven" Socks—fine and glossy; black, white, grey and champagne. Pair 50c

Fine "Interwoven" Cashmere Socks—two weights; black, natural, khaki and Oxford; pair 60c. Natural at $1

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Selden Trucks

are big, powerful quality trucks—trucks that will withstand the hardest kind of service to which a motor truck can be put.
Immediate deliveries from New York with bodies attached. Tax free.

MANHATTAN Motors Corporation
230 W. 56 St. Circle 608

MASS MEETING OF THE LIGHTER CAPTAINS' UNION

Local 847, Series 2; Harbor Boatmen, Local 847, Series 1, and Tidewater Boatmen, Local 847, and International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local 379, at

PROSPECT HALL,
5TH AND PROSPECT AVS., BROOKLYN,
ON THURSDAY EVG., MARCH 28TH,

at 8 P. M., for the purpose of discussing the recent wage scale made by the Board of Arbitration of the New York Wage Scale Adjustment Commission.

AFFILIATED LOCALS PLEASE ATTEND THIS MEETING.

TRIMO
PIPE WRENCHES AND TRIMO MONKEY
WRENCHES
WILL LAST YOU FOR YEARS
Made on Honor—Fully Guaranteed
Sold at about the price of others
Wood handles in 6 to 14 inch, inclusive. Steel handles in all sizes
NEW YORK OFFICE
TRIMONT MFG. CO. 248 CANAL ST.

Home Guard Army Bargains

"Bannerman's arsenals are a Godsend to us."

20,000 Rifles	200 Machine Guns
5,000 Revolvers	100 8-in. Field Cannons
5,000,000 Cartridges	50 6-in. Navy Cannons
300,000 Equipments	20,000 Explosive Shells
2,500 Tents	25,000 Uniforms (blue)
40,000 Knapsacks	15 Revolving Cannons

We have supplied from our largest to the world stock of army auction goods, the U. S. Government, many states and cities with obsolete serviceable rifles, equipments and uniforms.
Gov't auction sale terms, cash with order. Examination and testing at our arsenals. Immediate deliveries. Large illustrated 428 pp. encyclop. catalog mailed, 50c.
16 p. Illustrated Circular mailed 5c. (stamps)
FRANCIS BANNERMAN & SONS, 501 B'WAY, N.Y.

ROSEHILL FARM EGGS

are all produced on my farm in Monmouth County by white leghorns, fed on clean and wholesome food, and housed under the most sanitary and hygienic conditions. Delivered by parcels post day after laid.
W. H. ELLIS,
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 4000.

To Have at One's Fingers' Ends.

Whenever an occasion arises for the date and a brief summary of any subject, the quarterly issues of The New York Times Index will prove surprisingly invaluable. Sent for examination, $2 an issue, $8 per year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

STANDARD OIL CALLS WORKERS TO CONFER

Representatives of Employes Will Meet Regularly with Company's Officials.

TO HAVE INTIMATE TALKS

Corporation Expects to Get a Better Understanding of the Ambitions of the Worker.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced yesterday that it had adopted a new plan to promote better relations between the company and its employes, by calling conferences at regular intervals between the officials of the company and elected representatives of the workers.

The first of these conferences will be held on April 1 at the offices of the Standard Oil Company, at 26 Broadway, between the officials of the New Jersey company and the representatives of the men of the Bayonne, Bayway, and Eagle plants in New Jersey. It is probable that the Standard Oil Companies of other States will follow.

These conferences are not called because of any particular situation facing the company at present, but are intended as the beginning of a permanent policy, by which it is hoped to prevent serious differences between the company and its employes in the future. It is believed that questions which might eventually lead to friction will be presented promptly by the representatives of the employes, so that differences between the company and the men may be talked over and smoothed out before they have grown to the proportions of grievances and have already engendered bad feeling.

Chance to State Grievances.

The representatives of the men are to be encouraged to present their views on all subjects and to listen in a friendly way to the company's side of all questions. One thing which the new policy is intended to accomplish will be, according to the Standard Oil Company, that of opening "a direct line of contact between the Chairman and the President of the company and the least skilled labor."

The plan is also one which is calculated to lessen the power of the outside agitator, on whom the Standard Oil officials blamed their labor troubles at Bayonne. The new policy was announced yesterday in the following statement which was posted in the Bayonne plants:

This company invites the co-operation of every employe in seeing to it that its long-established policy for fair treatment of all employes in matters pertaining to wages and working conditions is maintained, and the company, on its part, desires to co-operate as far as may be helpful with each employe in his plans to provide satisfactory living and social conditions for himself and family.

In order that each employe may be enabled to thus co-operate most effectively, the company invites employes to elect from their own number, by secret ballot, men in whom they have confidence, who shall represent them in dealing with officers and other representatives of the company in matters of mutual interest, this election to be on the general basis of one representative to 150 employes, with at least two representatives in each division of the works.

The persons thus selected by the employes will be their duly accredited representatives at a joint meeting with the representatives of the company, which it is proposed to hold at 26 Broadway, New York, April 1, 1918, for the purpose of getting better acquainted and of discussing matters of mutual concern. They will also be the accredited representatives of the employes at all subsequent meetings and in all matters of co-operation between the company and its employes, until the employes shall designate some other person to represent them.

W. C. TEAGLE, President.
A. C. BEDFORD, Chairman of the Board.

COAL PRODUCTION DROPS.

Garfield Renews Warning to Lay in Winter Supply Early.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—More than half a million tons loss in coal production last week caused the Fuel Administration tonight to reiterate warnings contained in the announcement of its zone distribution system that next Winter's supplies of fuel should be laid in early, to keep mines working to capacity. The falling off, if continued, officials said, would mean serious shortage in fuel next Winter to those sections not forehanded enough to purchase in advance.

In working out a zone system for distribution of coal, allotting a certain territory to each producing field, so as to avoid cross-hauling and other transportation evils, the normal production and consumption of coal have been balanced so evenly that any drop in output will mean innumerable difficulties in obtaining fuel after cold weather sets in, especially as war needs increase.

The Fuel Administration holds that, having provided a normal and economical method of distributing fuel, it cannot go further than its warning to consumers to purchase early in order to protect them from suffering later in the year. Accumulation of reserve fuel by the administration to fill shortages next Winter is not considered either wise or feasible.

Criticism of price reductions by the administration have been answered by Fuel Administrator Garfield in a letter to Senator Thomas, who recently announced that Colorado mines were closing down because of low prices. Dr. Garfield said that the cost sheets furnished by the mines to the Federal Trade Commission "do not warrant the assumption that they have closed down because of inability to operate at a profit." The committee of engineers which investigated the matter reported that the reduction in Summer prices to encourage storage was made at the request of the Colorado Operators' Committee, and that the Senator was misinformed on relative costs as to the Trinidad and bituminous domestic fields.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING ADVOCATED BY NEW

War Would Have Ended Long Ago Had We Been Prepared, Senator Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Universal military training, to assure an army that would enable America to protect itself amply against the menace of Prussianism was advocated in the Senate today by Senator New of Indiana, as an amendment to the draft law. The Indiana Senator argued that if America had adopted universal training three years ago, when it was before the Senate, and the country, at the same time, had made "substantial industrial preparations," the war today would be over.

Under Senator New's amendment all youths between the ages of 19 and 21 would be subject to military training, at the discretion of the President, this discretion to be exercised so as to avoid depleting important industries. The amendment will be voted on by the Senate this week as part of the new draft law by which men who attained the age of 21 after June 5 last would be made subject to the original draft.

BAKING CO. FINES ITSELF.

Donates $1,000 to Red Cross for Ignoring Federal Board Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Failure to bake victory bread containing at least 20 per cent. wheat substitutes has proved an expensive practice for the Specialty Baking Company of New York City.

Action against the company, which was threatened with revocation of its license, has been suspended in consideration of the fact that it voluntarily contributed $1,000 to the Red Cross and has given its assurance that in the future it will comply strictly with the rules and regulations of the Food Administration.

Officers of the company admitted the violation and submitted an accurate record of the company's sales. The Federal Food Board of New York, with the approval of the Food Administration, accepted its offer to give the Red Cross the benefit of any unfair profits it had effected by its failure to observe the baking regulations.

NEW BROWNING GUN TESTED

Corporal at Camp Dix Makes Perfect Score at 100 Yards.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., March 25.—The new light Browning gun was tested out on the range this morning. Shooting from a prone position, a South Jersey Corporal, attending the division school, made a perfect score on a six-inch bullseye at 100 yards.

At the preliminary test on the 1,000-yard range, Lieutenant Kenneth T. King, Federal expert from the Springfield arsenal, and his assistants, Sergeants Gridella and Clancy, cut out lines of human heads, birds, and other objects on a paper target in the presence of Brig. Gen. J. T. Dean, commandant of the 78th Division, Brig. Gen. Mark L. Hersey, and other officers. Some one suggested that the Generals try the gun. One after another they tested out the weapon, then turned it on the paper targets and threw a bullet-ridden outline around the pictures.

EX-CZAR'S JUDGMENT UNPAID

Effort to Levy in $20,000,000 Russian Supplies in Brooklyn.

A judgment for $117,546 against Nicholas Romanoff, ex-Czar of Russia, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit of the Marine Transport Service Corporation. The plaintiff sued to recover freight on a cargo shipped to the Russian Government prior to the revolution in the steamship Vigilancie, which was torpedoed.

Bernard Naumberg, counsel for the plaintiff, stated yesterday that he went to the Bush Piers in Brooklyn with a copy of the judgment to levy on goods belonging to the Russian Government, and that Russian officials told him they were in charge of property worth $20,000,000, but wouldn't say whether the former Czar had any interest. The attorney intends to start contempt proceedings unless the officials file papers showing the real ownership of the property.

State Senate Tribute to Allied Dead.

ALBANY, March 25.—The Senate tonight, on motion of Senator Henry M. Hage of Albany, adjourned out of respect to the memory of the Allied forces who have fallen in the German offensive on the Western front. Respect was paid to "Those who lie stricken on the sacred, blood-soaked soil of France, the British, the French, and the Americans who gave their lives freely that liberty might live."

THE ACID TEST

There never was a time when a contractor's ability to buy carefully and economically was worth so much to an Owner as it is now.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ALL AMERICAS ASSOCIATION
31 BROADWAY
WALK UP ONE FLIGHT
SHOES
Fashionable Spring footwear for men and boys. All leathers, all sizes, hand sewed. Goodyear welt. Values up to $12.00.

$6.50, $7.00, $7.50

Adventures galore in remote African jungles.
SIMBA
By Stewart Edward White
Net, $1.40
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co.

EARLY COPY REQUIRED.
To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

THE GOLDEN GLADES
(6TH FLOOR)
TO-NIGHT
ATTRACTIONS EXTRAORDINARY
BOBBY McLEAN
World's Champion Skater
LaViva | Irving Gluck
Winslow & Steele | Cunningham & Clements
Elsie & Paulsen | Luana
And the Musical Comedy,
"ON THE CARPET"
With Helen Hardick and "The White Huzzars,"
Same Show for Dinner 7:15 P. M. as for Supper, at 11:30 P. M.
Special $1.50 Dinner with Continuous Dancing and Cabaret in the Main Dining Room.
Thomas Healy's
Broadway & 66th St., N.Y.
Reserve Tables Now—Phone Columbus 9900.

THE NEW
PARKSIDE HOTEL
31 WEST 71st STREET (Just off Central Park)
LOCATED IN THE FINEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION IN NEW YORK. PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
Accessible to all car lines, elevated and subway. An absolutely fireproof Hotel with every ultra modern feature. Most attractively furnished rooms—all outside—unexcelled for light and air.
1, 2 and 3 Rooms. With Baths and Showers.
$45 UPWARDS PER MONTH, FURNISHED
SUPERIOR RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and AMERICAN PLAN.
Handsome Appointments. Japanese Service.
Phone 9780 Columbus.

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY & 43D ST. TEL. BRYANT—346.
AFTERNOON TEA DANCES
DAILY AND SUNDAY IN THE "VIOLET ROOM"
MR. CONKWRIGHT AND MISS VIOLET LOBELL
FEATURING BALL ROOM DANCES OF TO-DAY.
MUSIC BY JOHN MARINARO'S ORCHESTRA
MRS. MAGILL, HOSTESS.
"MARIMBA BAND" IN BROADWAY DINING ROOM, DANCING AFTER DINNER.
LUNCHEON Business Men's & Shoppers'
LONDON I. WALLICK, MGR.

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER ALL DAY
Milkfed Chicken, Waffles, Maple Syrup, Corn Fritters and Sweet Potatoes
Janssen wants to see you
30TH ST. & BROADWAY
Also Excellent Table d'Hote and a la Carte
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. DANCING AFTER 8 UNTIL CLOSING.

HOTEL SAN REMO
CENTRAL PARK WEST
74th TO 75th STREETS
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK'S MOST PICTURESQUE LAKE.
Especially Attractive During the Spring and Summer Months.
Rooms and bath, $3 to $4 per day.
Parlor, bedroom, bath, $4 per day up.
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES.
Please write for Illustrated Booklet.
Ownership Management Edmund M. Brennan.

Special Suburban Service
WHEN you intend being in New York over night—
Leave your bag in Mendel's Parcel Room, Grand Central Station, and say: "For the Hotel Ansonia"—
THEN Telephone Columbus 3320 (Hotel Ansonia), ask for Suburbar Service; this gives you immediate attention.
WHEN you reach the hotel there is no delay—your room is ready—your clothes waiting for you.
WHEN you leave next morning we return bag to the Grand Central to be called for on your way home. No charge for checking. No charge for messenger. A great convenience without extra cost.
ROOM AND BATH:
1 Person, $2.50 up.
2 Persons, $4.50 up.
HOTEL ANSONIA
B'way at 73rd St.
Six Minutes from Grand Central
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway Station at 86th St. corner
NEW YORK

Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel
Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons
Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
Special Rates, Week, Season or Year.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Hotel **THERESA**
7th Ave., 124th to 125th Sts.
One block from "L" & Subway Sts. Surface cars and bus line to all points at door.
A Refined Family and Transient Fireproof Hotel.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES. Dining Room on twelfth floor. Overlooking the Palisades. Excellent cuisine. Perfect service.
Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 65c; Dinner, $1.
R.P.Loube, Mgr. Tel. 7800 Morn.

No Music No Cabaret No Dancing
No Hat Checking
Try **BREAKFAST** Here
LUSSIER
RESTAURANT
147-149-151 West 43rd Street
One Door East of Broadway
Seating Capacity 600
SPECIAL PLATE LUNCH .45
Served 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Good Food Good Service
Good Value

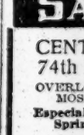
HOTEL **Pleasing the Palate.** ANSONIA
Every morning a Breakfast like this 50c:
Grape Fruit,
any Cereal and Cream,
Picked up Codfish in Cream,
Eggs, Baked Potatoes,
Cream Rolls,
Coffee,
Other combinations at 40c, 60c and 75c.
73 St.—B'way—74 St.

Hotel Bristol
129-135 West 48th St.
NEW YORK'S NEWEST HOTEL.
European and American Plan.
T. ELLIOTT TOLSON.

Hotel La Salle
30 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
M. E. SNIFFEN, Proprietor
(also of Millbrook Inn).
Furnished Suites by Season or Transiently. Yearly leases, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon application.

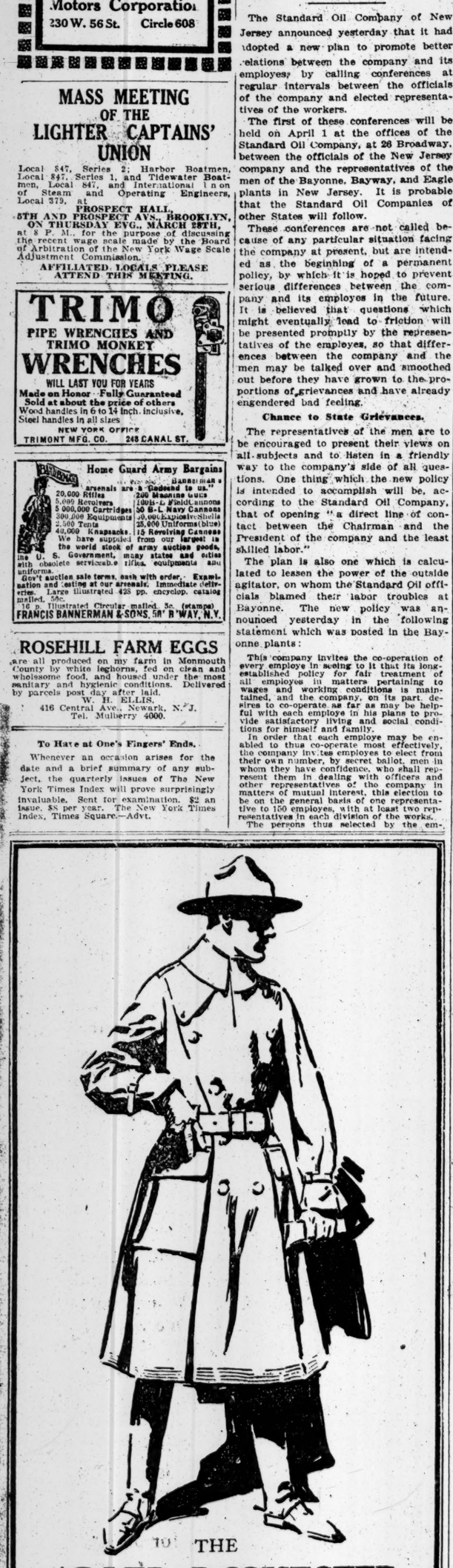
Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MURRAY'S
42d St., Just West of Broadway.
Beautiful Roman Gardens,
Exquisite music; revolving dance floor.
Old Dominion Beefsteak Dinner, $1.50.
Luncheon, 70c; Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Service a la Carte.
PATRICK V. KYNE, Manager.



The Russian Inn
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Special Russian Dishes
Table d'hote and a la carte
Sunday dinner from 6-9 P. M.
57 West 37th St. Greeley 6367

SAVOY 455 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON, MASS. EUROPEAN PLAN.
Savoy Co., Inc., Lessees.
Single Rooms, $1 per day. Large rooms, some with parlor, for 2 persons, $1 each person. First-class restaurant, moderate prices. Centrally located.
Wm. O. Merlin, Mgr. Tel. Back Bay 8013.



TO THE
ADLER-ROCHESTER
MILITARY RAINCOAT

UNUSUAL was the distinction accorded the original model of this smart raincoat. Officers everywhere were generous with their praise and it received the endorsement of the War Department in an official bulletin.

An even more dependable protection against all sorts of weather is the new and improved model with its oiled fabric, sturdy belt with strong brass dees and spacious bellows pockets. It is the last word in serviceability with that swagger touch that is so desirable.

Wholesale Prices for Officers
Grade 1, $46.88 Grade 2, $43.75
At your dealer's or exchange

Send cash, money order or draft, if immediate delivery is urgent, to
L. ADLER, BROS. & CO.
ROCHESTER NEW YORK

Your Glass of Coca-Cola

represents materials allotted and authorized by Mr. Hoover and your Government after conservation has taken its heavy toll. The Coca-Cola Company accepts its war duty as a privilege and, although reduced in output, is endeavoring to maintain its usefulness as industry.

We address ourselves to common justice in requesting you, if you order Coca-Cola, to insist upon the genuine. Don't let a subtle imitation creep in to take advantage of our shortened output by passing itself off as a substiturte.

When you order, order by its full name—Coca-Cola, and accept nothing else.

To the Dealer:

If you are unable sometimes to get Coca-Cola or always to get your full quota, we ask you to bear with us, remembering that your troubles are ours, in trying to supply normal trade with a restricted output—and remembering that the sacrifice for conservation must fall on all of us alike—dealer, manufacturer and consumer.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

QUICK ACCESS TO YEAR'S NEWS.

Often a long and tiresome search is required to find some article once published in the newspapers. Such trouble is saved by owners of The New York Times Index, each volume of which summarizes three months' news, bound attractively in gray cloth. Price $2.00 per volume, $8.00 a year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

Don't Let Your Feet Play Traitor!

WHEN, after a long walk or a hard day's work standing up, your feet go back on you, they're *traitors* to the rest of your system.

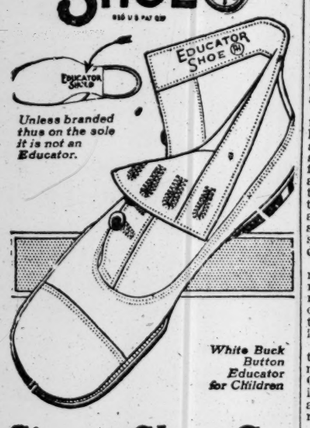
What makes traitorous feet? Pointed, bone-bending, "fashionable" shoes. Such shoes cause flat feet, corns, bunions, callouses, ingrown nails, twisted toes.

Throw away your pointed shoes—*quick*. Get into Educators, designed by scientists to "let the feet grow as they should." They're

Made for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

Look for EDUCATOR on the sole. It is not an Educator shoe unless stamped thus. There can be no protection stronger than this trademark, for it means that behind every part of the shoe stands a responsible manufacturer. Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston, Mass.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE



Unless branded thus on the sole it is not an Educator.

White Buck Button Educator for Children

Signet Shoe Co.
1345 Broadway
Between 35th and 36th Streets
Other New York Stores:
Harlem, 112 *West 125th Street*
Bronx: *3rd Ave. and 149th Street*
Brooklyn: 557 *Fulton Street*

If your skin throbs and burns, use
Resinol

If you are suffering from an irritating, burning, unsightly skin affection, bathe the sore places with Resinol Soap and hot water, then gently apply a little Resinol Ointment. You will probably be astonished how instantly the irritation stops and healing begins. In most cases the sick skin quickly becomes clear and healthy again, at very little cost.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also aid in clearing away redness, roughness and dandruff. Sold by all druggists.

Phones: N. Y. Melrose 2283 " 2282 — Brooklyn Bedford 9600 " 9601 " 10350

Freight Transportation
Local and Long Distance Heavy Hauling by Motor Trucks.

Storage
Space on waterfront within Free Lighterage Limits near All Freight Yards.
Room for 100 CARLOADS.

CALLAN BROTHERS, Inc.
Trucking Contractors.
134th-135th St. & Mott Haven Canal.

BANKERS ASSAIL PARK INVASION

Official of Association Opposes Trench System and Calls Project Unwise.

PROTESTS TO THE MAYOR

Robert Erskine Ely Tells of Spontaneous Response by Audience to His Arguments Against Invasion.

When Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Chairman of the New York Liberty Loan Committee, returned yesterday after a brief vacation it was learned that he had not been consulted in regard to the proposal made by the Publicity Department of the committee to excavate a trench system in Central Park as a publicity measure for the third Liberty Loan. During Mr. Strong's absence Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank, acted as Chairman.

Mr. Strong would not make a statement about the matter of the trenches, saying that he expected to confer with Guy Emerson, Director of Publicity, who was indisposed yesterday, and, acting on the advice of his physician, remained at home. That not all the Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank are in favor of the digging of the trenches in Central Park was learned yesterday when a leading member of the board told a TIMES reporter that he did not approve of that particular publicity measure, and thought it was a shame to permit the park to be defaced.

Colonel Frederick E. Farnsworth, General Secretary of the American Bankers Association, who has been active in the campaigns for the first and second Liberty Loans, said yesterday that he was strongly opposed to the invasion of Central Park, and deprecated the fact that the Liberty Loan Committee and its publicity department had insisted on the trench exhibition.

"I believe," he said, "that instead of helping the sale of Liberty Loan bonds the proposed trench in Central Park will operate to hurt the flotation. Many prospective buyers of bonds feel so outraged about the spoliation of the park and many others are so shocked at the expenditure of money for the exhibition that I would not at all be surprised if some people were just mean enough not to subscribe to the loan for those very reasons. I do not believe that the trench publicity is called for, and in my opinion the project is not a wise one."

Tells of Protests to Hylan.

Robert Erskine Ely, Director of the League for Political Education, said yesterday that he had reason to believe that as many as one hundred letters of protests had been sent to Mayor Hylan as a result of a brief address he had made last Saturday morning at the weekly lecture given by the league on political topics in Carnegie Hall.

"It seemed to me," he said, "that it was an excellent opportunity for me to make a personal appeal simply as an individual and not in any official capacity to a large audience of representative citizens to write personal letters to the Mayor in protest against this action.

"I said that it was my view that merely from the standpoint of popularizing the Liberty Loan this plan was a mistake; that I did not think that such a trench system would be an effective publicity measure. But I said also that, even granting that it was all that its inventors expected for it, I thought it was a perfectly unnecessary and inexcusable thing to put the trench system in Central Park, which was designed and should be reserved for far different purposes.

"The applause which greeted my remarks was so general that it seems to me quite certain that I spoke the sentiments of a very large percentage indeed of those present, and I have heard since that very many letters have been sent in response to this appeal."

The following letter has been sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in opposition to what an official of that body termed "the misuse of Central Park":

Protest by Chapter of D. A. R.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held March 22, 1918, it was resolved that a protest be entered with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment against the use of any part of Central Park for the demonstration toward the raising of the Third Liberty Loan.

Whereas, the members of this chapter are loyal to the cause and most earnestly approve the loan, they feel that Central Park should not be encroached upon for this or any other purpose, as there are other places in the city adequate and more suitable for the demonstration, viz., Van Cortlandt Park, Battery Park, or the Court House site.

MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL, Regent.

Thomas C. Desmond of 31 Nassau Street, who is the engineer selected by the Liberty Loan Committee for the actual construction of the proposed trenches, will go over the ground today in company with Edward A. Miller, engineer of the Park Department, and Carl F. Pilat, the Park Department's landscape architect, whose approval plans for any alterations in the Park must have. Mr. Desmond said yesterday that the actual site of the trench system would be chosen with a view to the best facilities for the restoration of the ground after the exhibit was over.

The Marquis de Polignac, who as representative of the French High Commission will be in charge of the French war materials to be used in the construction of the proposed trenches, returned to Washington yesterday, but will come again to New York later in the week. The actual work of digging the trenches, according to advocates of the plan, may be begun as early as Thursday.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, which has been active in the fight for the preservation of the park, and whose secretary, Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, argued in favor of placing the trench system somewhere else, both before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its hearing on Friday and at the preliminary inquiry by the Committee on City Plan and Public Improvements of that body early in the week, last night decided that there was nothing more it could do.

At the regular monthly meeting of its Trustees, which was held at the building of the Bar Association last night with a large attendance, it was finally decided not to embark upon any of the various forms of legal procedure that had been suggested, and a statement was issued saying that the society "accepted a situation which it was unable to prevent," and reiterating its intention to support the Liberty Loan itself in the heartiest possible manner. The statement follows:

With respect to the digging of trenches in Central Park for the purpose of advertising the third Liberty Loan, the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society accepts a situation which it has been unable to prevent in the public interest.

The society notes with gratification and desires to emphasize the declaration of the Liberty Loan Committee that the arguments presented in opposition to the trenches in Central Park are unanswerable except in this emergency of war, and that this use of the park is not to be regarded as a precedent in other circumstances.

The society, while regretting this use of Central Park for advertising purposes, reiterates its heartiest sympathy with the object sought to be attained, namely, the popularizing of the Liberty Loan, and, having subscribed to both of the preceding loans, hereby promises to subscribe according to its means to the third Liberty Loan.

Various members of the Board of Trustees indicated that it was a matter of regret that there seemed to be no further method by which they could oppose what they were united in regarding as a most undesirable encroachment on the Park.

Continued Protests on Park Trenches

AN ADVERTISING ERROR.

The Committee Misses the Merits of Its Fine Proposition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If we must see trenches in this city, why not walk up and down Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Fifty-seventh Street, &c., ad libitum? It's free. And if the cost to the city is fabulous, there's at least some reason behind, a reason which practical people, practical patriots, can appreciate. Incidentally, that $25,000 "damage fund" would go quite a way in helping along the work the trenches stand for, and incidentally leave free a few more men to dig where digging counts.

The Government's not begging for anything that the committee should throw an advertising fit of this magnitude. The Government is offering not only an opportunity to be patriotic, (which is still a very considerable incentive with most of us, notwithstanding the presence of pro-Germans and pacifists,) but, when all is said and done, it is giving the privilege of securing gilt-edged security of the highest order, Government bonds, a form of security which could not be had easily a short time ago, because the comparatively small issues were snapped up about as soon as they came out, and there were not enough to go around. Now the freak advertising has cheapened the whole proposition.

A genuine advertising man who lost sight of the real merits of his proposition in this manner would be mercifully restrained by his friends.

The writer has bought bonds of previous issues, not because of the advertising but in spite of it.

New York, March 25, 1918. F. C. M.

Need the Park for Other Purposes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to add most vehemently my protest against tearing up Central Park for trenches. We need every bit of space of green we can get for ourselves and the children. Any one who doesn't know what a trench looks like justifies the title of an "idiotic Yankee" that von Papen gave us. The whole of New York is one great system of trenches. Let people go and walk up and down any of our streets and they will soon cease to be ignorant. I and my children want the park to play in and rest in; we don't want to see any more trenches. Any one, for 15 cents, can see a movie of war scenes, or buy a Sunday newspaper. Think of wasting $25,000 when we need guns and ammunition! Give free performances of movies, or put the trenches in the Court House site, if New Yorkers are "idiotic Yankees" and don't know what a trench is like.

AN INDIGNANT TAXPAYER.

New York, March 25, 1918.

Art Spirit Needed in Wartime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could the Hun himself perpetrate a greater atrocity on the city than that suggested by the stupidly obtuse politicians who would mutilate Central Park? This group of barbarous men, instead of suggesting that "art artists" take a rest till the end of the war, ought to learn the first lesson in civilization, namely, that art is the most important factor in the development of any nation. They should aid and encourage it in times like these, when the beast instinct in man must needs be uppermost, and try to preserve it, lest it wither and die and leave no seed. Once the art spirit is dead man will descend to the level of the brute. As long as men without vision, or sense of real values, occupy high positions with power to despoil our parks and order our artists to take a rest, is it any wonder that many people ask in bewilderment, "What are we fighting for?"

A TAXPAYER.

New York, March 25, 1918.

Shows a Lack of Confidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why so much maudlin sentiment over the proposed digging of a few trenches in our Central Park? What of the parks and gardens of France and Belgium? The point is, do the American people need such measures to enlist their co-operation in the new Liberty Loan? Twenty-five thousand dollars is a great deal of money and shows a sad lack of confidence on the part of the officials in the loyalty of the people and their determination to stand back of the Government. Have not all of the previous loans been oversubscribed? Our imaginations follow our boys, without the expenditure of such sums of money to visualize the horrors of war. The American people are worthy of the highest trust.

A. P. W.

New York, March 22, 1918.

Edge Taken Off the Novelty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems amazing that all these protests of good citizens and leading papers should say so little of the utter stupidity of spending thousands of dollars tearing up Central Park to show people what trenches are. Even very young children throughout the country are fully instructed as to what they are and how they look. The world has been flooded with descriptions and picture papers giving as intelligible an idea as the literal representation in mud and dirt. The whole idea is such impracticable nonsense that it seems unbelievable that sane, rational citizens should feel constrained to take it seriously.

M. W. C.

New York, March 23, 1918.

Must Help, Anyway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether it is right to dig trenches in Central Park or not is debatable, but it is out of place and unpatriotic for a person to refuse to help, or even think of not helping, the Government because he or she does not approve of certain little things that the Government does. The real American is the man who believes in "America, right or wrong."

G. M. P., Jr.

New York, March 24, 1918.

Poor Business Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning trenches in Central Park, allow me to commend your remarks headed "This Threat Must Not Be Executed," and at the same time to inquire if there is another recorded instance where any person, firm, corporation, or committee having goods to sell began operations by antagonizing a very large number of their prospective buyers.

INQUIRER.

Brooklyn, March 24, 1918.

The Lake Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If trenches must be dug in Central Park, why not drain the lake and build them there? The minimum of damage would result if this plan is followed.

W. W. FUNGE, Jr.

New York, March 25, 1918.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words

He Is Also Digging Some Trenches.
From The Evening Post of Yesterday.

TOO SOLEMN A MATTER.

An Appeal to Patriotism Does Not Need Park Trenches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee has informed us on several occasions how many cartridges could be bought by the $50 invested in a Liberty bond. We have had more or less exact information as to what could be done with other sums. We have even had loans to the Government reduced to terms of soldiers' lives, for instance, "buy a bond and save a life." I don't recall the denomination of the particular bond that would do this, but if it was $50, digging up Central Park is going to cost the lives of 500 American soldiers; if it was $100, it means the lives of 250 soldiers; it may mean a cash equivalent of only five soldiers' lives, or only one, but whatever it is it is too much.

I object to flamboyant, circus advertising of a matter so solemn as patriotism or so sacred as the lives of American soldiers. The Liberty Loan Committee should be the exemplar of thrift. We have no reason to believe that the American people will not respond to the Government's appeal if they are adequately informed of the country's need. Giving them such information is publicity. Digging ditches in Central Park is press-agenting.

A. D. W.

New York, March 25, 1918.

For an Appeal to the Courts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no sound reason for supposing that the spectacle of an imitation trench in the park will sell a bond which would not be sold without it. The injury to the park itself and the dangerous precedent established are positive objections, against which can be offered nothing but an advertisement that could be better "displayed" otherwise. I hope an appeal for a halt may be made to the courts, if any tenable reason can be found for such an application.

JULIUS WILCOX.

New York, Mar. 25, 1918.

WOMEN SHOULD BE HEARD.

They Can Claim Rights in Central Park for Their Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this time, when the universal conflict is autocracy vs. democracy, it is interesting to observe that our pro-autocracy Mayor is running true to form under the guise of patriotism. So when some individuals ventured, under the supposition that this is a democracy, to express an opinion contrary to Kaiser Tammany regarding "Disparking the Park," they were told to "take a vacation" in a most war lordly manner. Being just a woman, last year I should have recognized my place and said "shucks." This year I have the vote and also a responsibility, so I protest.

We are fighting for democracy as a principle of right, whether here or abroad. Every citizen of New York City owns Central Park, and the Liberty Loan Committee and Kaiser Tammany have absolutely no right to impose on our property rights except for war emergency.

Trenches in Central Park have nothing to do with the Liberty Loan and are not a war emergency. If the expenditure of such a vast sum is sure to bring vast results in either enlistment or the selling of Liberty bonds, why go ahead, but not in Central Park. There's no relation whatever between Central Park and the Liberty Loan, the one is independent of the other. Of course, if Central Park were the only place—but it isn't, and every one knows it isn't.

Do, please, leave us, who must stay in the city all Summer and who have kiddies with legs to be exercised and souls to be fed, one little spot of country. We don't need an amusement park, we can get those when we want them, but we do want and need our little bit of green "far from the madding crowd."

Won't the women recognize their rights as citizens of a democracy and speak up? Maybe your children don't use the park to run and be free in, but thousands of others do. Won't you be generous enough to protest for them?

L. LEE.

New York, March 23, 1918.

THE WRONG PARK VIEW

That the Right to Use Gives the Right to Injure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Globe, almost always in other fields sane and anti-demagogic, is in the grip of a delusion that the Central Park is claimed by certain nefarious persons as their exclusive property, who think it is "an area set apart for the delectation and practically sole use of the rich and well-to-do classes who live adjacent to it." Of course, this preconception has not even a wooden leg upon which to stand. No such claim is made and no facts of practice in the administration of the park exist to sustain it if it were made or thought. Any one has free entrance to the park, without regard to wealth or poverty or social status. The one condition—unfortunately not adequately enforced—is that those who enter shall not steal, deface, or destroy the flowers, shrubs, and trees, just as the stealing, defacement, and destruction of the buildings and monuments are forbidden. That many undesirable persons, rich and poor, do invade the park is proved by its dilapidated condition in many places.

The Globe's voice in this matter is the expression of majority sentiment, especially urban sentiment, which always has taken it for granted that there are no persons who deserve any consideration save those whose passion is to vandalize and destroy the spontaneous beauty of nature and the artistic adaptations of them by the landscape gardener. Note the condition of trees planted in the residence streets of manufacturing towns; see the denuded roads of the country where the bicyclists used to swarm and where the automobilists throng today. The sentiment of The Globe and the devastation and consequent ugliness are of a piece. Intimately related thereto is the slaughter of our birds, at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars each year to the producers and consumers of the country.

EDWIN C. WALKER.

New York, March 25, 1918.

His Idea of a Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you ever learn that Central Park should be not only a thing of beauty but also a place where the masses can enjoy historical pageants and patriotic exhibitions with all the enthusiasm and pleasure which the crowd in the open creates? We all know that this wonderful park is not used, seen, or known by the thousands of people who should and would avail themselves of its advantages if they were once attracted to it by some unusual demonstration such as these trenches. Instead of striving to make Central Park a rendezvous for the "highbrows," the automobilists, the equestrians, and landscape painters, THE TIMES should strive not only to prevent other buildings being erected in it but also to bring its rare advantages to the notice of the general public. Advocate more band concerts, more community singing, patriotic demonstrations, historical celebrations, public military drills and manoeuvres. In other words, let Central Park be the means of educating our millions not only to love nature but also to be better citizens of the United States and of the world democracy. May the trenches come to Central Park and attract many purchasers of the next Liberty Loan, and also be the first of many noble purposes for which the park may be used.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD FERGUSON.

New York, March 23, 1918.

Mothers find Grape-Nuts
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A FOOD THAT BUILDS STRONG AND SURE

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1918.

THE APPROACH OF THE CRISIS.

It must be remembered that the British will win the new battle of the Somme if they, with their brave allies, hold off and stop the German advance, though it may take a month or more; and that the Germans will lose the battle of the Somme if they do not rout the enemy in their front and clear the way to Amiens and Paris. Behind the lines French reserve armies await the order to throw themselves into the conflict. At open fighting the Germans have once been badly worsted, and it is likely to be their experience again, for if they advance much further they will have to deal with the element of surprise on a larger scale than at the battle of the Marne. A drawn battle of the Somme would be a decisive defeat for the Germans, for they would never be able to use the mass system of assault so effectively again, and the temper of their people at home would not endure another disappointment of their hopes.

The German divisions which were thrown in massed formation against the British lines five days ago are worn out and withdrawn. They have been cut to pieces by the British and French guns. The German troops which forced yesterday's slower retirement are fresh divisions brought up for what a German paper has called "this blood bath." While the autocrats who control German destinies have fresh and willing divisions to put into the battle this advance may continue for a time, if always slower. But there is a limit to the number of German divisions which can be brought up. Presently all will have been engaged.

There is assurance in the message of LLOYD GEORGE to Marshal HAIG. The men and guns to make good those which have been lost are either already in France or on the way to France.

With the lessons of the Marne and Verdun before us, the power of the British and French commands to deal with the German thrust will have the confidence of those who watch the great battle from this side of the Atlantic.

THE PILLAR OF THE PEOPLE'S HOPE.

Governor WHITMAN, Favorite Son of the Direct Primary, looks with a proper sense of gratitude and expectation upon that infallible register of some people's will. He will veto, should the Legislature pass it, the bill of the Senate Primary Law Committee restoring the convention in the case of nominations of State officers and Justices of the Supreme Court. Therefore the myth or legend of the saving and popular character of the direct primary, a device that has been found hollow wherever it has been tried, will continue to be accepted by those who benefit from it at Albany.

A realist politician like the Governor, cuddling in his bosom this romantic boon of a people's friend, this real helper and partner in his business, makes a familiar and touching picture of political genre. When, however, the Citizens Union, which lives, moves, and has its being in the sublimest and most sublimated ether of reform; when this veteran counselor of perfection clings to "the fundamental principle of direct nominations," which the bill at Albany "seeks to destroy," anybody not tainted with reactionary rust rejoices instinctively in this devotion to purer, to quintessential, to illuminate political methods. Thus, the Chairman of the union's Election Law Committee tells the Chairman of the Senate committee that:

> We believe that a great majority of the enrolled voters in this State will look with disfavor upon a plan which takes from them the privilege of participating in the selection of candidates and requires them to delegate their power to others without opportunity for review of the action taken by those to whom the power is delegated.

Will anybody not a hopeless hunker deny the soundness of this? Surely only a lingering pre-Adamite believer in representative Government for the State and the nation would accept a delegated and representative system of party government. As for "the opportunity of review," breathes there a man with soul so palaeozoic as to insist that every convention decision, every act of party delegates, every nomination of a convention was reviewable at the polls; that in the old evil days mighty was the scratching of the "scratcher," the calcitration of the "kicker," the bolting of the bolter? The fate of forced nominations, good or bad, CORNELL, FOLGER, MAYNARD, HILL, is remembered only by a few doddering archaeologists. Sacred and indispensable is direct Government, direct nomination, the rule of some people in the direct primary. Thanks to the Citizens Union for reminding a too unworthy people of the pillar of its hope.

SYMBOLS AND COMMEMORATIONS.

With a new, more thoroughly realized, more poignant solemnity, and an unshakable hope the great commemorations of this week come to the Jewish and the Christian world. There will be no joy over the Passover. Free civilization has yet to be liberated from German bondage. Not of Egypt but of Germany is the thought. With courage the free world, firm in its dark hours, looks forward to its final emancipation.

So Passion Week is the symbol and remembrancer of crucified humanity, of Belgium, Serbia, Armenia, Rumania, of the sorrow of many nations, of the temporary triumph of dark and cruel forces.

The Easter of freedom and democracy, long awaited, never despaired of, will surely come.

STREET RAILWAY FARES.

Mayor HYLAN's letters to Mr. SHONTS and the Public Service Commission show that he thinks the best way to get service from corporations is by compulsion. Experience is likely to show him, as it has shown others of the same way of thinking, that it is the longest and worst way, and the way of most surprises. If the Mayor should succeed in prodding the Public Service Commission into making orders against the street railways, either enlarging their service or limiting their fares, the result will be the same as it has been in the case of the steam railways. The orders will be resisted interminably. If they are finally enforced, the result is likely to be disappointing, both financially and politically.

If, for example, the Mayor succeeds in forbidding any increase of fares on the surface lines, riders will lose their transfers through the dissolution of the systems which grant them. It is popular to pursue the corporations, but it is not popular to reduce transfer privileges. The people would like to see insolvency visited upon the offending surface transit systems, but not at the cost of losing the privileges which are one large cause of the insolvency. That would be an unpopular beginning for an experiment of municipal ownership and operation. To restore the transfer system on the present scale would require too great an investment of city money for the present state of the city's finances, and the result would be unfavorable to the continuance of that propaganda. The sort of public operation which the politicians favor is the sort which humbugs the people by concealing that the reduction of fares, or the cost of giving transfers, is borne by the taxpayers. They are alert, and will never allow the burden of supporting railways to be shifted from the riders, who get the benefits to property already staggering under excessive taxes, without specific returns for value paid such as the passengers receive.

Both the Mayor and Mr. SHONTS touch lightly upon the surface railway question for opposite reasons. It is the weak point in the Mayor's case and the strong point in Mr. SHONTS's proposal. The Interborough is now earning more than it will receive under the dual plan, and its earnings will increase until the dual plan comes into effect through its structural completion. Mr. SHONTS offers to yield these excesses of earnings by anticipating the time of pooling earnings with the city in consideration of a general six-cent fare. That is for the sake of the surface systems. The politics of the proposal is more doubtful than the business aspect. It would be beneficial to the city's finances to gain forthwith what the Interborough offers to yield in the way of its swollen earnings. It would be beneficial to the city to have the riders rather than the city bear the cost of cheapening rides and retaining transfer privileges. It would be a more summary procedure than can be forced through harrying the Public Service Commission. Letter writing palls upon the public as time passes without results. The public will weary of the Mayor as it has of the Commission, and for the same reason. There will be the same excuse for the Mayor as for the Commission. In time he, too, will discover that there are difficulties which do not appear until after election. Arguments which carry campaigns do not move corporations or commissions or courts. Public ownership and operation is apparently popular. It remains to be seen how long it will remain popular under disclosure that it is already in operation and carries with it responsibility for deficits of millions annually. More of the same may not be wanted, and promises that results will be different may not be convincing.

Neither the Mayor nor Mr. SHONTS puts forward his strongest argument. The Mayor would have persuaded more by a policy which should win from Mr. SHONTS some odd millions toward reducing the deficit and would preserve the transfer system. Mr. SHONTS might have done better by discussing the subject with less emphasis upon the local aspects. Some scores of increases of city fares have been granted. They were added to yesterday in Connecticut, and they will be added to hereafter. The arguments which prevailed with other State Commissions might prevail also in New York. The public utilities are war utilities in the views of President WILSON and Secretary MCADOO. They should be cared for on grounds such as came to the relief of the steam railways, not for the sake of the corporations, but for the sake of the public. Agreement is the method particularly suitable in the case of this city, for our dual subway rests upon contract relations with the city, and the surface systems are closely related. A many-sided bargain would be better than a many-sided wrangle. Let all the parties get together, or let there be an exposure of the dissenters who will not sit down together around a table.

TILLMAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Certain pushing, aspiring politicians in South Carolina are trying to elbow BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN out of his seat in the Senate; and not being able to allege that they are better men than he in any other respect, they bring forward the argument that they are younger. TILLMAN, it seems, is guilty of what PITT did not call "the atrocious crime of being an old man." Well, South Carolina knows her own business best. If she thinks she can be better served by somebody with nimbler legs, who can run around to the departments faster and get more errands done for his constituents, she is entitled to that preference. Still, that is not the only asset a State can have in its Senator. A Senator is not merely the voice—or, in this new South Carolinian conception, the legs—of his constituents; he is the ambassador of his State in the council of the nation. He is more, he is the State itself in the imagination of her sister States; that is, if he is big enough to be.

Is that a sentimental asset only? No, it is a practical asset. When a State towers in the national council chamber, when its head rises above the general level, when it commands respect and attention from its fellow-States, it is an asset of the highest practical value even in the obtaining of those small things which in the minds of some shortsighted men are all a Senator is there to get. We mention this sordid aspect of the matter with distaste, and only because to some minds it seems important. A much weightier aspect of the Senatorship is that the nation's knowledge of a Senator, when that knowledge is coupled with respect and affection, is a thing in which his State should take pride and not a thing to be lightly foregone. If South Carolina packs TILLMAN home to fill his place with some brisk young anonymity—anonymous to the nation, however well his name may be known at home—she may get a gratifying increase of activity in her Senator, but she will be giving up something that seems imponderable and yet weighs heavily in the scales at Washington.

WHAT THE ANCIENTS MISSED.

War in ancient times had its palliations, notably the comfortable custom of going into Winter quarters when the weather began to become annoying; but the warriors of old missed the opportunity to collect on some of the subsidiary activities, and the civilian population remaining at home missed some of the pleasurable thrills which are afforded by the two great civilizing agencies of our time, the lecture platform and the movies.

No longer does a hero have to depend on the uncertain pleasure of the bards of posterity to celebrate his aristeia; he comes home and lectures about it himself, usually, to his credit be it said, for the benefit of some worthy cause. Or, it may be, his achievements pass into the running record of the film, with Himself as Himself if possible; if he lacks the technique, another may impersonate him with greater or less fidelity; the public is pleased just the same.

Rome would have howled with joy could it have seen upon the screen "'My Seven Years in Gaul,' by "C. J. CAESAR. Not fiction; fact, "Authorized version," with its favorite mime playing the great proconsul, and ARIOVISTUS, VERCINGETORIX, and the rest of the discreditables receiving the treatment that the opponents of DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS always get in the last reel. It might have stimulated enlistments in the legions and stayed the decline of the Roman military spirit. Lamentations over the lost profits of mighty JULIUS are tempered by the reflection that recent experience has shown us that the royalties from textbooks are not to be despised; but Rome certainly missed something. There were dark days in the Second Punic War; they would have been lightened by seven reels of "HANNIBAL the Cannibal of Carthage, the Assassin of Africa."

As for the much-enduring heroes of the trench warfare about windy Troy, the tribulations that befell them afterward would have been lightened if the lyceum bureau had been known in those palmy if dusty days. The crafty ODYSSEUS, condemned to a decade of wandering, would have come home with shiploads of gold acquired by lectures on "The Fall of Troy As I Saw It," and semi-military semi-popular textbooks on "Breaking the Priam Line by Wooden-Horse Tanks" and "The Intelligence Service as a Factor in Grecian Victory." In the isles of the West he would have been as popular as JOFFRE was in America; or, to compare small things with great, as the forehanded Don Cossack of legend was in London in 1813. The battle of ACHILLES and HECTOR, if no war photographer had got near enough to film it, would have been reproduced in exact detail by the Peloponnesian Pictures, Inc.; and HOMER might have been discouraged in advance by the competition of the animated narrative. Literature might have suffered somewhat by this, but what of that? Art artists have lately been put in their place by the Arbiter Elegantiarum in the City Hall; whatever attracts votes or gate receipts, that is of enduring merit.

TEMPERANCE AND THRIFT.

Last week the Internal Revenue Bureau reported that the tax on alcoholic beverages exceeded the estimates by $35,000,000. Also last week the British drink bill was under discussion in Parliament, and it was said in the House of Commons that the total of $820,000,000 had risen to $1,295,000,000 in 1917. There is something mysterious about this traffic. Everybody agrees that thrift ought to begin with temperance, and everybody agrees that thrift is a war duty. Yet the drink bill keeps better company with the wages in circulation than with the opportunity to lay a basis for future competence by buying war bonds. Here is a sort of inflation worse than the bank credits, so much condemned. Bank credits are inflated by men of business who make mistakes, but who know their risks and responsibilities, and who are subject to control by bankers. But the inflation of wages defies control.

Already wages are so inflated that they fail to increase production. Wage earners take holidays, or they buy drinks, or pianos. They mean no ill by it. They merely take short views, and act according to their interests as they see them. They are jealous of their employers' profits, but they will not seek independence by the same road, the road open to all, leading through thrift, industry, self-denial. There is almost no limit to which wages might not be raised, and the cost of living reduced, if only the wages increased production and the surplus above the previous scale of living were invested. But the rule in all ranks of life is that the scale of living increases with the income. At the higher range of income the surplus tends to investment. At the lower range of income the surplus tends to indulgence.

There are exceptions to all rules, and there are unfortunates who have no surplus, without blame to them. They are cases of charity which rightly appeal to benevolence. But there should be no such indulgence for those who are earning more than ever in their lives, who still are not able to find a surplus, although able to spend foolishly or wickedly, and who are deaf alike to the call of patriotism and the counsel of experience. The inflation of wages is like the watering of capital. The waste of wages is like the expenditure of capital. The high cost of living is the result of the demand for goods created by the inflation of wages. The figures are larger all around, and two sorts of spenders are better off in different ways. The drinkers and the wasters have indulged their appetites. The thrifty have the chance of their lives to become independent at the same time that they are patriotic. When the drink bill falls and the oleomargarine bill rises we shall be on the way to whip the Germans. The ways of high finance are past finding out, but the ways of small finance are easily understood and hardly less important. The man who earns his wages is doing his duty as a man. The man who works an extra hour and saves something is doing his duty as a patriot. The drinker to excess is a slacker and beyond counsel to his own interest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Such Doubts Sound Like Hopes.

About all seemingly known as to the mysterious gun that has been bombarding Paris at intervals for the last four days is that large shells are falling in the city. If there is any other reason for supposing that the shells come from behind the German lines, seventy miles away, than that nobody knows of any other place whence they would be fired, that other reason has not been stated with any definiteness in the dispatches. The statement that the emplacement of the new weapon, or of one of them, if there are several, is in the wood of St. Gobain, near La Fère, gives no information as to how the discovery was made.

Our ordnance experts, after all of them had denied the practical possibility of building and handling a gun with any such range as this, now tend toward admissions that perhaps the thing has been done, and give details, interesting if true, of the way in which the new gun could be made and operated—could be, that is, if it has been. Constitutional doubters will still remain unconvinced until they get more than this, and some of them are flying to the theory that the gun is much like other guns and that the limit of German ingenuity has been the posting it in some sequestered nook much nearer to Paris than seventy miles.

They notice that the German reports of a bombardment of the French capital by long-range guns did not begin to arrive until the French themselves had made the assertion, and it would have been just like the Germans to corroborate that assertion as the very best means of prolonging the concealment of what their secret agents in French territory had done. But constitutional doubters are almost always wrong, and the theory advanced by them in this case is at least as hard to believe as is its alternative—the theory of the seventy-mile gun.

The experts, it must be observed, have lost their incredulity, and they have had a good deal of practice of late years in confessing the possibility of what they had known was impossible. If there is a seventy-mile gun, however, what a wonderful weapon it must be, and with what care it must be aimed to hit at that distance even a target as large as a great city! Mathematicians will figure out the deflection that would follow if the pointing of that gun were wrong by as much, not as a degree or a minute, but as a second, in either the horizontal or the vertical angle of fire.

Losses of Troops the Test.

When a too quick despairer was moaning yesterday over the number of cannon and the amount of ammunition that the Germans are reported to have captured in their great drive, a man of military experience made some consolatory remarks. What he said, in effect, was that, while of course the loss of cannon was lamentable, it was not an irremediable evil—that it was in large measure mitigated by the frightful losses of men which the Germans must have suffered in the frontal attacks of the last few days.

"Cannon," he added, "can be made in six months, or a year at most, but it takes eighteen years to raise a soldier, and two years more to train him into real efficiency."

There are several weak spots in this chain of reasoning, but it will stand a good deal of strain, for all that, and one doesn't have to be a military man to see that it is the relative casualties on each side that count in this long series of battles, and not the booty falling into the hands of either. As for prisoners taken, they are indeed a grievous loss, but they are also a heavy burden, for even Germany will not dare to let them actually and rapidly starve to death, and the prisoners she is taking now are not of the kind that can be set to doing work largely profitable to their captors.

Neither the Germans nor the British have yet given any information even approaching the definite as to their own losses in killed and wounded, and neither of them can do much more than guess as to the losses of their enemy. The circumstances of the fighting, however, make it certain that the Germans have been by far the greater sufferers, and while they could probably keep their armies replenished indefinitely if they limited their operations to the defensive, when they are forced, as now, to take the offensive, with all its frightful consequences, it is impossible to see how their depleted regiments can be replenished in time to meet the counterattack that is inevitable unless they win a victory immediate and complete. That is their one chance, and there is no need to believe that they can do it.

A Convert Abounds in Energy.

While reading what HENRY FORD has to say about the possibility of building small "tanks" and small tractors in huge numbers, it is easy enough to hope that he is right in ascribing to such machines a high degree of efficiency in carrying on the war and in helping to win it. It is indirectly, however, that Mr. FORD's optimism is most encouraging, for, if such a pacifist as he used to be can be as soundly converted from error as he evidently is, then there is at least excuse for expecting that a like change will be effected in time among his former associates.

To be sure, they are decidedly different from their former leader, or perhaps one should say their former financier. They lack the close connection with the actualities of life and business which he had, even in the days when he dreamed dreams and talked about getting the men out of the trenches before the arrival of a Christmas that now seems so long ago. Most of them, alas! are still talking in much their old way—in the old way, incidentally, which was never Mr. FORD's way, for he was always loyal to the United States and to its Government, while they did not and do not take the trouble to profess anything warmer than a chill internationalism that in the circumstances is in effect pro-German.

However it may be as to Mr. FORD's little tanks, there certainly is a use for his tractors, if he can make them "stand up" under the strains of farm use. And he ought to be able to do that, if anybody can, after his like experience in—well, in another and not remote field of activity.

German Goods After the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the movement for boycotting Germany allow me to state that ever since the war began I have made it a point not to buy German goods or have anything to do with them, taking French, British, or the good old trademark, "Made in U. S. A.," whenever possible. After the war the German merchant will be crying, "Kamerad! Kamerad! Why do you take your spite on me for the wrongs of my Kaiser? Had I anything to do with it?" Of course, these pleas will be hearkened to by many who are always inclined to forgive, but if the allied peoples of the world will investigate the origin of goods before trading they can possibly save themselves from being hoodwinked by the German Government. It might appear strange to some how the German Government could do it, but prior to the war it had department stores in Belgium (and elsewhere, no doubt,) where the oversupply of German goods were sold below production price. I have learned that they are to have outlets for their products through the medium of the now neutral countries, where they have established or will establish manufactories or agencies. In view of this it behooves us to be wary. But perhaps this danger will be overcome with the co-operation of the allied Secret Service when necessary embargoes are put upon German-made goods throughout the world. Let us all be very cautious, for that "Kamerad" cry means nothing but a blow with a knife in our backs. Let us unite, 100,000,000 strong, with the firm resolution to have nothing to do with Germany or anything German.

E. M. RUSSELL.

New York, March 23, 1918.

WOMEN IN THE PARTIES.

Position of the Suffrage Leaders on Enrollment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a recent article in The Protest, the anti-suffrage organ, which says that I stated at the hearing in the Senate Chamber in Albany that the "Woman Suffrage Party was sending speakers through the State urging women not to become affiliated with any political party this year." In yesterday's TIMES I see the same statement is quoted. This is certainly a remarkable utterance, considering that the occasion in the Senate referred to was when the Woman Suffrage Party organization turned out from many counties to urge upon the Legislature the passage of our bill giving every facility for women to enroll in political parties. We put the full strength of our organization behind this bill. The newspapers have referred to it as "the measure which single-handed the Woman Suffrage Party has fought for." The next day after this hearing THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted my answer to Senator Walters, when he asked if it was true that the Woman Suffrage Party was sending speakers through the State urging women not to become affiliated with any political party. The answer, as it correctly appears in THE TIMES, was:

"Some of our speakers are doing that and others are not * * * but there is no rule established except with regard to the leaders."

There have been debates and discussions on this subject of partisanship and nonpartisanship of women held in innumerable forums and clubs throughout the State, and in our own citizenship schools and civic lectures our speakers and members have discussed the whole question for and against party enrollment. However, because we have been absolutely nonpartisan as an organization, and because there has been such an open forum upon the subject, the impression seems to have arisen in many quarters that as an organization we don't approve of party enrollment for women. If we didn't realize that enrollment was part of that civic opportunity and duty which we have worked so long to give to the women of New York State, we would never have put the time and energy that we have into this enrollment bill which is now about to be passed in Albany.

HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW,
Acting Chairman.

New York, March 25, 1918.

Consumers as Distributers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the matter of food supply it is not so much a question of adequacy (for farmers have means at their command greatly to increase production) as it is of proper distribution. At the distribution end there are two serious wastes: The inability of farmers to market products quickly and advantageously, and wastes due to surplus stock in the hands of commission merchants. Within a radius of fifty miles of most cities annually go to waste tons of perishable food for lack of proper market facilities; also in this territory are thousands of consumers with automobiles who would gladly avail themselves of this supply if put in touch with it. Now is the time to start an organized remedy, to get these two elements systematically together, in order that the farmer, being assured of a ready market, may be encouraged to produce and conserve every possible food product.

WALTER SONNEBERG.

Philadelphia, March 23, 1918.

Loyalty Before and After Our Entry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the testimony of Dr. T. G. von Bosse, President of the National German-American Alliance, given before the Senate sub-committee, the question occurred to me: Do the German-Americans, whose sentiments were strongly pro-German before our entrance into the war, and who have declared their loyalty since our entrance into the war, wholly grasp the full meaning of the word "loyalty"? Before we entered this war England and France were fighting for freedom, justice and to crush the great militaristic monster which had arisen to swallow up democracy. We have the same purpose and ideals. Does not true loyalty include the furtherance of our purpose in waging this war? And as our purpose is the same as England's and France's, these pro-Germans must, in being wholly loyal, believe in the ideals which before our entrance into the war they helped to combat.

HENRY A. P. CARTER.

Albany, March 22, 1918.

Military Rank for Nurses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add my word to that of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Dr. William Montague Geer in support of the proposition that military rank be given to our nurses? The fact that England and Canada accord military title and rank to the nurses of those countries is of itself a very strong argument in favor of the suggestion, because those countries have had the benefit of a searching experience. Then, too, it is obvious that the position of military rank and title will afford a protection to our nurses and will give to them great encouragement and incentive. Surely nothing within reason should be denied to these noble women whose services are so essential to the success of our arms and thus to the existence of our civilization.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE.

New York, March 23, 1918.

The Glorious Fourth of 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President has been reported as desiring an enthusiastic celebration of the Fourth of July this year. Let it be so, but let it be in joyful recognition of the complete union of the two countries, both fighting for the same great cause. The commemoration of a separation which was established so long ago it is no longer necessary to observe. Let us have banners and posters, with the coats of arms of England and of the United States, with the motto "United We Stand," as adjuncts to the celebration, and let there be enthusiasm and superenthusiasm.

E. C. P.

New York, March 23, 1918.

REGENERATION.

Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost,
Each for himself and none for you—
That was the sentiment, my Country, you would find most
Popular, since practical and profitable too,
One year ago, if a year may still be measured
By old-time days in times so more than new,
A century ago, if the latter months are treasured
According to their honor-filled, thousand-houred due.

Each for his Country and shame take the hindmost,
Each for his Country, first and last;
None for himself, for the selfish are the kind most
Dangerous to every one, and their day is passed—
This, my Country, is the thought and slogan
Spreading, spreading everywhere since the die was cast,
Whether in the counting-house or a camp like Logan,
Home, at sea, or at the front where our men are massed!

RICHARD BUTLER GLAENZER.

RUSSIA'S SHOWING UP OF GERMANY.

No Longer Any Doubt of Germany's Aims or of Our Duty to Check Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

However dangerous may be the menace of the tragic ending of Russia's part in the war, it has given a solemn definiteness to the allied cause.

First. It has destroyed the last vestige of Germany's honor, to which her apologists have vainly clung. Whether the so-called representatives of their country who betrayed Russia to her foes were rudderless visionaries or German hirelings, in either case German duplicity and treachery stand acclaimed to all the world, and President Wilson is vindicated in his burning indictment that the word of the present rulers of Germany cannot be trusted in any compact to which they may set their hand. The cooing phrase, "No indemnities and no annexations," as a basis of peace, means that Russia is to exact from Germany no indemnities and make no annexations of German territory, but that Germany shall take what lust of conquest bids her take. Henceforth in the world's dealings with Germany the warning rings clear:

> Take heed of yonder dog!
> Look, when he fawns, he bites; and when he bites
> His venom tooth will rankle to the death.

Second. The present situation in Russia gives the last word of scornful rejection of Germany's baby bleat that she is conducting a war of self-defense. The absurdity of the claim has long been evident to right-thinking men, who know that when the war began Germany was the only nation which was fully and efficiently prepared, armed to the teeth for the conflict and ready for immediate action. The Russian peace by treachery has again revealed the real Germany, stark and black in her aggressive selfishness and desire for conquest.

Political Germany is so lacking in common virtues that we willingly concede that she has the jewel of consistency in her national policies, and that she is now doing on a large scale what, in a lesser field of ambition, she did in 1866. The innocent plea of self-defense was as pleasing to the ears of the German people and of guileless neutrals then as it is now, and was equally false in fact. In her war of "self-defense" today Germany has "made the nappy earth" her "hell, fill'd it with cursing and deep exclaims." There is no sacred obligation of treaties, no accepted principle of international law, no instinct of national honor, no common practice of pity, which she has not violated when it has served her selfish ends, as she has ground her ruthless heel on the weak, and driven the strong to bloody opposition against her conscienceless might. Well may we ask: If this is a war of self-defense which Germany is now conducting, in Heaven's high name what greater abomination of horrors could a war of conquest of be?

But we should not allow the noble plea of self-defense to be appropriated and defiled by Germany. It is our battle cry, not hers. Conscientious objectors, pacifists, peace-at-any-price men, and all who love to discuss abstract questions when definite, flagrant wrongs are flaring in our eyes should cease from their debating-club trivialities. And if there still be those who wish to dally with the abstract question whether war is wrong let them heed the burning protests of Thomas Paine, whose religious opinions most men will reject, but whose intelligent and sterling patriotism none can fail to honor and admire. He called the religious neutrals in the Revolution "dishonest respecters of persons who addressed all their sermons about the wickedness of war to one party in the quarrel." "If," he cried, "ye really preach from conscience, and mean not to make a political hobbyhorse of your religion, convince the world thereof by proclaiming your doctrine to our enemies, for they likewise bear arms. * * * Do not spend your partial invectives against the injured and insulted only, but, like faithful ministers, cry aloud and spare none."

Third. The Russian collapse has driven the "if" out of our language of the war. There are times when there is "much virtue in an 'if'," but that time is not now. Never again, even in commonest, colloquial speech, should a patriotic American allow himself to say "If Germany should win the war." Our stern conviction should be like that of Tommy Atkins, who, with true British pluck, never asks "Who is going to win the war?" but always "When are we going to win the war?" But we must go even further than he, and abolish the word "when" from our war speech; be it early or late, this year, or in ten years, Germany must be beaten, thoroughly and irretrievably beaten.

Fourth. The present crisis is a trumpet call to America to arms and a fight to a finish. Like all peace-loving nations, we are slow to wrath and slow to war. But we are at war now, and we must be true to our blood. It was said of the Batavians, our ancestors back in the remote centuries, that when other nations went to battle the Batavians went to war. We have slowly and grimly put on our armor, not for a battle, nor a campaign, but for war; and we shall not take our armor off until victory, full and complete, rests with the cause to which we have pledged our honor and our strength. Germany despises our military preparations and scorns our growing army. History will repeat itself. In 1755, at the action of Lake George, says Trevelyan in his "American Revolution," a Colonial officer was "at the head of sixteen of seventeen hundred rustics, very few of whom had been under fire before, against an army largely composed of regulars." The opposing General "encouraged his soldiers with the assurance that American militiamen were the worst troops on the face of the earth. After the battle, a prisoner with three bullets in him, he pronounced that in the morning the New Englanders had fought like good boys, at noon like men, and in the afternoon like devils."

FRANK J. GOODWIN.

Litchfield, Conn., March 23, 1918.

ALCOHOL AND CRIME.

Exception to Some of Judge Nott's Arguments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Judge Nott, has found that lawyers disagree with his opinions and take appeals from his judgments. He cannot therefore be surprised that I venture to dissent from the opinion with which he concludes his letter published in your issue of the 16th.

I have just received the report of the Committee on Crime and Immigration presented to the American Institute of Criminal Law at its meeting in September last. This committee made a special study of the cases of foreign-born prisoners admitted to Sing Sing Prison during the nine months ended April 30, 1917. Less than 10 per cent. of the crimes for which these persons were sent to prison were committed under the influence of liquor. They were all subnormal, and therefore supposedly more likely to be the victims of alcoholism, but yet out of the 213 only six were found to be suffering from alcoholic deterioration.

Allow me to say that my own observation during sixty years of life, which have been spent in active practice at the bar, and in careful study of social conditions, lead me to the same conclusion as that indicated by the report of this committee. I am distinctly of the opinion that ten times as much crime is caused by what the committee call "acquisitive instinct;" that is to say, the desire to get something without working for it, and to obtain it either by force or fraud. This opinion of mine is confirmed by the report of the Committee on Grievances of the Bar Association, which was presented in 1917. It is not as well known to the public as it should be that the Bar Association of this city maintains a high standard of professional ethics, and has a committee charged with the duty of enforcing this standard. It received in the years referred to by the report 811 complaints against attorneys. I do not find from the report that one of these had any connection with intemperance in the use of liquor. The report makes it clear that the "acquisitive instinct" caused the crimes for which the atttorneys were disciplined.

Judge Nott's argument leads to the conclusion that it is the institution of property that causes most crimes. If there were no property there could be no crimes against it. Prodhon's maxim that "property is robbery" is perfectly in line with Judge Nott's argument on the subject of the liquor traffic. No doubt there are many young fellows who go before the General Sessions who think it hard that Judge Nott should sit on the bench in a gown and receive a large salary when he himself has poor clothes to wear and hardly manages to get a living. Yet surely the Judge would not abolish the court, and I hear no proposition to reduce his salary. This I agree is none too large, but its existence has undoubtedly awakened envy and covetousness in the breast of many a poor man.

But let us go further. Judge Nott's radical fallacy is that he confounds the cause with the instrument. The real cause of intemperance is selfishness, self-indulgence, want of self-control. A man who has these faults indulges them now in one way. If all liquor were abolished from the country he would indulge them in some other way. The fault is there—the vice is in the man. Our Lord taught us this nearly 2,000 years ago, but it seems hard for reformers to believe it. The Pharisee in his time made religion to consist in the observance of external ordinances and the Disciples were offenders because they violated some of these requirements. But Christ said that it is out of the heart that evil proceeds. Instead of legislation to prevent the particular external act we need the moral suasion which alone is effective in making better men.

The long debate in Congress during June and July of last year showed that it is possible to prevent the manufacture of beer and wine because they must be made openly, and as a practical thing must be made, if made at all, on a large scale. But whisky can be distilled in secret on a small scale, and, while the product is not as good as that which is properly made, yet it will satisfy the desire if nothing else can be got. Already small stills are being made in great number and shipped to prohibition States. In the interest of public health and public morals the policy adopted by Congress and embodied in the act approved on Aug. 10 last should be followed. The moderate use of wholesome beverages should be encouraged. There is no disposition to interfere with the act of Congress prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous liquors. Every good citizen should acquiesce in the decision of Congress which followed the recommendation of the President and should desist from any further agitation on the subject.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, March 20, 1918.

The Language and the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thoughtful Americans throughout the country are addressing themselves to the duty of Americanizing "our foreigners," explaining to them our national ideals and institutions, and, above all, teaching them our national language, so that these new members of our "Hundred Million Club" may understand the thoughts and sentiments of their fellow-citizens.

But teaching the foreigner the rudiments of English will avail little if the Americans among whom he lives are themselves careless and irresponsible in the use of their mother tongue. Every American should support actively the splendid work of the National Security League, of the night schools, of the Mayor's Committee here in New York, and of the Americanization committees elsewhere. But he should not stop there. He should realize his personal responsibility for the use of the nation's language, as toward the nation's flag, its uniform, its laws, and should do his part toward making such a realization general.

If we Americans had had such a feeling for our own language—the noblest and most beautiful in the world—as the Frenchman has for French, the problems of our national life today would be easier of solution.

It is good to know that the schools, under the leadership of the teachers of English, are bringing this matter of the close relation of the nation's language to the nation's life to the attention of their communities. In Alabama the better speech campaign is especially active and successful. The following resolution, drafted by Dr. J. H. Phillips, Superintendent of Schools in Birmingham, has proved very useful:

> Whereas, The English language is our common heritage, our medium of communication, and the vehicle of expression for all our thoughts and aspirations; and
>
> Whereas, English, as the language of our country, symbolized by our country's flag, must be the medium through which our American ideals of honor, liberty, and truth shall be expressed to all the peoples of the earth;
>
> Be it Resolved, That it is our patriotic duty to respect our country's language as we honor our country's flag; to keep it pure by distinct enunciation and correct articulation; to encourage the improvement of English speech, both in conversation and in writing; to provide correct models of English speech for the imitation of citizens of foreign birth, and to transmit to those that shall come after us a language pure, beautiful, and unsullied as the flag of our country.

This resolution is being presented to schools, churches, clubs, organizations of business men, farmers, &c., throughout the State, and has been widely reprinted in the country papers. In the North, where the problem of Americanization is so much more serious, such a resolution might be of still greater usefulness.

JOHN M. CLAPP.

New York, March 20, 1918.

PREPARE HOSPITALS HERE FOR SOLDIERS

Mayor's Committee Meets to Co-ordinate All Facilities to Care for Those Who Return.

HYLAN URGES QUICK WORK

Expansion Already Under Way, and Red Cross Has Supplies to Meet Emergencies.

An important hearing by the Committee on Hospital and Medical Facilities of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense was held at City Hall yesterday for the purpose of planning co-ordination of medical facilities in the city to care for the tide of returning sick and wounded military men arriving at this port.

It was understood that American participation in the battle on the western front was one reason for making New York ready to do a very large share toward caring for the disabled ones.

The present policy of the Government is to send to America for final care those chronic cases of illness and those of the slowly convalescing wounded who cannot be healed in France and sent back to the battle lines. Much of the "reconstruction" work whereby the badly wounded will be taught to employ new muscles in the exercise of some normally destroyed function also will be carried out in this country.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Chairman of the committee, presided, and Joseph J. Weber was Secretary. Others present were Dr. Charles N. Fiske, Medical Inspector of the United States Navy; representatives of the Board of Education, the Immigration Department, the State Charities Aid Society, the American Motor Car Service, the Police Department, the Red Cross, private hospitals, and kindred institutions.

Dr. Goldwater introduced Mayor Hylan, who said:

"This work should go on as rapidly as possible, and I shall be glad to be advised by Dr. Goldwater and the committee from time to time. We must give care and attention to those we are under obligation to care for in the city, and I know that the army and navy do not want to take any advantage of us and want to work along the lines suggested by this committee.

"I am glad we are all getting together on this important proposition, and we feel that the army and navy and the city administration should get together and render every possible assistance that can be rendered to the Federal Government. I have every confidence in the committee and its Chairman."

Dr. Goldwater said that Commissioner of Charities Bird S. Coler had promised his co-operation, and Mr. Coler, who was present, concurred without making any formal speech.

It was brought out that there now are some 1,200 navy patients scattered among the various public and private institutions of this city, and one of the plans discussed was the centralization of these patients.

Dr. Goldwater, in commenting last night upon the conference, said that the State Board of Charities would be requested to order at once a complete survey of the hospital facilities of both city and State with a view to ascertaining their availability for military use. In this connection it is the intention in all cases where expansion of public and private hospitals is found necessary to make extensions permanent.

Health Commissioner J. Lewis Amster favored a working amalgamation of the field nursing forces of the Department of Health with the units under the direction of the Red Cross. He said that the Red Cross already had arranged to meet any demands that might be made upon it for supplies as a result of any great increases of the wounded military population of the city.

REORGANIZED BY PALMER.

Alsen (N. Y.) Portland Cement Company Was Enemy Owned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, has reorganized the Alsen-Portland Cement Company of Alsen, N. Y. This is a cement manufacturing corporation, with a capital stock of $2,400,000, and is entirely enemy owned.

The enemy stock in this company has been assigned to the Alien Property Custodian, who has designated the following men, all of New York, to act as Directors: W. H. Maxwell, 30 Broadway; Richard H. Swartout, 44 Pine Street, and George R. Walker, 59 Wall Street.

Mr. Walker will be named as the President of the company.

Mr. Palmer also has reorganized the great Hackfeld Corporations in Hawaii by taking over the enemy owned stock and electing new boards of Directors and managers for both the holding company and the operating company. This puts the Alien Property Custodian in virtual control of businesses in Hawaii with assets in excess of $15,000,000. The sale of 11,000 shares of H. Hackfeld & Co. to American citizens living in Honolulu, which was carried through by the old management of J. F. Hackfeld, Ltd., has been rescinded by the direction of the Alien Property Custodian, who required the return of the stock and cancellation of the obligations given for it. The corporations operate sugar plantations, stores, and other businesses.

Those named as Directors for J. F. Hackfeld, Ltd., all of whom live in Honolulu, are: Richard A. Cooke, President; T. C. Atherton, Secretary; Richard H. Trent, Treasurer.

Those named as officers and Directors of H. Hackfeld & Co., also Honolulu residents, are: George C. Sherman, President; Richard A. Cooke, Walter F. Dillingham, and F. J. Lowery, Vice Presidents; T. C. Atherton, Secretary; Richard H. Trent, Treasurer; A. W. T. Bottomley, Alexander J. Campbell, and Gaylord P. Wilcox.

It is explained that 99 per cent. of J. F. Hackfeld, Ltd., was owned by J. F. Hackfeld, a German subject living in Bremen.

NAME COLLEGE WOMEN TO WORK FOR CRIPPLES

Committee of Association of Alumnae Will Co-operate with Red Cross Institute.

The Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, 311 Fourth Avenue, announces the appointment of a committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae to co-operate actively in its work. The committee has already undertaken responsibility for a study of various trades in order to ascertain specific occupations which can be satisfactorily adopted by cripples. This effort is an essential preliminary to employment work later in successfully placing crippled soldiers and sailors.

Another function of the committee is the conduct of a speakers' bureau in a campaign of public education, with the aim of making clear the duty of the community and the individual to the crippled man, and to promote the intelligence with which reconstruction work will be undertaken. In due course still further responsibilities will be assumed by the committee.

The officers of the committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae working with the Red Cross Institute are: Chairman, Mrs. Leo Kessel; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt; Second Vice Chairman, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons; Secretary, Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock; Treasurer, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, and Assistant Secretary, Miss Elisabeth Gunn. The other women serving on the committee are:

Miss Virginia Ake,
Mrs. Gertrude Atherton,
Mrs. J. W. Blodgett,
Mrs. G. Blumenthal,
Miss Helen V. Boswell,
Mrs. G. B. Easley,
Mrs. A. Goldsmith,
Mrs. James N. Gunn,
Mrs. Ethel P. Howes,
Miss Margaret Maltby,
Mrs. W. H. Marshall,
Mrs. George McAneny,
Mrs. William Mitchell,
Mrs. Shepard Morgan,
Mrs. R. W. Morgenthau,
Miss Frances Perkins,
Miss Lizzie Rector,
Dr. A. A. Richardson,
Mrs. M. H. Rumsey,
Mrs. Mortimer Schiff,
Mrs. Herbert Scoville,
Miss Carita Spencer,
Mrs. A. Steyne,
Mrs. A. H. Sulzberger,
Miss Marion Taber,
Mrs. Anna H. Talbot,
Miss Edith Valet.

The members of the Committee of Direction of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, which has organized the Alumnae Committee, who were appointed by the Red Cross War Council are Lieut. Colonel C. H. Connor, Chairman; Jeremiah Milbank, Vice Chairman; Douglas C. McMurtrie, Director; Captain Sidney Burnap, M. O. R. C., and Dr. Richard M. Pearce.

EASTER CARDS URGE THRIFT

Department Stores and Boy Scouts in New Movement.

All the big department stores of the city placed on sale yesterday Easter cards designed to convey a thrift message and a thrift stamp. The card bears a picture of a fowl wearing a trench helmet and carrying a pouch over his left wing stamped "U. S. A." There is a slit in the pouch in which a thrift stamp may be inserted. The thrift message reads.

"Thrift is the stamp of energy. Go to it."

Thirty thousand of these cards were distributed by the War Savings Committee yesterday. A special delegation of the New York Boy Scouts will undertake the further distribution of these cards today.

Reports from thirty more schools have increased the grand total of stamps sold by the children to $562,747. There are about sixty schools to be heard from. A special committee with Pliny W. Williamson as Chairman has been organized in Scarsdale to promote the thrift stamp movement in that section. Every church in that community has consented to use its Easter collection for the purchase of stamps.

ASSEMBLY PASSES BUDGET.

Only the Socialists at Albany Vote Against the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—Surviving Democratic and Socialist objections, the annual State budget passed the Assembly tonight. Though they vehemently attacked the measure, the Democrats failed to vote against it. Only the Socialists were recorded in the negative.

In the Socialist attack on the bill, Leader Shiplacoff took occasion to assail the State Constabulary because of increased appropriations for the department and legislation pending for the creation of another troop.

"To my mind," Mr. Shiplacoff declared, "the State Constabulary was created for the sole purpose of exempting some of the sons of multi-millionaires from the draft."

Both houses passed Senator Slater's bill requiring the State Board of Regents to prescribe patriotic instruction courses in all the schools of the State.

MISS FASSETT WEDS TODAY.

Ex-Congressman's Daughter to Marry Ensign Paul Nevin.

Miss Jennie Fassett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett of 375 Park Avenue, and Ensign Ethelbert Paul Nevin, U. S. N. R., son of the late composer, Ethelbert Nevin, and Mrs. Nevin of 144 East Fortieth Street, will be married today at noon at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

It will be a quiet wedding, and plans have been hastened, as Ensign Nevin only has eight days leave of absence. Miss Rosamund Starr is to attend the bride, and Stanley Evans of Englewood, N. J., a classmate of the bridegroom at Princeton, class of 1912, is to act as best man.

The engagement of the couple was announced in January. Yesterday they visited the Municipal Building and obtained a marriage license. Ensign Nevin is 29, and his bride-elect is five years his junior. Miss Fassett's father was a member of the New York Senate for eight years, the Republican nominee for Governor of the State in 1891, and a member of Congress for six years.

Lindstedt-Simson Engagement.

Mrs. William E. Lindstedt of Greenwich, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Lindstedt, to Boudinot Simson of Philadelphia, now with the United States Ambulance Corps. Mr. Simson is the son of Frederic Simson of this city. He was a student at Yale until recently, a member of the class of '19. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Deutsch-German.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Sarah German of this city and Dr. Samuel Deutsch, which took place last week. Dr. Deutsch is a well-known physician of Maspeth, L. I.

Dinner to Major John N. Merrill.

Mrs. Frederick Gilbert Merrill of 470 West 150th Street gave a dinner last night at her home for Major John Nelson Merrill, who has been in France under General Pershing, and Mrs. Merrill. Major Merrill is here for a short stay and was formerly in Persia. Among the guests at the dinner were Mrs. Jennie B. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Merrill, Mrs. Mary Orton, Mrs. Eugene Cornell, Albert Kneiss, and Richard W. Mittell of the British Admiralty.

DUTTON'S
for EASTER
A NEW BOOK, a DAINTY PRINT —a BOOK OF DEVOTIONS in antique binding—or just a CARD, but the quality should be the BEST
681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas's Church

Developing the Earning Power of Real Estate
is the work for which this organization has fitted itself by years of practical experience.
Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

CATHOLIC WAR FUND MAY REACH $3,500,000

Total of $3,128,489 Reported Last Night, with Many Returns Yet to be Made.

ROCKEFELLER GIFT $100,000

Foundation's Contribution is Made Through the Downtown Committee, Which Raised $1,630,089.

The New York Catholic War Fund had reached a total of $3,128,489 last night, when the campaign officially closed. Many of the parishes and other organizations taking part in the campaign had not yet reported and it is believed that when contributions from all sources are counted the total will exceed by nearly a million dollars the goal of $2,500,000, which was the original object of the drive.

The largest single contribution was received yesterday. It was $100,000, which was appropriated for the fund by the John D. Rockefeller Foundation. There were numerous other large contributions from Jews and Protestants, who have received cordial thanks from the Knights of Columbus and other Catholic organizations for their co-operation, which has added several hundred thousand dollars to the fund.

The Downtown Committee, of which ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien is Chairman, collected in Wall Street and the downtown business district a total of $1,630,089. It acknowledged the following contributions yesterday:

Rockefeller Foundation	$100,000
Payne Whitney	25,000
Felix M. Warburg	5,000
John D. Rockefeller, Jr.	5,000
Edward Stettinius	5,000
Robert J. Collier	5,000
Brewers' Board of Trade	5,000
William J. Ryan	2,500
Guggenheim Brothers	2,500
J. L. Replogle	2,000
Smeaton, Hanscomb & Co.	2,000
Adrian Iselin	1,250
B. H. Howell, Son & Co.	1,000
National Sugar Refining Co.	1,000
C. E. Mitchell	1,000
David T. Leahy	1,000
Hugh Kelly & Co.	1,000
Frank B. Hall	1,000
Otto H. Kahn	1,000
Fox Brothers & Co.	1,000
Duveen Brothers	1,000
W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	1,000
Corn Products Refining Co.	1,000
Clinchfield Coal Co.	1,000
Barron G. Collier	1,000

One of the parish contributions received yesterday was a check of $400 from Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, which went to the team of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Count Macchi di Cellere, in a letter yesterday, expressed his pleasure at the cordial response of the public to the appeal of the Knights of Columbus.

It was said at headquarters last night that the best showing made by a single parish was that of the Church of St. Ignatius, which had raised $140,000, although it had accomplished its fair share of the work when its fund amounted to $50,000. It will be several days before the exact total is known, because of the multitude of small sums coming from the small organizations of workers collecting funds in different ways. More than 200,000 persons were collecting or working for the success of the drive yesterday.

Another Jewish organization to aid the Catholic War Fund was the Temple Rodeph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, whose Board of Trustees voted a substantial contribution yesterday for this purpose.

CLOCK ORDER TO RAILROADS

Must Put Time Forward One Hour at 2 o'Clock Sunday Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—An official order was issued today by Director General of Railroads McAdoo, directing that the clocks in all railroad stations of the United States shall be set ahead one hour at 2 o'clock on the morning of March 31, to comply with the daylight saving legislation. The order sets down these rules:

"First, at 2 A. M. Sunday, March 31, all clocks and watches in train dispatchers' offices and in all other offices open at that time, must be advanced one hour, to indicate 3 A. M.

"Employes in every open office must, as soon as the change has been made, compare time with the train dispatcher. Clocks and watches in all offices at the first opening at or after the time the change becomes effective, must be advanced to conform to the new standard time, and employes before resuming duties in such offices must, after the change is made, compare the time with the train dispatcher.

"Second, each railroad will issue necessary instructions and arrange for such supervision and checks of the watches of its employes as to insure that they have been properly changed to conform to the new standard time.

"Third, owing to the varying conditions which will prevail on the railroads of the United States, it is not advisable to issue a uniform rule or order to cover the details involved in the movement of trains at the period the change in standard time becomes effective. Therefore, each railroad must adopt such measures as may be necessary to properly safeguard the movement of its trains on the road at the time of the change."

BITES SEVEN YOUNG GIRLS.

Prisoner Sent to Bellevue After Crowd Threatens Lynching.

After knocking down seven young girls and biting them about the faces and necks, Harry Abramowitz, who said he was a laborer but who refused to give his address, was arrested last night and thrust into an ambulance while a policeman held back a crowd that threatened to lynch him.

At Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue the man attacked four girls ranging from 11 to 13 years of age. He knocked them down and bit them, while men who witnessed the cruelties were evidently too bewildered to interfere. Some one blew a police whistle and Abramowitz walked toward Sixth Avenue. Half way along the block he came across three other children and he treated them in the same manner as the others. Patrolman Nathanson of the West Twentieth Street station arrested him after a struggle. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Among the children attacked were Katherine Rimman of 341 West Seventeenth Street, Sarah Deehan of 198 Eleventh Avenue, and Florence Olin of 217 Tenth Avenue. The other children disappeared before the police could learn their identities.

OLD ST. PAUL'S
TUES., MAR. 26, MIDDAY
Macfarlane's Cantata
"The Message from the Cross"
The Composer at the Organ
BROADWAY at FULTON ST

BLAZING LUMBER FALLS ON FIREMEN

Four Badly Injured in $50,000 Fire in Crane & Clark Plant.

A fire which caused damage amounting to $50,000 lasted for several hours in the lumber yards of the Crane & Clark Company, at Twelfth Avenue and Thirtieth Streets, yesterday morning, and was extinguished only after thirty pieces of apparatus assisted by five fireboats were brought upon the scene to combat the flames.

Four firemen were injured, among them Lieutenant Seyforth and Fireman Michael Duffy, both of Engine 23, who were buried under a pile of fallen timber. They were dug out by their companions. Lieutenant Seyforth's ribs were broken and Duffy was badly bruised. John Gray of Engine Co. 1 and Charles Gilbride of Ladder 24 were cut on the arms and legs in trying to tear their way through blazing timber.

The fire was discovered shortly after 6 o'clock by Jacob Switzer, watchman for the John T. Stanley Laundry Company at 630 West Thirtieth Street, who sent in an alarm. Captain Buttonshone of Engine Co. 19, arriving first on the scene, saw the flames spreading through the yard and turned in a second alarm. Three more alarms followed in rapid succession, after which Chief Kenlon, remembering this to be the locality where a serious fire in 1905 caused the loss of three men, hurried to the scene.

The flames communicated at one stage to the Nassau Smelting and Refining Company, the Dunbar Box and Lumber Company, the Pype Metal Manufacturing Company, and Schaffer & Co., stables, all on the same blocks. Twenty-five horses were in the stable, but they were all led to safety. The damage to the stable and the other buildings outside of the mill factory was comparatively slight.

The firemen struck a difficult snag in one spot in the lumber yard, where the timber was piled many feet high. It was necessary to pull these piles down in order to get them out of the way to the flames. Lieutenant Seyforth was directing a squad of firemen in this work when a pile tumbled down on top of them. Dr. Archer, a fire department surgeon, treated all the injured firemen and had them removed to their quarters in a department automobile after their injuries had been dressed.

After the flames were extinguished the Fire Department investigators began an inquiry into the cause of the fire, which appeared to have started from some unknown origin.

MRS. WOLFE'S WILL INVALID.

Jury Finds She Was Not of Sound Mind When She Cut Off Relatives.

A jury before Surrogate Cohalan decided yesterday that Mrs. Susan Warner Wolfe was not of sound mind when she made a will cutting off her husband, Joseph C. Wolfe of 532 Riverside Drive, three half-sisters and a half-brother with $5 each, and gave the bulk of the $160,000 estate to Thomas F. Illingworth, a friend.

AVIATOR'S FUNERAL TODAY.

Full Military Honors Will Be Given to Lieutenant Arnheim.

The funeral of Lieutenant Samuel W. Arnheim of the British Royal Flying Corps will be held this morning from his home at 246 West End Avenue. A platoon of soldiers from Fort Hamilton and the regiment band will escort the body to the Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise will officiate with the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman.

Lieutenant Arnheim, an American, joined the British Flying Corps last July and went to Toronto. Later he was sent to Fort Worth, where he was killed last Thursday while instructing students.

The following officers and civilians will act as pallbearers: Lieutenants Bishop, Nolan, and English of the British Royal Flying Corps; Captain Ralph Aronson, Ordnance Department U. S. A., and Lieutenant Clifton Frank, United States Coast Artillery. The civilians will be Arthur G. Hays, Leonard Gans, Clifford Mason, Gardner Cond, and Alex McDonald.

Mrs. Annie K. Bidwell.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the death at Chico, Cal., recently of Mrs. Annie K. Bidwell, widow of General John Bidwell, Prohibition nominee for the Presidentcy in 1892. General Bidwell was also the founder of Chico, where he had vast estates. Mrs. Bidwell was known throughout California for her charities. One of her donations was 320 acres of meadow land in Plumas County, Cal., to the Presbyterian Synod, to be used as a Summer home for Presbyterian ministers. She was 78 years old. The Bidwell estate was acquired by General Bidwell in 1849, and included Oak Forest, Iron Cañon, the land on which the famous "Hooker Oak," a California landmark, stands, and the original Rancho Chico.

Dr. William G. Eynon.

Dr. William G. Eynon, former President of the Bronx County Medical Society and a practicing physician in this city for the last twenty-seven years, died of pneumonia on Sunday at New York Hospital. Dr. Eynon's home was at 423 East 136th Street. He was assistant attending physician at the Park Hospital, attending physician at the House of Refuge, and consulting physician at the Bronx Eye and Ear Hospital. Dr. Eynon was born in Utica on Oct. 2, 1864.

Professor Paul Laband.

AMSTERDAM, March 25.—Professor Paul Laband of the chair of international law at the University of Strasburg, is dead at Strasburg. He was born at Breslau in 1838.

Professor Laband in an article in the Deutsche Revue last July admitted that Alsace-Lorraine was strongly French and that the natives had not responded at forty-five years of effort at Germanization. He advocated renewed efforts to compel the population to become German.

Major William J. Richards.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25.—Major William J. Richards, 77, for years business manager of The Indianapolis News and at one time part proprietor, died at the home of his son, Hugh R. Richards, here today. In 1886 and 1887 Mr. Richards helped organize the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. In 1901 he sold his interest in The News to Delavan Smith, the present owner.

Beating the Potsdam Gang at their own game.
FALSE FACES
By Louis Joseph Vance
Net, $1.40
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LEVITCH.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Levitch, (nee Sallie Marks,) 864 West 161st St., announce the arrival of a son Friday, March 22, 1918.

Engaged.

DEUTSCH—GERMAN.—Sarah German to Dr. Samuel Deutsch.

Married.

MANNING—SPICER.—Mr. and Mrs. Fremont W. Spicer announce the marriage of their daughter, Mollie, to Mr. John Pearce Manning.

Died.

ARNHEIM.—Samuel Walter, British Royal Flying Corps, Thursday, March 21, at Fort Worth, Texas, son of the late Marks and Fannie Arnheim, beloved brother of Sophia A. Untermeyer and Minnie Arnheim. Funeral services will be held at Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Tuesday, March 26, at 10 A. M.

ARNHEIM. — At a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the City Athletic Club the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that in deepest grief we note upon the records of the City Athletic Club the death of our fellow member, Samuel Walter Arnheim, who gave his life to his country in the great cause of freedom and civilization, and in the name of this club we express our sorrow and sympathy.
S. R. GUGGENHEIM, President.
EDWIN D. HAYS, Secretary.

ATTWELL.—March 23, Genest O. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

AUERBACH.—David, at his residence, 408 Manhattan Av., in his 80th year, beloved husband of the late Therese Auerbach and father of A. Leopold, Joseph S., Elise Auerbach, Lottie C. Gernsback, and the late Henriette Weil and Herman Auerbach. Funeral services from Temple Ansche Chesed, 7th Av., 114th St., on Tuesday, March 26, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

AUERBACH.—David. Chevra Anshe Chesed. Members are hereby notified of the death of our esteemed and beloved President, Brother David Auerbach. Funeral services will be held at Temple Anshe Chesed, 114th St. and 7th Av., on Tuesday, March 26, at 2 P. M.
EMIL P. LAZARUS, Vice Pres.
EMANUEL ANHALT, Secretary.

AUERBACH.—Members and seatholders of Temple Anshe Chesed are requested to attend the funeral services of our esteemed friend and beloved President, David Auerbach, on Tuesday, March 26, at 2 P. M., at the Temple, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue. Meyer Goodfriend, President; I. M. Witt, Honorary Secretary.

BAKER.—At Roselle, N. J., March 24, Richard H. W., aged 68 years. Funeral services at the Ascension Memorial Church, 247 West 43d St., Wednesday, March 27, 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BARRY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 24, Patrick Barry, beloved husband of Della Barry, (nee Duane,) and father of Philip, Mollie, and Kitty. Funeral from his late residence, 1,397 Franklin Av., on Wednesday, March 27, 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Augustine's Church, 167th St. and Franklin Av.; solemn high requiem mass. Interment, St. Raymond's Cemetery.

BIDWELL.—Mrs. John, after short illness, at Chico, Cal., March 9. Washington papers please copy.

BLACKMAN.—On Sunday, March 24, 1918, at her late residence, 1,266 Findlay Av., Elizabeth Blackman, widow of the late John F. Blackman and dearly beloved mother of Adeline, John, Albert, Frank, Edwin, Florence, Robert H., Paul, Grace MacPherson, and Mrs. Leon Brummer. Funeral services on Wednesday, March 27, at 1:30 P. M.

BLAKLEY.—On March 23, at his residence, 600 West 178th St., Lieutenant Frank Dunham Blakley, U. S. N., beloved son of Mrs. Paul E. True. Funeral service Church of Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday, March 26, 2 P. M.

BOYLE.—On March 24, McKinley, husband of Katherine Welch Boyle. Funeral services from his late residence, 64 East 86th St., Wednesday, March 27, at 10 o'clock. Louisville (Ky.) and St. Louis papers please copy.

CLAWSON.—On Sunday, March 24, James W., son of the late Daniel L. and Maria Guyon Clawson. Funeral at the residence of Louis S. Bones, 11 Wiener Place, St. George, S. I., Tuesday, March 26, at 2:30 P. M.

COCK.—Entered into rest at Plainfield, N. J., March 23, 1918, William Riehle Cock, son of the late Dr. Thomas Cock of New York City. Funeral services at Grace Church, East 7th St., Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Train leaves foot Liberty St., Central R. R. of N. J., at 2 P. M.

COMBE.—On Monday morning, March 25, Louisa, widow of the late William Combe. Funeral services to be held from her late residence, 76 East 79th St., on Wednesday, March 27, at 11 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

DALTON.—Suddenly, at Lancaster, Pa., March 24th, Emma R., wife of Ralph J. Dalton. Funeral Wednesday, (private).

DARTIGUENAVE.—Suddenly, at Bay Shore, L. I., March 24, 1918, Paul E. Dartiguenave. Funeral services at Fresh Pond Crematory Chapel Thursday, March 28, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

DENIS.—Rev. Brother, at Glasshow Point Military Academy, Bronx, Monday. Funeral Wednesday at 9:30 o'clock.

DEXTER. — Stanley Walker, on Sunday, March 24, in his 61st year. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., at 10 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, March 26. Interment in Utica, N. Y., at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers. San Francisco and Boston papers kindly copy.

DEXTER.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York: The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Stanley Walker Dexter, at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Tuesday, March 26, at 10 A. M.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

DEXTER.—Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M., Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral of our late Rt. W. B. Stanley W. Dexter, Past Master and Treasurer, on Tuesday, March 26, at 10 A. M., at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Capt. JAS. C. BENKARD, Master.
HARRY COMER, Secretary.

DEXTER.—The Members of The New York Historical Society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late member, Stanley W. Dexter, member of the Executive Committee, 1913-1918, at Calvary Church, 4th Avenue and 21st Street, on Tuesday morning, March 26th, at 10 A. M.
JOHN A. WEEKES, President.
STUYVESANT FISH, Recording Sec'y.

DEXTER.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York: It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death on March 24 in New York City of their late associate, Stanley Walker Dexter.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC IRVING LOCKMAN, Secretary.

DONOVAN.—On March 24, 1918, Professor Mike Donovan, widower of Cecelia, (nee Butler,) member of Phil Kearny Post, G. A. R. Funeral Wednesday, March 27, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 1,116 Woodycrest Av., corner West 166th St., Bronx. Solemn requiem mass at Sacred Heart Church, 1 Shakespeare Av., Highbridge. Interment St. Raymond's. Automobile cortege.

DONOVAN.—The Governors and members of the New York Athletic Club are requested to attend the funeral of Professor Michael Donovan, at his late residence, 1,116 Woodycrest Av., on Wednesday morning, March 27, at 10 o'clock.
GRAEME M. HAMMOND, President.
FRED R. FORTMEYER, Secretary.

ELLISON.—On Monday, March 25, 1918, Dr. Saram R. Ellison. Notice of funeral hereafter.

EYNON.—Suddenly on March 24, Dr. William P., beloved husband of Katherine Curry Eynon. Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 140th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, on Tuesday, March 26, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn. Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

EYNON.—The St. David's Society announces with regret the death of Dr. William G. Eynon. Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 140th St. and St. Ann's Av., at 1:30 o'clock today.
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, President.
GEO. MORGAN LEWIS, Secretary.

FELDMAN.—Elias, beloved husband of Dora Feldman, 153 West 118th St., suddenly, aged 43. Funeral notice later.

FITZ GERALD.—Suddenly, on March 24, 1918, Octavia Graham Brinckerhoff Fitz Gerald, daughter of Major Henry C. D. Fitz Gerald, of British Royal Field Artillery and Mary Franklin Brinckerhoff Fitz Gerald, aged 4 years. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, March 26, at 3 P. M., from Avenue Farm, Fishkill, N. Y.

FOLSOM. — Suddenly, of heart failure, on March 23, Ralph Howard Folsom, in his 38th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Closter, N. J., on Tuesday, March 26, at 3 P. M. Train leaving Erie R. R. Station, Jersey City, at 1:29 P. M. May be reached by Hudson Terminal or ferry leaving foot of Chambers St., New York, at 1:10 P. M.

RELIGIOUS.

St. George's Church
is on 16th Street, east of Third Ave.
All Seats Free
KARL REILAND, Rector.
A Preaching Mission
March 25-29
Special Preachers Tonight at 8 o'Clock.
Preacher, Rev. Wm. T. Walsh.

Died.

GILMAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, March 24, 1918, Frank Gaylord, husband of Lena Mercereau Gilman, aged 55 years. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 612 Highland Av., Newark, on Tuesday, March 26, at 8:30 P. M. Paris and London papers please copy.

GLOCK.—On Saturday, March 23, 1918, Frederick Glock, in his 85th year. Relatives and friends, also Doric Lodge No. 280, F. & A. M. and Senefelder Lodge, No. 406, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Tuesday evening, March 26, at 9 o'clock, at his late residence, 352 West 19th St.

GRINNELL.—Louise Bliss, at Atlantic City, 23d of March. Services at Chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Wednesday, the 27th of March, 2 o'clock P. M.

HAMILTON.—March 25, 1918, Isabella Evans, widow of the late Robert D. Hamilton, in her 80th year. Funeral services 11 o'clock Wednesday, March 27, at her late residence, 288 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

HARRIGAN.—Annie T. Harrigan, March 24, 1918, beloved wife of the late Edward Harrigan. Funeral from the residence of her son, Dr. Anthony H. Harrigan, 391 West End Av. Services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Wednesday forenoon, at 10 o'clock.

JACOBS.—Julia, March 25, at the home of her parents, 876 West 180th St. Funeral Wednesday, March 27, strictly private.

JENKINS.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, March 24, Fanny Barker Jenkins, in her 85th year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Starr, at 394 North 7th St., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, March 26, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

JENKINS.—On First day, Third month, 24th, at 56 Fort Greene Place, Silvanus Jenkins. Funeral from Friends' Meeting House, 110 Schermerhorn St., Third day, Third month, 26th, at 3 P. M.

JOSEPHSON.—Sigmund, beloved husband of Hannah, brother John, Max D., Leo D., and Mrs. Fanny Taub, in his 57th year. Funeral from his late residence, 153 East 88th St., Wednesday, March 27, 2 P. M. Members of Joshua Lodge, I. O. F. S. of L., 21, and the Lady Rose Society are invited.

KAHN.—Sidney E., aged 9 years, on March 25, 1918, at his residence, 406 East 50th St., beloved son of Dr. Samuel and Florence Kahn, (nee Stark.) Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

McCARTHY.—Thomas J., (Barry O'Neil,) beloved son of Catharine McCarthy and brother of Dr. Frank J. and Joseph A. McCarthy. Funeral from his late residence, 113 West 49th St., at 9:15 A. M., Wednesday, March 27. Solemn requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Motor cortege.

McDONALD.—William Ogden, M. D., March 25, 1918, at his residence. Funeral private.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on March 24, 1918, Hannah M. Mead. Funeral service at the residence of her brother, Alexander Mead, 349 Lake Av., Tuesday, March 26, at 2:30 P. M.

MEYER.—Maud Mary, wife of Ernest H. Meyer, at her home, Larchmont Garden, N. Y., March 26, 1918, in her 51st year. Notice of funeral later.

MILLS.—On Monday, at the Wellsmore, 2,178 Broadway, of pneumonia, Eleanor Ensign Mills, only surviving daughter of Charles J. and Mary Quimby Mills; in the twenty-ninth year of her age. Funeral private.

OLIVER.—Florence. Services later at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th-67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell's.)

OPPENHEIMER.—On March 23, Selly, beloved husband of Sophie Oppenheimer. Funeral from his late residence, 46 West Ninety-sixth Street, Tuesday, March 26, at 9:30 A. M. Please do not send flowers.

PADDOCK.—On Saturday, March 23, in his 46th year, Judson H. Paddock, beloved husband of Agnes Paddock and father of Blanche, Harold, Jesse, Arthur, and Judson. Funeral services Tuesday evening, March 26, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 505 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Burial Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery. Members of Merchant Lodge, No. 709, F. and A. M.; Crusaders Lodge, No. 81, I. O. O. F.; DeWitt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, K. T., and Kismet Temple, A. A. O. M. S., Brooklyn, and Evening Star Chapters are invited.

REJAUNIER.—Anna. Services Tuesday, 11 A. M., the FUNERAL CHURCH (Frank Campbell's), Broadway and Sixty-sixth St.

ROLLMANN. — On March 24, Ferdinand Christian, beloved husband of Eva Sauter Rollmann of Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Wednesday afternoon, 1 o'clock. Interment private, at convenience of family.

SCHRADIECK.—Henry, after a short illness, March 25, at his residence, 533 Washington Av., Brooklyn, aged 72 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SILVERSON.—Zelda, aged 78, March 25, 55 West 114th St. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SMITH.—At her residence, 572 West 187th St., on Monday, March 25, 1918, Jennie Allen Smith, beloved wife of J. A. Smith. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STONE.—Wilmer G. Services later at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th-67th Sts. (Frank Campbell's.)

STRICKLAND.—In New York City, March 24, Montrose Strickland in his 74th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 2 St. Nicholas Place, Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock.

WEED.—March 23, 1918, Elizabeth A., wife of the late John R. Weed. Service at her late residence, 140 Washington St., East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, March 27, at 3:30 P. M.

WICKS.—At his home, 11 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on March 24, 1918, Alfred H. Wicks, beloved husband of Agnes

ASKS MRS STORY ABOUT WAR CHARITY

District Attorney Objects to 50 Per Cent. Commission on Relief Funds.

SHE DENIES HIS CHARGES

Says Her Son Was Not Paid for Getting Contract—Mrs. Wilson's Sister-in-Law Defends Her.

District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that he had notified Mrs. William Cumming Story, President of the National Emergency Relief Society that he objected to commissions of 50 per cent. being paid to a solicitor for funds. He said that he also told Mrs. Story that he had decided to issue an order for the cancellation of a contract made by the society with William Garland Brown of 15 East Fortieth Street which authorized this commission.

In November last, Mr. Swann added, a contract between the society and Brown, calling for 40 per cent. commissions was abrogated on the District Attorney's order. Assistant District Attorney E. P. Kilroe, who was in charge of investigating war charities, had reported, Mr. Swann continued, that Brown recently told him he paid 20 per cent. of his commissions to Sterling P. Story, son of Mrs. Story, for aiding him in getting the contract.

Mr. Kilroe said last night that he suggested to Mrs. Story a reorganization of the society and advised her to retire as President. Mrs. Story said she did not understand Mr. Kilroe to suggest that she resign and that the society be reorganized.

"If the interests of the society were better served by your resigning, would you do so?" Mrs. Story was asked.

"I would certainly do anything to further the cause of the organization," she replied.

"Is there any possibility of the society reorganizing?"

"That is for the society to say, not for Mr. Kilroe or for me."

Mrs. Story also said that District Attorney Swann had never asked her to abrogate the contract with Mr. Brown, and that her organization, by a regular vote of the members, abrogated the contract when they learned that Mr. Swann disapproved of any commissions whatsoever being paid to workers. She branded as "absurd" the allegation of the District Attorney that her son, Sterling, had received a commission from Mr. Brown for "swinging" the contract his way and explained that he had done some office work for Mr. Brown for which he had been paid, how much, she did not know.

Raised the Commission.

The Emergency Relief Society was organized by Mrs. Story in the Fall of 1917 to raise funds with which to buy comfort kits for soldiers and sailors. During the investigation of war charities Mrs. Story was summoned to the District Attorney's Office and questioned concerning the 40 per cent. contract made in November with Brown.

"I was surprised to learn recently," said Mr. Swann yesterday, "that after the 40 per cent. contract had been abrogated the society in December replaced it with one for 50 per cent. commission. I certainly consider either 40 or 50 per cent. division of charity funds a burden far too large for any charity to carry which is depending upon public support. Brown was questioned at this office by Mr. Kilroe and admitted he had collected $20,000. We do not know what proportion of the total amount went to him on a commission basis of 50 per cent. The 40 per cent. contract was in existence about a month, while the 50 per cent. commission agreement has been in operation four months. Brown's commission, therefore, would amount to a total of not less than $8,000, the exact figure being something between $8,000 and $10,000."

Mr. Swann said that Mrs. Story and the Financial Secretary of the National Emergency Relief Society, Mrs. Rolfe Bolling, who is a sister-in-law of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, had been called to his office a week ago and questioned about the "fifty-fifty" contract.

"Mrs. Story said the Board of Directors of the society had approved the contract," continued the District Attorney. "I reminded her that the question of large commissions for collecting charitable funds from the public was one of the chief features of our investigation of war charities. Despite the fact that we had advised Mrs. Story in November that 40 per cent. on collection would not be permitted, and she knew we were making a drive against excessive commissions for war charity solicitors, the National Emergency Relief Society in the following month accepted a fifty-fifty commission contract."

Mrs. Story went to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and asked Mr. Kilroe what he intended to do about the contract. Mr. Kilroe replied that notice had been served on the solicitor on Saturday to cease taking contributions after that date.

"To be fair to Mrs. Story I want to say that she denied knowing that her son was receiving any money from Brown or from the amount the latter received as commission," said Mr. Kilroe. "So far as I could learn Sterling Story had no responsible position with the society. Brown said young Story was in the office a few hours at intervals, and gave out lists of names to stenographers for making appeals for funds. But I found that checks from Brown had been sent to Story during the latter's three weeks' stay at Washington.

"The contract with Brown was in the form of a letter he had sent to Mrs. Story, which had been passed along for the approval of the Board of Directors. Mrs. Bolling, the Financial Secretary, when questioned about the contract, told me that she had followed whatever action had been taken by Mrs. Story, and had supposed the commission agreement was all right, because it had been passed upon by the Directors."

Mrs. Story's Denial.

Mrs. Story was for four years the President General of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was elected Regent of the New York State Society of Daughters, and has been President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, and Vice President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She is a member of the Colonial Dames.

"Our organization gave an entertainment which we called La Fête des Allies, at the Waldorf-Astoria last November," said Mrs. Story last evening. "We had so little time to sell tickets and make arrangements that we accepted the offer of Mr. Brown, who volunteered to take all the work off our hands for 40 per cent. of the receipts. He appeared before the society, explained how much it would cost him for stenographers, stamps, printing, and other expenses, and said that his profit would amount to from 15 to 20 per cent. The society voted to accept Mr. Brown's offer. It was no agreement of mine.

"The District Attorney subsequently heard untrue reports that were circulated, and he thought we were giving contracts for advertising with large commissions. We gave no advertising whatsoever, as I told him, and Mr. Brown's profits, as he showed us on his books, turned out to be what he estimated.

"We gave another entertainment a short time afterward at the Hippodrome and Mr. Brown again sold the tickets and attended to all arrangements. For this he received 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. The increase over the previous contract was due to his statement that there would be an increase in expense for him.

"When I first went to see Mr. Swann last November, he did not ask me to abrogate the contract with Mr. Brown. I asked him if the contract was illegal and he said it was not. If he had made any request with respect to the contract at the time I would have asked the society to cancel it. Later we learned that District Attorney Swann disapproved of any commission whatsoever being paid, and we canceled the contract with Mr. Brown.

"My son had nothing to do with Mr. Brown's receiving the contract. He did some office work for Mr. Brown at irregular intervals, and I know he helped Mr. Brown prepare a cook book, but what he was paid and when he was paid I do not know. He never had anything to do with the contract between Mr. Brown and our society. The only way I can explain how the District Attorney came to make such a statement about my son was that Mr. Kilroe heard a report that my son received a commission from Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown was the only person paid a salary by the organization. There are no paid officers or clerks.

"Every item of business was transacted at a regular meeting of the society, where all members were invited. We have made thousands of articles for our boys in the service and have maintained workrooms at 303 West Thirty-ninth Street."

Mrs. Bolling asserted that she believed Assistant District Attorney Kilroe was unfairly advised by two or three members who were disgruntled, and he did not seem willing to give the organization a square deal.

"I am in thorough sympathy with Mrs. Story and I indorse all that she has done," said Mrs. Bolling. "We feel that we have been within our legal and ethical rights in all that we have done. Mr. Kilroe never made a demand that we cancel Mr. Brown's contract. He thought that we ought to notify the public in some way that Mr. Brown is no longer connected with the society, but two weeks before he expressed that thought we had discontinued our arrangement with Mr. Brown. As for Mrs. Story's son having a contract with Mr. Brown, I do not believe anything of the kind. I am a great admirer of Mrs. Story and I really think that she deserves a fair chance in this matter."

INVESTIGATES WAR PROFITS.

District Attorney Acts on Complaints of Mysterious Commissions.

An investigation of alleged war profiteering here on war supplies for the Government was started yesterday by the District Attorney, who said he was acting on information which had reached him from several different sources.

"I have been making a preliminary survey of the question of the rake-offs, or alleged commissions, which intermediaries have been receiving from manufacturers and contractors furnishing the Government with supplies necessary to carrying on the war," said Mr. Swann. "My attention has been called to what is alleged to be glaring instances of the activities of so-called intermediaries, who claim that they have better facilities than others for obtaining contracts from the Government, and as a result the manufacturer or contractor has to add the amount of the intermediaries's rake-off or so-called commission to the purchase price to be paid by the Government. If such statements are true it would add to the burden of the Government in carrying on the war and to the necessary taxation of the people.

BESSIE McCOY AT PALACE.

Dances with Her Wonted Grace and Gives Variant of "Yama Yama."

Bessie McCoy Davis, who demonstrated at the Century early in the season that she retained all her old nimbleness, made her appearance as a star of the varieties yesterday afternoon at the Palace. She performed some half dozen dances with all of her wonted grace, and concluded with a variant of the "Yama Yama" number, which has stood her in such good stead. Any success which Miss McCoy's offering achieves can be attributed directly to the popularity of the performer, for her librettist—even a dance revue has a librettist—has done his work in anything but well. The act is not assisted vitally by the sounding of the patriotic note, and a general speeding up by no means detracts from the performance.

Ben Ryan and Harriette Lee, with some typical vaudeville nonsense, provide the most amusing moments of the new bill. Also on the program is Victor Moore, most of whose humors are better suited to burlesque than to vaudeville.

NEW PLAY ON MOTHERHOOD

"Love's Lightning," by Ada Patterson and Robert Edeson, Shown.

The stock company at the Lexington Theatre last night continued its work of producing new plays by offering "Love's Lightning," a comedy drama written by Ada Patterson, well known as a newspaper woman, and Robert Edeson, the actor. Like its predecessors, "Love's Lightning" does not make its greatest appeal to a sophisticated public. Its theme is motherhood, and its story is that of the bringing together of a son without a mother and a mother without a son. As written by Miss Patterson and Mr. Edeson, and as played at the Lexington, the theme's farcical values are in the main greater than its dramatic ones.

The acting is for the most part satisfactory. Norman Hackett and Grace Carlyle have the leading rôles, and some good work is done by June Congreve. The veteran William Seymour is also in the cast.

SUMMONS FOR ALAN DALE.

Actors of Play, 'Madonna of Future' Also to Appear Before McAdoo.

Summonses were served last night on Alan Dale, the author of the play "The Madonna of the Future"; on Oliver Morosco, the producer, and on Emily Stevens and Jerome Patrick, the principals of the cast, requiring them to appear before Chief Magistrate McAdoo at 11 o'clock today in connection with the charge that the play which they are producing is a violation of public morality.

The play was allowed to go on last night at the Standard Theatre, Broadway and Ninetieth Street, and will continue to be played until the hearing before the Chief Magistrate has been held. It is asserted at the theatre that the lines which gave offense had been either eliminated or refined, and that no parts of the dialogue bore any resemblance to the passages in the script which Chief Magistrate McAdoo had read and condemned.

Diplomas for Dramatic Students.

Twenty-eight students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts received their diplomas yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre, where the thirty-fourth annual graduation exercises of the institution were held. The diplomas were distributed by Franklin H. Sargent, President of the academy, and the principal address was made by Augustus Thomas. Brandon Tynan and Grant Mitchell were among the others who spoke.

Clara Clemens in Song Recital.

Clara Clemens, daughter of Mark Twain, reappeared in Aeolian Hall last evening in a program of songs for mezzo soprano, accompanied at the piano by her husband, Ossip Gabrilowitsch. The singer, whose style is familiar, gave early Italian and French airs, including Gabrilowitsch's "The New Day," modern Russian, and a group of old Scotch songs arranged by Helen Hopekirk.

MUSIC NOTES.

Sophie Braslau will sing again in Cadman's "Shanewis" at the opera on Thursday, owing to the continued illness of Alice Gentle.

Gina Viafora, Helen Jaffrey, Antonia Griffin, and others will give a concert in Aeolian Hall this afternoon for the Dixie Club.

The third of the Red Cross concerts for the children of France was held yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church.

CIRCUS'S GLORY IS UNDIMMED BY WAR

Barnum & Bailey Opens in Madison Square Garden with Huge Aladdin Spectacle.

THRILLING AERIAL FEATS

Seigrist-Silbon and Neapolitan Troupes Novel Features—Three Herds of Performing Elephants.

The Barnum & Bailey Circus, as big as ever, and with many new and startling attractions added, began its 1918 season with two performances in Madison Square Garden yesterday. The house was filled at both the afternoon and evening performances, and the verdict of the throngs, judged by the applause which greeted the scores of acts which are shown in the arena and in the air, proved that the circus in wartime is just as popular as it was in the days when the country was at peace. The fact that the season is a wartime one is indicated by three flags, which are draped on the western walls of the Garden, these flags being those of the three great nations against whom Germany and her allies are today battling on the western front—England, France, and the United States.

The performance opens with a huge spectacle which is billed as the Second Edition of Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp. In this gorgeously dressed picture more than 600 men and women appear, in addition to the elephant herds, the camels, and more than 100 horses. The costumes worn in the pageant are of Chinese design and manufacture and are probably the most elaborate ever exhibited in a Barnum & Bailey spectacle.

As has been the custom for years, the elephants have their chance to prove that they are among the most intelligent of animals at the start of the show. Three herds of these mastodons appear simultaneously. They waltz, they box, they manoeuvre in pyramidal formation, and finally they pound the punching bag, the bag in this particular instance being about the same size as a 17-inch shell.

After the elephant come the Chinese acrobats, whose performances on ground and in the air are as startling as ever, and then the first of the equestrians, Derrick, Davenport, and Hannaford, and Mme. Bradna, whose acts are familiar to circus goers from end to end of the country. In rapid succession follow the trained bears, big and little ones, who walk ropes, box, skate, ride bicycles, and do other feats that border on the wonderful in animal training; Rittely, the man who rides the tables and falls with them from dizzy heights, and a host of contortionists, balancers, and other ground and middair performers.

In the middle of the show the Seigrist-Silbon and the Neopolitan troupes of aerial performers appear, and these two great acts are among the finest features of the 1918 program. The Seigrist-Silbon company of a dozen men and women trapeze performers give a display which must be seen to be properly appreciated. The men members of the troupe travel through air half way across the Garden, in single, double, and triple somersaults, the act ending when Seigrist himself does the giant swing, almost at the roof of the Garden, and then dives head foremost into the net, fifty or more feet below. The act of the Neapolitans is practically a duplication and just as thrilling as the hair raising feats of the Seigrist-Silbon combination.

Other feature acts are those of the Clarkonians, Miss Bird Milliman, Mlee Perea, the Millettis, and the Hannaford family of riders. The Clarkonians are two brothers, whose act is a mid-air one in which one of the brothers triple somersaults from a high perch and is caught by the other brother, who swings from a trapeze on the other side of the Garden.

Miss Milliman, the wire rope dancer, has the Garden to herself during the ten minutes her act lasts. Mlee Perea is a Spanish trapeze performer who makes the audience gasp when she falls from a fast swinging trapeze and catches by her heels, while the Hannafords, an English family of equestrians, are the feature of the various equestrian acts.

These are just a few of the features of the 1918 circus. There are more than fifty clowns, led, as usual, by Baker, the Washington high school boy; all the old and a number of new freaks, a baby giraffe not yet one month old, and the Wild West troupe of cowboys and cowgirls. The menagerie, as big and as interesting as ever, is, of course, a feature of the 1918 organization.

The circus will be here one month and will show twice every week day.

'Le Coq d'Or' and 'Rusticana' Again.

The last month of the opera season was ushered in at the Metropolitan last evening with a third performance of the Russian opera-pantomime, "Le Coq d'Or," again preceded by "Cavalleria Rusticana." The casts were those seen and heard before, headed, respectively, by Mme. Barrientos and by Miss Easton, and the audience was a large one.

PRO-GERMANS MOBBED IN MIDDLE WEST

Disturbances Start in Ohio and Are Renewed in Illinois—Woman Among Victims.

LIMA, Ohio, March 25.—Five business men of Delphos, a German settlement in western Allen County near here, accused of pro-Germanism, were hunted out by a volunteer vigilance committee of 400 men and 50 women of the town, taken into a brilliantly lighted downtown street and forced to publicly salute and kiss the American Flag tonight under pain of being hanged from nearby telephone poles.

Three others, also business men, made their escape from the mob. Leaders declared tonight, according to word received here, that the demonstration will be repeated tomorrow night until all suspected pro-Germans have been punished.

Barney Lindermann, wealthy shoe merchant, was the first taken. After a flag had been nailed to the door of his store, he held the mob at bay with a revolver from his apartment over the place. Police Chief Clark Thompson induced him to come to the street at the request of the committee. He was forced to kiss the flag and salute it twice. He was told that if the flag was removed from his store he would be thrown into a nearby canal and drowned. Lindermann, reports here say, had refused to buy Liberty Bonds.

Efforts to find Carl Jettinger, publisher of The Delphos Herald, were futile, but the committee nailed a flag to his door. They charged he had not printed matter for the Liberty Loan in his paper. He is President of the Buckeye Printers' Association.

Jacob Marb, grocer, escaped after being taken from his store. Henry Schwartzengräber, retired merchant, was dragged from the lobby of a hotel and made to kiss and salute the flag. Next door, John Kohler, a wealthy German farmer, was taken from a saloon and forced to go through the public demonstration.

The vigilance committee members, according to reports here tonight, has a list of a score of prominent men in the Delphos neighborhood who are charged with pro-Germanism. Federal agents have been furnished a copy, it is said.

BENTON, Ill., March 25.—Five hundred members of the "Loyalty League" of West Frankfort, near here, late today seized Mrs. Frances Bergen, a woman of Bohemian birth, from municipal officers, rode her on a rail through the main street of the town and compelled her to wave an American flag throughout the demonstration. At frequent intervals the procession paused, while Mrs. Bergen was compelled to shout praise for President Wilson.

The trouble followed a quarrel between the woman and Henry Baker, who charged her with disoyal utterances. Both were arrested and found guilty of assault. Baker's fine was paid by public subscription. Mrs. Bergen was still in custody when taken away from officers by members of the "Loyalty League." Later she was arraigned before a United States Commissioner, who ordered her held for the Grand Jury.

Half a dozen other demonstrations against alleged disloyal persons have occurred recently in the southeastern section of Illinois, near where West Frankfort is situated.

DUQUOIN, Ill., March 25.—Erroneous reports of a great American victory in France, resulting in the capture of 80,000 Germans, led today to a ratification meeting, which developed into a "loyalty" demonstration. Three alleged pro-Germans were forced to kiss the flag.

Reports of the victory spread among the coal miners here last night and today they were idle in celebration.

ARREST 50 IN CHICAGO.

Germans Celebrating the Western Advance Are Taken Into Custody.

CHICAGO, March 25.—More than fifty persons were arrested tonight for celebrating the German offensive. Early in the evening police were attracted to one house by strains of "Die Wacht am Rhein," and as a result of arrests made there Federal and civic authorities combined in a drive throughout German settlement, where it was found that a general celebration was being held.

Germany flags were displayed in many places and in many houses groups were found raising their voices in German songs. Bonfires also were lit in some parts of the city.

One man arrested, when asked the cause of the celebration, declared that he had "held himself back as long as possible, but the great German victory was too great an event not to be celebrated."

CONFERENCE CALLED TO OPPOSE HEARST

Up-State Democrats Seek to Prevent His Nomination for Governor.

WILL APPEAL TO MURPHY

Meeting at Syracuse April 24 Expected to Protest Against "Hearst-Hohenzollern" Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—Indications that up-State Democrats were not going to permit William Randolph Hearst to be the party's candidate for Governor next Fall without a fight became a certainty tonight, when Joseph J. Murphy, Democratic leader of Rensselaer County, announced that a conference of up-State Democrats would be held at the Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse on April 24, when representatives from the party organizations in the fifty-seven counties above the Bronx will be present.

The idea of an up-State Democratic conference was conceived several weeks ago at a dinner in Utica given by ex-Senator Harvey T. Ferris. At that time a committee of seven was appointed to consider the advisability of holding a conference to discuss the political situation. Reports from Florida were then alarming the up-State leaders with stories of a full-fledged Hearst boom that might be expected to sweep the State. It was admitted tonight that the conference, as its first objective, will strive to keep New York Democrats from the pitfalls that Wisconsin Republicans find themselves in now.

The committee of seven met tonight in Troy at a dinner given by Mr. Murphy. After consultation, it was decided to call the conference. A sub-committee, consisting of William H. Kelly of Syracuse, William A. Manning of Saratoga Springs, and David F. Lee of Norwich, was appointed to make arrangements. In addition, Mr. Murphy, Charles D. Norris of Watertown, Mayor John Fitzgibbons of Oswego, and ex-Senator Ferris are active in the project.

Democrats here were reticent tonight as to what the Saratoga conference might be expected to bring forth. The New York City men refuse to comment, while the few up-State men who could be reached asserted that all they wanted was a chance to get their ideas fairly before Charles F. Murphy; every one of them dodged the idea of a stand-up, knock-down fight with Tammany Hall.

As one man said tonight, it was hoped that Mr. Murphy of New York could be convinced by his up-State friends that Mr. Hearst just at present was not an ideal nominee for any party professing 100 per cent. Americanism to run for a high office. What would happen should Mr. Murphy stand firm in his declaration for Mr. Hearst, and Mr. Hearst stand pat on his desire to be the party's candidate for Governor, it is hard to predict.

There is talk of a Democratic farmer-fusion ticket with Liberty Hyde Bailey, ex-Dean of the Cornell Agricultural College, as the standard-bearer, but the strength of such a ticket, it is said here, would be negligible. What the up-State men are hoping for is that Mr. Murphy and Tammany Hall will see the handwriting on the wall and take away the fear of a "Hearst-Hohenzollern" issue being injected into the campaign.

The conference will discuss other places on the ticket, in addition to the nominee for Governor, and there will be a decided effort to see that New York above The Bronx is well represented. The up-State leaders, however, will be much more inclined to heed Tammany's wishes if Mr. Murphy will drop Mr. Hearst for the time being.

ADOPTS URGENCY BILL.

Frelinghuysen, for Local Reasons, Alone in Senate Opposes Report.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The conference report on the $1,150,000,000 Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, including riders authorizing the sale of enemy property in this country and for the purchase by the Government of the German wharves at Hoboken, N. J., was adopted today by the Senate, 60 to 1, and sent to the House.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey alone opposed the enemy property legislation, declaring it would remove the Hoboken piers from local taxation and that the Alien Property Custodian's powers might be abused to the injury of American stockholders in German corporations.

A Speedy Convalescence

After a severe illness you face the stiff, uphill climb to complete recovery. How can you quickly get back on your feet? How can you regain your strength, stamina, former capacity for work and pleasure? Gude's Pepto-Mangan will help Nature to build your body by building your blood.

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"The Red Blood Builder"

Gude's Pepto-Mangan makes pure blood by making new blood. It increases the number and capacity of the red blood cells. Young and old alike show a marked improvement in color, vigor, and appetite after taking it a short while. Very likely your family physician already has prescribed Gude's Pepto-Mangan, for it has been used and endorsed by the medical profession for over 25 years. It is easily digested, quickly assimilated, and exceedingly pleasant to the taste.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

FRIENDLY WARNING—There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—"Gude's Pepto-Mangan." For sale at all drug stores.

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Sock Yarns, natural color, 65c per full 4 oz. hank.

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Four stores full of smart Spring clothes — and by clothes we include everything men and boys wear!

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Four stores offering the same generous variety, the same good quality, the same reasonable prices.

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NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42 St. Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. 2. NEXT MON. NIGHT. Seats Now. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Play. The RAINBOW GIRL

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PARK Theatre, Col. Circle. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. The Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen will address the Audiences Tues. & Wed. MILITARY-NAVAL MELODRAMA 7 DAYS LEAVE PRICES, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

FRED STONE in "JACK O' LANTERN" POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TOMORROW. GLOBE Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME Mat. Today $1.00 BEST SEATS EVES. AT 8:15. 10 Musical Comedies in one. Ballet Story, Houdini, & 1000 Others.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH Free Performance of BACH'S "ST. JOHN PASSION" Wednesday, March 27, at 8:15 P. M.

Greenwich Village THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av. Spring 6409. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:30. 50c, $1 & $1.50. Pan and Young Shepherd A Pastoral Tho Comedy. Special Pop. Mat. Today, 50c & $1.

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 West 55th St. Greeley 1522. Tonight 8:30. Double Bill. "L'Avare"; "Le Carrosse du Saint Sacrament."

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. Great Howard, Harry Brooks & Co., Burnham & Allen, Bush & Shapiro, and 5 Others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

YORKVILLE Oh, Emilie! ADOLF PHILIPP'S Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET Tonight 8:15 Last performance "Der Frauenfresser"

LOVE'S LIGHTNING, by Ada Patterson and Robert Edeson. Lexington Theatre, 50th St. & Lex. Ave. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:15. Evs. 8:15. Popular Prices.

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WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"

44TH ST. Theatre, West of B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2. Last Week at This Theatre. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

44th ST. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE W. of B'way. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. Ph Bryant 61. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. The Messrs. Shubert and A. H. Woods present A PAIR OF PETTICOATS Comedy by Cyril Harcourt, with Norman Trevor—Laura Hope Crews

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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tomorrow $1.50. EYES of YOUTH With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

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BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. THE SQUAB FARM Comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. (Last 15 Tom'w (Pop. Prices) & Sat. Times) WHY MARRY? By Jesse Lynch Williams. NAT C. GOODWIN EDMUND BREESE ESTELLE WINWOOD SHELLEY HULL ERNEST LAWFORD BEATRICE BECKLEY LOTUS ROBB

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Popular Mat. Tom'w, 2:15. Week SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES OH, BOY!

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents Nazimova in "The Wild Duck." By HENRIK IBSEN PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:10.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. NOVELTY, COMEDY AND HUMANITY. YES OR NO WITH JANET BEECHER, CHRYSTAL HERNE, MARJORIE WOOD AND GREAT CAST.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. FLO-FLO THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL MUSICAL HIT

JULIUS CAESAR CORT THEA., NEXT SAT. MORN., 10:30 with Tyrone Power, Walter Hampden, Cyril Keightley, Howard Kyle and Alma Kruger.

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Comedy. 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. MARY SHAW & WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION BY G. BERNARD SHAW. 2 weeks more to meet demand.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Today, 25c and 50c. EMILY STEVENS in "THE MADONNA OF THE FUTURE."

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Thurs. at 8, Double Bill: Shanewis. Gentle, Sundelius, Howard; Althouse, Chalmers, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni. Coq d'Or. Barrientos, Sundelius, Robeson; Diaz, Didur, Galli, Bolm. Cond., Montesx.

Good Friday Aft'n at 2:30 (75c to $2). VERDI'S REQUIEM. Muzio, Braslau; Martinelli, Mardones. Chorus-Orchestra. Cond., Setti.

Fri., at 8, Thais. Farrar, Howard, Sparkes, Egener; Diaz, Amato

WOMEN TENNIS STARS BEGIN CONTEST FOR INDOOR TITLE

NORSE GIRL GAINS SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Miss Bjurstedt Disposes Of Three Opponents in Women's National Singles.

YIELDS ONLY SIX GAMES

Outdoor Tennis Champion Proves Too Formidable for Trio of Feminine Players.

Although it was only yesterday that the women's national indoor tennis championships began on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Miss Molla Bjurstédt, the famous Norse racquet wielder and holder of the national outdoor championship, is now ensconced in a semi-final round bracket. This leap from first round to semi-final was accomplished at the expense of three opponents, all of whom were forced to acknowledge the superiority of Miss Bjurstedt by an overwhelming score. In the three matches she lost only six games, which is a remarkable record in itself.

The players who fell before the aggressive Norse girl were Mrs. L. Z. Murray, Miss Helen Bernhard, and Mrs. S. Waring. They were vanquished in that order. Miss Bjurstedt is now a bracket further advanced than any other player in the tournament, which went through two rounds. The play of the Norse expert was convincing proof that she is as formidable in her game as in the past.

It was no test for the national champion in the opening clashes. There was not one of her competitors who could force the pace sufficiently to bring out the real strength of Miss Bjurstedt's game. She played steadily and well, but she was not called upon to exert herself to any great extent in order to cut short the ambitions of the rival players.

Before the tournament was even under way it was admitted by many of the contestants that they were playing a hopeless struggle in endeavoring to gain the laurels with Miss Bjurstedt in the event. When she has now, with the tournament only a day old, won a semi-final round bracket, there is hardly one to rash who will predict that she can be defeated.

In the case of Miss Bjurstedt there is the desire to regain the indoor championship which she sacrificed by going to the Pacific Coast a year ago just prior to the titular event. During her absence Miss Marie Wagner won the title, but Miss Wagner has decided not to defend against Miss Bjurstedt this year. Had she elected to defend the tournament would probably have held greater interest, but even with Miss Wagner in the event, Miss Bjurstedt would still have remained the favorite, because of the repeated victories which the Norse girl has scored over her rival.

In the opening match against Mrs. Murray, Miss Bjurstedt won at 6—1, 6—1. She followed this with a victory over Miss Bernhard in which the score was 6—2, 6—1, and concluded the day's work by defeating Mrs. J. Waring at 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Johan Rogge, another of the Norse school of players, who made her début into local tennis circles during the invitation tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn a short time ago, hardly showed to the advantage that was expected. She won her way through the first round by defeating Miss Margaret Bretz, but in the next round she was forced to a merry contest by Miss Margaret Gross, who succeeded in winning the first set at 7—5. The second set went to Mrs. Rogge at 6—1, when the match had to be abandoned because the time limit for the use of the armory had expired. The women agreed to replay the entire match today.

Miss Helene Pollak and Miss Eleanor Goss were two of the players who came through to the round before the semi-finals in the lower half of the draw. Miss Pollak played an impressive game in bringing about the defeat of Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, who was vanished at 6—1, 6—2. Mrs. Wilbourn, a tactician of acknowledged ability and a steady player, was unable to interpose very serious opposition to Miss Pollak's advance despite the fact that she was playing a game that was especially strong. There were some pretty rallies, however, and the match served to emphasize the fact that Miss Pollak will be a hard player to defeat in the lower half of the draw. She is apparently assured of a place in the semi-finals.

Miss Eleanor Goss was forced to a hard match in the second round before she succeeded in making her way through. She opened fire against Miss Bessie Holden in a first-round match and won by a score of 6—0, 6—2, her severe service and sharp volleying from the forecourt being more than Miss Holden's game could withstand.

In the second round Miss Goss had a real trial when she was opposed by Mrs. Homer S. Green. In the first set Miss Goss was supreme, her strokes both from the baseline and the forecourt going well, and he won at 6—2. The second set, too, saw Miss Goss in the position of leader by a score of 5—2, and it looked as if she would win handily. Mrs. Green, however, suddenly brought the full power of her game to bear and carried the set to deuce against Miss Goss's sternest endeavors. It was not until the set reached 8—6 that Miss Goss succeeded in clinching the victory.

In today's play Miss Goss will be called upon to face Miss Caroma Winn, who, after winning by default from Mrs. M. B. Huff in the first round, scored a second-round victory over Mrs. S. J. Strauss at 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. W. H. Pritchard played some pretty tennis in winning her way through the second round at the expense of Mrs. Edward Lynch. This was one of the few three-set matches of the afternoon, Mrs. Pritchard securing the victory at 2—6, 10—8, 6—4 in a match that was fircely waged for every point.

The summaries:

First Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. W. H. Pritchard won from Mrs. E. Eberhard by default; Mrs. Edward Lynch defeated Mrs. E. H. Tompson, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. Johan Rogge defeated Miss Margaret Betz, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Hazel Gardner, 8—6, 5—7, 6—2; Mrs. H. S. Green defeated Mrs. A. G. Deane, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Caroma Winn won from Mrs. M. B. Huff by default; Mrs. S. J. Strauss defeated Miss J. Gott, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Second Round.—Mrs. S. Waring defeated Miss F. C. Pond, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Helen Bernhard, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. W. H. Pritchard defeated Mrs. Edward Lynch, 2—6, 10—8, 6—4; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. H. S. Green, 6—2, 8—6; Miss Caroma Winn defeated Mrs. S. J. Strauss, 6—2, 6—0; Mrs. L. Manheimer defeated Miss Jane Quintard, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. S. Waring, 6—1, 6—0.

HARVARD CLUB WINS TITLE.

Team Gains Class B Squash Laurels in Local League.

The squash tennis players at the Harvard Club clinched first place in the Metropolitan League Class B tennis team matches yesterday when P. H. Frothingham of the Harvard Club defeated G. E. Cruse of the Crescent A. C. by a score of 15—8, 15—8 in a match played on the Harvard Club courts. The match was the decisive one of a Harvard Club-Crescent A. C. event played last week.

MISS ROSENTHAL BEATEN.

Bows to Mrs. Barlow in Golf Title Play at Pinehurst.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 25.—Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Chicago, titleholder of the United Women's North and South Golf Championship, was defeated in the first match round today by Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia player went out in 44, was 3 up at the turn, and beat the champion 3 up at the sixteenth hole.

Other survivors of today's matches were Mrs. Dorothy Campbell of Pittsburgh, who defeated Mrs. Myra Helmar Pritchard of Battle Creek, Mich., 7 and 5; Mrs. Ralph M. Hammer of Flushing, who beat Mrs. George B. Johnson of Boston, 8 and 7, and Miss Ruth A. Dugan of Chicago, who won over Miss Sara Fownes of Pittsburgh, 1 up at the nineteenth hole.

GIRL SWIMMERS TO GO WEST

Miss Galligan and Miss Boyle to Race in California.

It has been definitely decided that New York's two leading girl swimmers, Miss Claire Galligan and Miss Charlotte Boyle, will take a trip to California in June to try conclusions with Miss Fannie Durack, the world's champion from Australia.

William C. Coffman of San Francisco wrote some time ago to the local stars asking whether they could visit the coast to meet the famous foreigner, and received an affirmative reply. He has just notified both that they are expected.

Miss Galligan is the American champion from 500 yards to one mile and holds the world's record for the former distance and all national standards from 440 yards to four miles. Miss Boyle is the fifty-yard metropolitan title bearer and one of the best swimmers in the country over the short and middle distance courses.

NEW CUE BODY TO MEET.

American Amateur Billiard Association Convenes Tonight.

The American Amateur Billiard Association, which was set afoot a short time ago as a rival to the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, will hold a meeting at Thum's Academy tonight. Much secrecy has heretofore surrounded the new organization, but it was announced last night that several prominent men had identified themselves with the body. Among them are Edgar S. Appleby, father of the two Class A players, Edgar T. and Francis S. Appleby, who are now with the American forces in France; Wilson P. Foss, Charles P. Conway, William Gershel, Fred Lowenthal, and William Viertel.

If present plans materialize, the new association will hold three Metropolitan championships within the next few weeks. One will be at three cushions, another at 18.2 balkline, and the third at cushion carroms. In the balkline tournament the eligibility mark will be placed at an average of 5.

Many of the roomkeepers are supporting the new organization against the older National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, which has heretofore held complete sway in amateur billiards throughout the country and has always conducted the three big national balkline championships, as well as the pocket billiard championships. The new association proposes to hold rival tournaments.

Officers of the new association will be elected at the meeting tonight, and the selections will probably be made from the men mentioned above.

Greenleaf Downs Kreuter.

Louis Kreuter, the New York boy wonder of the pocket billiard game, failed to live up to expectations in the opening games of his match with Ralph Greenleaf at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. Greenleaf won the afternoon game by a score of 100 to 76, and in the evening triumphed at 100 to 41. The highest run of the day was made by Greenleaf in the afternoon, when he counted 34.

Pitt and Montreal Sevens Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 25.—The second game for the Fellows Gold Cup between Pittsburgh and Montreal tonight resulted in a tie, 3 to 3, but inasmuch as the series is to be decided on the goals scored in the three games no extra time was played.

Boys in Town

from school and college are cordially invited to make this store headquarters. Come in and say

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John Jameson

The Best Whiskey Value in the Market Today

INTERNATIONAL MAY LOSE ITS PLAYERS

National Commission Expected to Declare Circuit's Men Free Agents.

The National Commission has grown tired of the dilatory tactics of the International League, and unless the tottering minor league takes some prompt, decisive action tomorrow, the commission will probably step in and declare all the players of the International circuit free agents.

The International League has been quibbling over its affairs since last Fall, and in the meantime scores of the league's players have been writing to the commission trying to force the organization to take some action one way or another, so that they could look for baseball jobs for the coming season. The International League informed the commission that it would decide on its course for the coming season yesterday, March 20, and the commission anxiously waited for the verdict. Last week Acting President Chapin of Rochester placed the date of the meeting for tomorrow and the National Commission isn't at all pleased at the delay.

There are more than 100 players in the International League who do not know where they stand, and, if the league had come to some decision months ago, many of these players would have been able to get positions in other leagues. As it is, they have been held up until it is too late to land anywhere and, as a result, the majority of them will be thrown out of work for the coming season.

Several of the players of the Buffalo Club who have not yet received all their salaries for playing last season have been retained by the league and have not been able to negotiate for jobs. Many of the players have written to the commission and have presented a pretty strong case against the league. What the International League was aiming at was to have the commission grant them protection for their territory and their players for the coming year, in the event of their not being able to operate. As this would be manifestly unfair to the players and would be contrary to the rules of baseball, the commission would not consider any such proposal.

The International has been postponing action on the ground that it was waiting to see what action would be taken at Albany on Sunday baseball. With this excuse it has been able to hold its players far over the regulation period, for all contracts should have been sent out by March 1. It was granted an extension of time to April 1 for sending out the contracts, but as that time approaches the chances for the league starting again look gloomier than ever.

Ed Barrow, the former President of the International League, who is now manager of the Boston Red Sox, censures the club owners for the dilatory tactics. He informed the club owners some months ago that they would be unable to start this season, but, instead of taking his advice, they chopped $5,000 off his salary and practically forced him to look for another position.

Barrow openly declares that the league has not done the right thing by the players. He thinks that the league should some time ago have written them to sign where they pleased. Instead, it has inforced the authority given by the reserve clause in its contracts and has prevented the players from going elsewhere. A few of the players who were in demand by major league clubs were sold, but the other players have been retained for so long a period that it will be impossible for most of them to find baseball berths for the coming season.

On account of the strong protest which so many of the players have made to the commission it is probable that the highest court of baseball may ask the International for some explanation of the course of action.

Ex-President Barrow points out that with the league practically out of existence months ago the players should not have been held in restraint. "It will be a case," said Barrow, "of the boys getting all dressed up and no place to go."

If the International League has been holding off waiting for some aid from the major leagues it will be very much disappointed. The majors now have troubles of their own which are taking up all their time and attention. The International League has on more than one occasion refused to follow the advice of the majors, and now it can paddle its own canoe.

Back in 1914 when the Federal League and the Players' Fraternity were threatening the major leagues the National Commission would have given the International circuit protection if it had followed the suggestion of the majors and suspended for a season or two. At that time the major leagues wanted their players badly and would have seen the International league through all of its adversity. The International League at that time refused to suspend and went ahead against the Federal League opposition, which proved such a heavy financial burden that the circuit has never recovered.

In holding their players on the reserve clause of their contracts the club owners of the International plan that they will probably be able to sell many of the players if they vote to discontinue. However, now that the National Commission has taken the matter up they may decide to make all the players free agents regardless of what action the league may take tomorrow. The protests from the players have been so numerous that the commission will take some action, and whatever move is made will undoubtedly be in favor of the players.

COLUMBIA CREW ON HUDSON

Coach Rice Puts Candidates Through Paces on River.

Crippled by the loss of Gallico, whose fractured wrist will not permit him to row again this season, the Columbia 'Varsity crew had its first outdoor practice on the Hudson yesterday under the direction of Coach Rice. Gallico was one of the three veterans with whom the coach had to work in building a crew, and his loss will be keenly felt.

Twenty-three candidates reported for the 'Varsity boat. They were assigned places in the barges because the coach will not use the shells until the men have had considerable experience on the water. Coach Rice said it would be at least two weeks before any man would be definitely seated.

Freshman aspirants for the first year shell also had a workout. The entire squad permits the filling of four boats.

Burroughs Squash Victor.

Harry F. Burroughs defeated M. F. Tomkins in the Crescent A. C. squash tennis series yesterday by a score of 15—6, 15—5. Play for the Crescent A. C. club championship will begin today.

MAMAUX FAVORS SORE ARM.

Takes It Easy and Robins' Yannigans Defeat Regulars.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 25.—Manager Wilbert Robinson opened the final week of training here by letting the Brooklyn Dodgers take things rather easy today. He put on a practice game of seven innings between the Regulars and Yannigans, which was won by the second team, 12 to 8.

However, much of the glory of the Yannigans' victory was lost by the fact that Robbie handicapped the regulars at the outset. He sent Al Mamaux to the box, with orders to use his arm sparingly. The Pittsburgher has had a lame arm, and Robbie wanted him to work out some of the soreness.

For that reason Mamaux did not try at any time to pitch real ball, and the scrubs profited. They made thirteen hits and scored runs in clusters. Max Wheat, who caught for the second team, made a home run with one on and a triple with three on, and Smith, a catcher, drove the ball over the fence with a man on the sacks. These blows account for the victory of the recruits.

Manager Robinson has been concerned about Mamaux, but the pitcher declared after the practice game that his arm felt much better. He worked seven innings, as did Lefty Russell, this being the first time Manager Robinson had permitted any of his hurlers to go that far. Russell but recently had a lame arm, but it is now getting into good shape.

Other pitchers who have been on the sick list returned to duty today. Dan Griner, who turned an ankle last week, warmed up for some time. His arm is in good snape, and he is now able to get around nicely on the injured ankle. Burleigh Grimes, who has had an attack of grippe, also reported and took a workout for the first time since he was taken ill. Both Griner and Grimes will see some action soon in the exhibition games with the Red Sox.

Manager Robinson said today that he planned to send four or five of his young pitchers to Brooklyn direct from here instead of taking them on the tour with the Red Sox. He will have plenty of men when he has to put only one team in the field. Pfitt and Heitman will be among the men sent home. While both have been useful, neither has shown any indication of being ready for a big league job.

Just as the Dodgers have obtained the release of Larry Lajoie, with the expectation of playing him at second base, Ollie O'Mara is flashing the best baseball he has shown in a Brooklyn uniform. He has made a great improvement in his hitting as well as fielding. But if Lajoie joins the Dodgers O'Mara will undoubtedly be ousted from second, and may be tried out at one of the other positions on the infield, which is at present far from being settled.

BROOKLYN GIVES UP WHEAT.

Contract Offered Star Outfielder Withdrawn by Ebbets.

It is now practically assured that Zach Wheat will not wear a Brooklyn uniform this season, as President Ebbets yesterday withdrew the contract which was offered to the holdout player. The Brooklyn Club has taken the stand that it will not offer Wheat any more salary, and all negotiations aiming at a compromise have ended.

Wheat, for the last few seasons, has been working under a high salary contract, and as President Ebbets has made a general salary cut throughout the ranks of his players, he will not make an exception in Wheat's case. Unless Wheat changes his mind before the seasons begins, he will be barred from playing baseball and will be placed on the suspended list by the National Commission.

President Ebbets yesterday sent a contract to Napoleon Lajoie, with orders to report to Manager Robinson at Hot Springs. President Ebbets explained to the player that his contract with Toronto, which was taken over by Brooklyn, was binding, and that any agreement which he may have made with President McGill of the Indianapolis Club would have no legal effect on that contract.

GIANTS TOY WITH AVIATORS.

First Exhibition Game with Waco Team a Farce in Nine Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 25.—The first game of the Giant exhibition schedule resulted in baseball a la Charlie Chaplin. The contest with the Waco aviators resulted in a farce, the Giants winning by a score of 13 to 11. The game really furnished no contest for the New York men, and after having the score 12 to 0, they let up, and by dropping flies and refusing to retire the soldiers they enabled the birdmen to come within two runs of a tie.

The game, which was for the benefit of the Red Cross, was said to have drawn the banner baseball crowd of Marlin. Fully $700 was realized for the Red Cross by the exhibition. The game was preceded by a band concert, the aviators having brought along their sixty-piece Germany Schaefer, who looked after the comedy. The clown wound up as pitcher for the Giants, and had the Marlin townsmen in fits of laughter with his antics on the mound. The soldiers had to laugh so hard that they could not hit his slow ball, but the Giants muffed or refused to catch anything that was hit to them, and four runs were scored on the comedian.

A large number of officers came over from Waco to watch the game, several of them flying over. During the game three of the machines did stunts above the ball ground, and one whiskered farmer concluded, "They's so many things going on here that a country feller don't know which way to look."

After the game Manager John McGraw of the Giants flew to Waco with Major Gilkinson. Before starting on the flight, the Major took McGraw through different evolutions over the local field.

A lad named Faint did some pretty fair pitching early in the game for the aviators, and for three innings he kept the Giants from scoring. However, they got to him for a bunch of hits and runs in the fourth inning, when New York scored six times. Faint's support faltered badly in this inning, and Pep Young smote him for a homer with Tesreau on base. In the next inning the Giants hit Stahl, the second aviator pitcher, for four more runs, and by that time it took something like Schaefer's comedy to keep the fans sticking around.

The Giants stole everything from the soldiers but their uniforms, as they filched fifteen bases from the three different catchers who attempted to hold them to their bases. Zimmerman was the busiest stealer, grabbing off four steals alone.

The contest furnishes some idea of how McGraw will line up his team in the opening game next month. Pep Young will succeed George Burns as the team's lead-off man, while Burns will be lowered to third position. Kauff will bat second, the position in which Herzog hit last season. Larry Doyle will hit in fifth place after Heinie Zimmerman.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Giants	0 0 0 6 4 2 1 0 ..	13	15	4
Waco Aviators	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 3 4	11	16	4

CHAJES TAKES ANOTHER.

State Chess Champion Defeats Janowski in Fifth Match.

Playing in perfect form, Oscar Chajes, the New York State chess champion, increased his lead in the match with D. Janowski of Paris at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday by winning the fifth game in fifty-three moves. It was the second game won outright by Chajes, whereas Janwoski has been able to draw only three games. The French champion had the white pieces in a Queen's pawn opening, and again Chajes resorted to Tschigorin's defense.

YANK SECOND TEAM BEATS REGULARS, 7-6

Huggins Pleased with Shower of Base Hits Spilled on Macon Park.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 25.—A loose but fighting game was played between the Yankee regulars and second team this afternoon. It had first-class pitching for a time, wide awake and sharp fielding for the most part, and a whole mess of base running, most of which was done with more strenuousness than good judgment. The base running represented liberal action and was satisfactory, but there was inaccurate sliding and frequent cases of being caught napping at the bags. The second team won 7 to 6.

In the hart hitting and scrappiness of the two teams, Huggins, who watched from an obscure corner, saw much to please him, but he saw much displeasing. There was, however, all through, evidence of diverse and shifty tactics, such as Huggins is strong for. For instance in one period, when the regulars were at bat, there came in quick succession a hit and run play, an attempted delayed steal, a sacrifice, and a steal of third. The plan of campaign was shrewdly devised but cruelly carried out.

Mogridge, for the regulars, and Russell, for the second team, pitched capitally. It was good baseball while they were in, but when they left the quality of the combat began to sag. Five hits off Shawkey in the fifth inning netted four runs for the second team. Shawkey's arm was out of kelter and he lasted only one inning.

Monroe would have carried the regulars through to victory but for the batting depredations of Miller and Beck. Miller ended the game in the ninth inning with a home run over the left field fence. Beck batted in a run in the seventh with his third two-bagger.

Beck swung his mace for three doubles and a single. He is the premier hitter for the Yanks to date. As a matter of fact new men are doing the bulk of the batting thus far, for Pratt and Bodie continue to whack the ball. Their batting was prominent in the first team's scoring.

Big Slim Love pitched one of his in-and-out games. As soon as a regular put a man on first his troubles multiplied. He was drubbed in the sixth and seventh innings for six hits and five runs, and sleepy base running by High deprived the regulars of more runs.

Regulars—Gilhooley, rf.; High, cf.; Pratt, 2b; Pipp, 1b; Baker, 3b; Bodie, lf.; Peck, ss.; Hannah, c.; Mogridge, Shawkey, Monroe, p.

Second Team—Miller, cf.; Beck, 3b.; Vick, lf.; Lamar, 1b.; Walters, 2b.; Ward, ss.; McGraw, rf.; Ruel, c.; Russell and Love, p.

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Second Team	0 0 1 0 4 0 1 0 1	7	10	3
Regulars	0 0 1 0 0 3 2 0 0	6	11	2

Hits—Gilhooley, 2; High, Pratt, 2; Pipp, Baker, Bodie, 3; Peck, Miller, Beck, 4; Lamar, Walters, Ward, Ruel, Love. Errors—Vick, Lamar, Ward. Home run—Miller. Two-base hits—Pipp, Baker, Peck, Beck, 3; Ruel, Love. Sacrifice hits—Peck, Hannah, Mogridge. Stolen bases—Gilhooley, Peck, Vick, Lamar, Walters. Double play—Mogridge, Peck and Pipp. Hits—Off Mogridge, 3 in 4 innings; Shawkey, 5 in 1; Monroe, 2 in 4; Russell, 2 in 4; Love, 9 in 5.

DUNDEE AND JACKSON DRAW

Battle Fifteen Rounds at New Haven with Honors Even.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—Although Johnny Dundee tonight outboxed Willie Jackson in most of the rounds of their fifteen-round bout, Jackson's hammer blows drove home the greater punishment and Referee Dave Fitzgerald pronounced the hard meeting of the rival lightweights a draw, leaving their record a tie with one victory and one draw each. The contest at the Arena attracted 7,000 people, who cheered the boxers loudly as the clash developed into one of the fiercest and bloodiest bouts ever held here.

Although both boxers consumed punishment prodigiously both went the route gamely, neither appearing in danger of collapse. Both were bleeding freely in the last few rounds. The terrific pace at which the fighters traveled in the first two rounds followed until the seventh, when Jackson hit a whirlwind pace and pounded Dundee to a standstill, shifting to a right-hand hammer blow for his most effective punishment which finally split Dundee's left ear. Dundee outpointed his opponent in the next three rounds, Jackson bleeding profusely and slowing in his attack.

TITLES IN RING DECIDED.

Tomasulo Wins A. A. U. Championship in 115-Pound Class at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 25.—The Metropolitan amateur boxing championships in eight classes were decided at the National Turn Verein here tonight. David Kamins of the Clark House A. A. was the first boy to win a title, beating David Horn, unattached, of New York, in three rounds on a judge's decision.

James Tomasuli, the national 115-pound A. U. champion, member of the Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., and serving in the United States Navy, won the judge's decision in three rounds over Murray Schwartz of the University Settlement of New York. Tomasulo was too strong for Schwartz, although the New York boy put up a good bout.

The summaries:

108-Pound Class.—David Kamins, Clark House A. A., New York, defeated David Horne, unattached, New York, three rounds, judges' decision.

115-Pound Class.—James Tomasulo, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., and U. S. Navy, defeated Murray Schwartz, University Settlement A. C., New York, three rounds, judges' decision.

125-Pound Class.—Arthur Scheck, unattached, New York, defeated Harry Garch, Pastime A. C., New York, three rounds, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class.—Samuel Mossberg, unattached, New York, defeated Frank Farrell, Union Settlement, New York, 3 rounds, judges' decision.

Heavyweight Class.—George Schalk, unattached, Newark, defeated Charles Duerr, National Turn Verein, Newark, two rounds, referee stopped bout.

175-Pound Class.—George Schalk, unattached, Newark, defeated Nick Fleisner, Newark Y. M. C. A.; Fleisner forfeited by failing to weigh in.

145-Pound Class.—James Sullivan, Union Settlement, New York, defeated Louis Aldrin, Norwegian Turn Verein, Brooklyn, three rounds, judges' decision.

158-Pound Class.—Samuel Lagonia, Bronxdale A. A., New York, defeated Charles Okun, University Settlement, New York, three rounds, judges' decision.

WILLARD SIGNS ARTICLES.

Will Get 75 Per Cent. of Net Profits of Bout with Fulton.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Final articles closing a heavyweight championship match between Jess Willard and Fred Fulton of Rochester, Minn., the challenger, were signed here today in the presence of Colonel Joseph C. Miller, the promoter, and a score of sporting celebrities.

Willard, it was revealed in the new set of articles, is to receive 75 per cent. of the net profits made by Miller, while Fulton is to receive a flat sum of $20,000. The agreement also stipulates that Miller shall have the right to sell or transfer the bout "to such person or persons as he may see fit."

"If I am successful in selling the match for $100,000 or more—in fact, any amount—I will have to pay Fulton $20,000 and give Willard 75 per cent. of the balance," Miller explained. "I may not be able to sell the match. If I don't I shall promote it myself. There's one thing certain—Willard and Fulton will fight some place for the championship next Fourth of July."

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—178—F. S. Pendleton, pet., v. Benner Line.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

115—The Grand Trunk Western Ry. Co., aplt., v. the U. S.—Per curiam; dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

128—V. T. Collard, administrator of estate of S. T. Collard, deceased, plaint., v. Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.—Per curiam; dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

203—B. & O. R. R. Co., plain., v. J. H. Smith.—Per curiam; judgment affirmed, with costs.

228—F. McKnight, plain., v. the State of New Mexico.—Per curiam; dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

232—H. A. Moss and J. F. Bradford, plain., v. C. C. Moore, F. Martin, and H. D. Pillsbury.—Per curiam; dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

850—C. F. Birdseye, aplt., v. A. Woods, Police Commissioner, &c., and 851—K. Birdseye, aplt., v. same.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

833—R. Cox, aplt., v. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Commandant, &c.—Motion to advance granted, and case assigned for argument on April 15.

892—C. B. Shaffer, aplt., v. E. B. Howard, State Auditor, &c., et al.—Motion to advance granted, and case assigned for argument on Oct. 14.

890—Supreme Conclave, Improved Order of Heptasophs, plain., v. W. M. Wilson.—Further consideration of the petition for writ of certiorari postponed to hearing of case on the writ of error.

897—Craig Mountain Lumber Co., Ltd., pet., v. J. Sumey.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Idaho Supreme Court denied.

883—L. Huller et al., plains., v. the State of New Mexico on the relation of the Northwestern Colonization and Improvement Co. of Chihuahua.—Petition for writ of certiorari to New Mexico Supreme Court denied.

870—F. W. Goudy, pet., v. H. A. Hansen, executor, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to First Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

871—Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of State of Mississippi et al., pet., v. Vicksburg Lodge No. 26 of Free and Accepted Masons et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Miss. Supreme Court denied.

900—Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co., pet., v. L. Guy.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Mich. Supreme Court denied.

905—The City of Cleveland, pet., v. V. M. Nichols.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

917—Cooper Hewitt Electric Co., pet., v. General Elec. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

The Chief Justice also announced that there will be no session of the court on March 29, that day being Good Friday.

The Chief Justice also announced that the court will take a recess from Monday, April 1, to Monday, April 15.

The Chief Justice also announced that cases Nos. 623, 637, 640, 732, 735, 739, 799, 650, and 651, be assigned for argument on Monday, April 15.

144—H. C. Sheckels, surviving executrix of T. Sheckels, deceased, aplt., v. the District of Columbia.—Mandate granted on motion of counsel for the appellee.

20, Original—State of Minn., comp., v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, et al.—Leave granted to file brief herein on motion of counsel for defendants.

858—R. E. Cave et al., plains., v. the State of Mo., ex rel. J. P. Newell.—Mandate granted on motion of counsel for defendant.

902—W. C. Sterrett, as receiver, &c., pet., v. Second Nat. Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.—Petition for writ of certorari to Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner.

916—T. J. Evans, sole surviving receiver, &c., pet., v. National Bank of Savannah.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ga. Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for resp.

863—Consolidation Coal Co., pet., v. C. Salyer, Admx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet.

20, Original—State of Minn., comp., v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of Interior, et al.—Leave granted to file brief for comp. Motion to set down motion to dismiss for oral argument submitted for comp.

868—J. D. Dillon v. Strathearn Steamship Co., Limited, &c.—Motion to advance submitted. Motion for leave to intervene and file brief as amicus curiae and make oral argument submitted by counsel for British Embassy.

915—Compania Palomas de Terrenos y Granados et al., pet., v. S. Lindauer et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pets. and for resp.

906—The Cooper Grocery Co., pet., v. G. H. Penland, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for resp.

908—Maryland Casualty Co., pet., v. First Nat. Bank of Montgomery, Ala.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for resp.

898—J. R. Hopkins, as receiver, &c., plain., v. the U. S. for use and benefit of Ellington & Guy, Inc., et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for def. and for plains.

846—Ellington & Co., Inc., v. E. J. Hill, Jr., an infant, &c.—Motion to place on summary docket submitted for resp.

242—G. N. Jefferson et al., plain., v. D. N. Fink et al. as administrators, &c.—Argument continued for defs. and concluded for plain.

243—International & Great Northern R. R. Co. et al., plains., v. Anderson County et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow—Call for March 26: Nos. 248, 245 (and 246, 247, and 248), 249, 101, 250, 254, 255, 256, 257, and 239.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.

Munson<Brown, (on trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

CNY<Mastin.
Zucker<Whitridge, as receiver.
People<Lischuk.
Lieberman<Van Gaasbeek.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Prescott<O'Donohue.
Max Arms<Williams, Re Dellon.
Re Gross.
Re McKelvey<Trustees of Columbia College.
Re Reynolds<Same.
Rohrer<Quinn.
NY Tel Co<Bernstein.
Peck<Hennessy Rty.
Baltin<Leonard.
Guinan<Cahn.
Pann<Stahl.
NY Tel Co<Ettlinger.
Same<Reynolds<Same.
Merchant & E<Mach & Metals Sales Co.
Re Schoenberg.
Tekula<Lande.
Slor<Schultzman.
Jost<Jost.
Smith<Mendelsohn.
Anchor Post Iron Wks<Downey.
Boy Scouts of Amer<US Boy Scouts.
Ibert<Meiltzer.
Kukosky<Con Gas Co
Rubrisch<F W Rty Co
Shea<Young & Co.
Caplin<Ward Bak Co
Bradley<Co N Bk
Birer<Zises.
Kalish<Harper.
Mod Feat Photo Plays<Grossman Dist Co.
Palin<Palin.
Sussman<Rothstein.
Jatchok<Shrier.
Becker<Louis Bros Co
Arneel<Met Life Ins.
Unland<Lenane.
Rothstein<Harlem Dairy.
Friedlander<Devlin & Co.
Fox<Owens & Co.
Jacobs<Rose & Co.
Kell<NY City Int Ry.
Gen Rubber Co<US Wa & Guatewvy Co.
Gen Film Co<Liver-pool & L Globe Ins.
Berlin<Berlin.
Minda<Glucksman.
Waters<Smith.
Diehl<Becker.
Luria<De Witt.
Seabring Wet Wash<Dry Metcalf.
Openhym<Tanz.
Elliman & Co<Wade.
Stutzman<Ward B Co
Dugas<Bashwitz Bros & Co.
Redman<Adler.
Mizak<Roth's Trans.
Lezinski<Greeley Sq Hotel Co.
Katz<Perry & Son.
Gegros<Schultz.
Interocean Forwarding Co<McCormick.
Re Lichtenfels, (CNY)

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:

Re Dexter, (197 William St.)
Penn F I Co<Prentice, (2.)
Leventhal<Merc Ins Co, (2.)
Re Dexter, (73 Orchard St.)
Re same, (234 West 49th St.)
Finlay & Co<Singer.
McDevitt<McDevitt.
Freitag<Freitag.
Meekins, Packard & Wheat<Breitung.
Totenkopf<Rosenberg.

PART IV.—Newberger, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Farjeon<Gavito.
Dyer Co<White & Co.
Sloan<Dwyer.
Newlin<Minter.
Buckenham<Mallett.
Universal Transp Co<Sugar Prod Shipping Co.
Bernheimer & S Pilsener Brew<Rosthal.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Quick Recovery from the Shock of Sunday's War News—Closing Higher.

It was while the official German war statement recounting the stage of the great battle as it stood Sunday night was being read and commented upon that prices on the Stock Exchange made their highest points yesterday afternoon. Bapaume had been captured; more than 45,000 prisoners and 600 guns had been taken, said Berlin. In answer to that there came a flood of buying orders. The German War Office, it was felt in financial circles, could be trusted not to understate the extent of the gains made at such a terrible sacrifice of life, and the statement showed that the great offensive had begun to wear itself out without accomplishing the ambitious aims which inspired it. The market closed with sentiment much more confident than at the end of last week.

The lowest prices in yesterday's session—a session much more active than the average recently maintained, but yet exceedingly moderate in the light of the tremendous events taking place in Northern France—were made at the opening on the accumulation of selling orders which had piled up as a result of the disturbing prospects opened by the news of the previous two days. As soon as those were taken up securities began to rally. The opening saw many overnight losses of two points or more, but most of these were made up before noon and many issues, among them Steel common, which had sold at 86½ at the opening, ended the day with gains. It was an encouraging exhibition of confidence in the ability of the British to withstand the punishment that has bene visited upon them without giving way at any vital point.

The Street had ears for nothing but war news, and little discussion was heard on the eve of the expected announcement of the probable terms of the new Liberty Loan. The bond market was largely busied with transactions in the second 4s, which opened at 96.60 and moved slightly over 97 in the early afternoon, closing with a net gain of a quarter of a point. The Anglo-French 5s were almost unchanged and the bonds of the French cities moved within a narrow range, another illustration of the calmness with which investors were contemplating the war operations. Prices on the Cotton Exchange moved similarly to those on the Stock Exchange, opening at substantial recessions and afterward moving back to the higher levels. Call loans commanded 5 per cent., but closed at 6 per cent. The only feature of the foreign exchange market was a movement against Italy, lire dropping in the face of new selling.

There has been practically no short selling by traders anxious to take advantage of unfavorable news, and the market has been so firmly intrenched by previous liquidation that the offerings of long stock were smaller than might reasonably have been counted upon. It is evident that investors are looking beyond the immediate results of the hour, confidently awaiting the reaction which the German nation must experience if the supreme effort now under way fails to realize the glowing promises made by the war lords.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Easily Withstands Startling News from the Western Front.

LONDON, March 25.—With underlying conditions healthy the stock market today easily withstood the startling week-end news from the western front, and after the precautionary marking down of gilt-edged securities a fraction, dealings were resumed with a quietly confident tone which gradually brought most quotations of home funds and allied bonds back to Friday's level.

Most of the transactions were recorded in war loans, home rails, shipping and bank shares, and tin mines. The closing tone was firm.

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MIXED COLLATLS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 6	Sixty days 6
Ninety days 6	Ninety days 6
Four months 6	Four months 6
Five months 6	Five months 6
Six months 6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 4¾
4 to 6 months 4¾
Other Names.
60 to 90 days 4¾
4 to 6 months 4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	+.06¼
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.72⅞	5.72⅞	5.72⅞	+.00⅝
Cables	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	+.00¼

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¾	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.72⅜	5.71½
China—		
Hongkong	77.00	77.25
Peking	115.00	115.25
Shanghaai	108.00	108.25
19.30 Greece	11	13
40.20 Holland	39.45	39.60
32.44 India—	46.00	46.50
Bombay	35.75	36.25
Calcutta	35.75	36.25
49.85 Japan—	8.83½	8.82
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	*12.60	18.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.375	33.875
Copenhagen	30.75	31.10
Christiania	31.375	31.875
19.30 Spain	25.45	25.65
South America—		
34.42 Rio		40¾
42.64 Buenos Aires	25.67	25.77
5.1826 Switzerland	44.48	44.38
	4.87	4.35

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
4.72	$4.70¼	$4.71½	$4.69¾

*Closing quotations based on local actual transactions in currency.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $421,753,920; balance, $20,251,492; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,440,740; Federal Reserve credit balance, $30,784,852.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15.625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 46d, unchanged; in New York, 92¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 74½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Government receipts:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$18,562,770	$121,484,783
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits tax	20,186,500	91,003,783
Miscellaneous	68,754,400	518,880,371
Miscellaneous rev..	14,168,228	153,961,179
Total receipts	$116,671,900	$885,349,087
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	526,111,996	3,567,820,261
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	76,397,159	12,371,681
Expenditures	641,783,897	4,453,169,349

STILLMAN, THE BANKER.

A character sketch of James Stillman, who died last week, given in The Annalist this week. On all news stands 10 cents, $4 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	633,554	847,088	506,745
Year to date	31,863,277	45,983,843	41,871,599

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28	28½	108	Advance Rumely pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	-⅛
....	1⅛	300	Ajax Rubber	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	....
1⅝	2	200	Alaska Gold Mines	50⅝	51	50⅝	51	....
2⅞	3	300	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	....
23⅞	23⅝	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23	23⅛	23	23	-⅛
80	80½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80⅛	80⅝	80	80	-1
75⅝	76⅜	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	75	76	74⅞	75⅜	-1⅛
39⅝	40	8,000	Am. Can	39	40⅛	38⅞	39⅝	-⅛
30⅝	31⅛	11,100	Am. Car & Fdry	74	76⅜	74	76	+1⅝
12	13	300	Am. Cotton Oil	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+⅝
55½	56⅛	900	Am. H. & Leather	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	-⅛
12⅝	14½	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	-⅛
52¼	53	1,013	Am. Ice	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
71¼	71½	2,400	Am. International	52⅛	53	52⅛	52⅝	-1
71⅛	72½	100	Am. Linseed	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31½	-⅝
61	61½	4,500	Am. Linseed pf	72½	73½	72½	72½	-⅝
98	99½	300	Am. Locomotive	60	61	59⅝	61	+1⅝
49	49½	200	Am. Locomotive pf	99	99	98	98	-1⅛
76⅝	76⅞	6,600	Am. Malting 1st pf	48¼	48¼	48	48	-1⅛
104½	105½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	75¼	76⅛	75½	76½	-1
61¼	62	1,100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105	105	105	105	-⅝
102½	102¾	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	62	62¾	61¾	61¾	-1⅜
88⅝	89	3,100	Am. Sugar Ref	100¼	101½	100⅝	101½	+1½
100⅜	101	1,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	87	88⅜	87	88⅜	+1½
154	157	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	100⅛	101⅛	100⅛	101	+⅝
49	49½	1,700	Am. Tobacco	153	157	153	153	-1
92½	94	220	Am. Woolen	48	49¼	48	49¼	+1
95	97	100	Am. Woolen pf	93	93⅝	93	93½	+1
12⅝	14	100	Am. Writing P. pf	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+1½
61⅞	62	10,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13	13	13	13	....
82½	83	900	Anaconda Copper	60⅛	61⅞	60⅛	61⅝	+1¼
80½	82	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	81½	82⅜	81½	82¼	+⅛
103½	106	3,400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+1½
73⅝	73⅞	26,900	At. Gulf & West I	103⅞	106½	103⅜	105⅞	+⅛
51⅜	51¾	3,300	Baldwin Loco	72	73⅞	71⅜	73⅞	+1½
86½	87	200	Baltimore & Ohio	51	51⅞	50½	51⅝	+⅛
1⅛	1⅜	100	Barrett Co	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+⅛
76⅝	77	34,200	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
100¼	101	1,200	Beth. Steel, class B	74	77	74	77	+2⅛
22¾	23	100	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	100	100½	99½	100	+¼
40	40¾	200	Booth Fisheries	22¾	22½	22½	22½	-¼
120	121	900	Brklyn Rapid Tran	39⅝	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	+¼
9¼	9½	400	Burns Brothers	119⅜	120	119⅜	120	+1
10	10¼	900	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
15½	16	200	Butte & Superior	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19	....
15½	16	200	California Packing	39⅜	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	-⅝
45	45	100	California Petrol	16	16	16	16	-⅛
136¾	137¼	5,300	California Pet. pf	54	54	54	54	....
40	40½	50	Canadian Pacific	135	137⅛	135	137	+1
48	50	500	Central Foundry	36⅝	39⅝	36⅝	39⅝	+2⅝
63½	64	4,900	Central Foundry pf	48	48	47½	48	+⅝
39½	40	400	Central Leather Co	62¼	64	62	64	+1⅝
81½	82½	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	-⅛
55	55½	3,800	Chandler Motor	82½	82½	82½	82½	+⅛
20½	21	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	54	55¼	54	55¼	+⅛
41⅞	41¼	1,800	Chi. Great West. pf	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20¾	-⅛
70½	71¼	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	38⅝	41⅞	38⅝	41	+1
89½	91	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	70	71⅝	70	71¼	+⅝
194½	198	8,200	Chi. & Northwest'n	89⅞	90	89¼	89⅞	-⅛
64½	65½	1,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅝	19⅝	19	19⅜	+⅜
54⅝	55½	1,400	C., R. I. & P. pf	64	65¼	64	65	-1⅛
15¼	15⅝	800	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	55	55¾	55	55⅝	-⅛
39¼	41	1,400	Chile Copper	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	-⅛
93	102	100	Chino Copper	39	40	39	40	+½
38⅜	38	900	Cluett, Peabody pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+¼
29¼	30⅛	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	37	38¾	37	38¼	+⅛
84	87	200	Columbia Gas & El	28¾	29¼	28¾	29	+⅛
67	68½	100	Consolidated Gas	84	84	84	84	+⅝
30½	30⅝	20,600	Continental Can	65¾	68¼	65¾	68⅝	+⅝
97	98	100	Corn Products Ref	35	36⅜	34⅝	36⅛	+⅝
61½	61⅝	15,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97⅛	97½	97⅛	97½	-1
28½	29	2,900	Crucible Steel	59	62⅛	59	61⅝	+⅛
78	78¼	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28¼	+⅛
168	168⅝	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	78⅝	78½	78⅛	78⅛	-⅜
173	177	200	Delaware & Hudson	168	168½	168	168½	-½
....	85	2	Del., Lack. & West	173½	173½	173½	173½	-½
59	59¼	7,300	Detroit United Ry	80	80	80	80	....
14⅞	15	2,100	Distillers' Secur	37⅛	39⅝	37⅛	39½	+1
....	....	1,900	Erie	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
....	....	500	Erie 1st pf	25½	27¼	25½	27¼	+1
....	....	200	Erie 2d pf	20	20	19½	20	-⅛
....	....	1,900	Gaston, W. & W	32	33	32	33	....
....	....	4,000	General Electric	134½	137	134½	137	+1½
....	....	800	General Motors	112½	117	112½	116½	+2½
....	....	3,100	Great Northern pf	87⅞	88	87⅞	87⅝	-1
....	....	100	G. N. Ore Ctfs. for O. P	25½	26¾	25½	26¾	+⅛
....	....	100	Greene-Canaea	30½	39½	39½	39½	-⅛
....	....	100	Gulf States Steel	38	38	38	38	....
....	....	50	Do. odd lot	38	38	38	38	-2
....	....	200	Hartman Corp	38	38	37	37½	-1
....	....	100	Haskell & Barker	38	38	37	37½	-1
....	....	2,200	Illinois Central	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	....
....	....	1,200	Inspiration Copper	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+⅝
....	....	100	Interboro Consol	7	7	7	7	....
....	....	100	Int. Agricultural	12	12	12	12	....
....	....	9,900	Int. Mer. Marine	23⅜	24⅝	23⅜	24⅝	+⅛
....	....	32,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	90	91½	89½	91¼	-⅝
....	....	3,200	Int. Nickel	27⅝	28	27½	28	....
....	....	100	Int. Nickel pf	95	95	95	95	-1
....	....	1,300	Int. Paper	25⅝	30	28⅝	29½	....
....	....	300	Kansas City South	16	16	16	16	....
....	....	300	Kelly Spring Tire	42	42	42	42	....
....	....	5,400	Kennecott Copper	29	30⅜	29	30	-1
....	....	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	73⅜	74	73⅜	76	+½
....	....	121	Lehigh Valley	56	56⅜	56	56½	+½
....	....	100	Lig. & L. pf. odd lots	103	104	103	104	....
....	....	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19	19	19	19	-⅛
....	....	100	Louis. & Nash	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	-⅛
....	....	100	Mackay Cos. pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	-⅛
....	....	1,000	Maxwell Motors	26½	26½	26½	26½	+½
....	....	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	54⅞	56	54⅞	56	+½
....	....	17,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	-1½
....	....	1,400	Mexican Petroleum	90	92¾	89⅝	91⅞	+⅛
....	....	2,000	Miami Copper	30	30	29⅞	30	....
....	....	100	Midvale Steel	43½	44¼	43⅝	44	-⅛
....	....	2,500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
....	....	300	Missouri Pacific	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21½	-⅛
....	....	100	Missouri Pacific pf	51	51¾	51	51⅝	-⅛
....	....	1,900	Nat. Cond. & Cable	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	....
....	....	75	Nat. Enam. & St	46	47	46	47	....
....	....	300	Nat. Lead	96	96	96	96	-1
....	....	900	Nevada Con. Cop	55	55¾	55	55½	-2½
....	....	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	18	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	....
....	....	100	N. Y. Air Brake	18	18	18	18	....
....	....	1,500	N. Y. Central	68	69	68	69	+1
....	....	800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	123	125	125	125	+1
....	....	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅝
....	....	300	Norfolk & Western	27½	28	27⅝	27⅝	....
....	....	4,000	Northern Pacific	102¼	102¾	102¼	102½	....
....	....	4,400	Ohio Cities Gas	84½	84½	84½	84½	+⅛
....	....	1,700	Ohio Fuel Supply	36¾	37⅜	35¼	37⅛	+⅛
....	....	100	Ontario Mining	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	-1
....	....	3,400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
....	....	100	Penn. R. R	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+⅛
....	....	100	Pere Marquette	44	44¾	44	44¾	+⅛
....	....	200	Philadelphia Co	11½	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
....	....	300	Pierce-Arrow	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	+⅛
....	....	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	37	37	37	37	-2
....	....	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	51	51	51	51½	+⅝
....	....	3,200	Pitts. & West Va	80	80	80	80	....
....	....	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	26	27¼	26	27¼	....
....	....	400	Pressed Steel Car	66	66	66	66	-1
....	....	500	Pullman Co	58½	59¼	58½	59¼	-⅛
....	....	100	Railway Steel Sp	116	119	110	119	+2
....	....	2,300	Ray Con. Copper	48⅝	49⅜	48⅝	49⅜	+⅛
....	....	35,600	Reading	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	-⅛
....	....	5,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	77½	80	77½	80	+1
....	....	100	Rep. Iron & St. pf	76¾	78	76¾	78	+1½
....	....	800	Royal Dutch f. r	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+⅛
....	....	200	Savage Arms	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	71¼	+⅝
....	....	100	Seaboard Air Line	62	63¼	62	63½	+1
....	....	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
....	....	9,600	Simmons Off Refin	140	140	140	140	-3
....	....	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	29¼	30⅛	28¾	29⅜	+⅛
....	....	2,700	Southern Pacific	48	50	48	50	+½
....	....	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	81¾	83	81¾	83	....
....	....	3,700	Southern Railway	160	160	160	160	-2
....	....	300	Southern Ry. pf	21⅝	22½	21⅝	22½	....
....	....	8,700	Studebaker Co	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	....
....	....	600	Superior Steel	44	45¾	44	45¾	+⅝
....	....	900	Tenn. C. & C	35	35	35	35	-⅛
....	....	4,800	Texas Co	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	-¼
....	....	3,500	Tobacco Products	140	145	140	142½	+1¼
....	....	8,300	Union Pacific	116	119	116	118½	+1¼
....	....	300	United Alloy Steel	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	-1¼
....	....	3,100	United Cigar Stores	84½	86	84½	85½	+⅛
....	....	100	United Fruit	119	119	119	119	-1
....	....	126	United Rys. Inv. pf	11	11	11	11	-1
....	....	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	119⅝	122	118½	122	+1
....	....	10,900	U. S. Rubber	54	54½	54	54½	+⅛
....	....	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	86½	86½	86½	86½	+⅛
....	....	5,300	U. S. Steel	108	108	108	108	+⅝
....	....	400	U. S. Steel pf	76¾	78	76¾	78	+⅝
....	....	750	Utah Copper	13	13	13	13	+½
....	....	200	Utah Securities	38⅛	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝	-⅛
....	....	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	105	108	103	108	-⅛
....	....	5	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	-1⅝
....	....	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	8	8	8	8	....
....	....	100	Wabash	40¾	41	40¾	41	+⅛
....	....	800	Wabash pf. A	22	22	22	22	+⅛
....	....	100	Wabash pf. B	14	14	14	14	-1
....	....	100	Western Maryland	90⅝	91	90⅝	91	....
....	....	300	Western Union Tel	40	40⅝	40	40	+½
....	....	1,000	Westingh. E. & M	90⅝	91	90⅝	91	....
....	....	100	White Motors	40	40⅝	40	40½	+⅛
....	....	1,000	Wilson & Co	42	42	42	42	+⅛
....	....	5,300	Willys-Overland	51½	51¾	50½	51½	-⅛
....	....	200	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
....	....	100	Worthington Pump	110	110	110	110	-1
....	....	50	Do., odd lot	38½	38½	38½	38½	-½
				38	38	38	38	

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement of Receipts, Payments, and Balances for the Week Ended March 23, 1918.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance March 16		$23,264,876.83
Receipts—		
Revenues	$2,332,715.32	
Miscellaneous	39,986.65	
Loans:		
Corporate stock notes	1,000.00	
		2,373,701.97
Payments—		
General administration		$25,638,578.80
Balance March 23		1,934,412.62
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance uninvested March 16		$26,693,660.18
Receipts	$1,589,877.09	
	738,884.95	
Payments		$2,328,762.04
Balance uninvested March 23		5,619.95
Aggregate balances March 23		2,324,142.09
		$26,017,802.27

Standard Motor Shows Profits.

The Standard Motor Construction Company reports profits of $1,855,376 for 1917, from which $865,000 was deducted as a reserve for taxes. The balance after taxes, amounting to $990,376, was $584,000 larger than in 1916. The balance sheet, issued yesterday, showed a surplus of $1,571,872, a gain for the year of $702,376.

Bill to Bring Home Tuscania Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Removal of the bodies of American soldiers lost on the Tuscania and buried on the Scottish coast to Arlington National Cemetery here and the erection of a monument to their memory was proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative James of Michigan.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	58.50	57.73	58.36	+.12
25 industrials	75.22	73.61	75.05	+.13
50 stocks	66.86	65.67	66.70	+.12

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 25	66.86	65.67	66.70	
Mar. 23	67.47	66.40	66.58	-1.40
Mar. 22	68.66	67.96	67.98	-.71
Mar. 21	68.73	68.27	68.69	+.32
Mar. 20	68.61	68.16	68.37	
Mar. 19	68.62	68.07	68.37	-.03
Mar. 18	69.29	68.29	68.40	-.80

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Mar.	—High—	—Low—	Last.
*1918	69.78 Mar. 11	65.67 Mar. 25	66.70
1917	86.17 Mar. 21	79.42 Mar. 1	84.35
1916	90.73 Mar. 14	83.49 Mar. 1	87.52
1915	65.83 Mar. 31	59.86 Mar. 1	64.95
1914	71.32 Mar. 28	68.66 Mar. 9	70.20
1913	74.53 Mar. 5	70.99 Mar. 10	73.85
1912	81.74 Mar. 27	76.29 Mar. 1	80.81
1911	80.72 Mar. 28	78.04 Mar. 4	78.63

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High—	—Low—	Last.
*1918	70.95 Feb. 19	64.12 Jan. 15	66.70
†1917	90.46 Jan. 4	77.21 Feb. 3	84.53
Full Years.			
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	57.48 Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	94.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.23 Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.90

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Mar. 25	75.92 —.13	Mar. 16	76.35 +.05
Mar. 23	76.05 —.04	Mar. 15	76.30 —.10
Mar. 22	76.09 —.04	Mar. 14	76.40 —.03
Mar. 21	76.13 +.07	Mar. 13	76.37 —.04
Mar. 20	76.06 —.06	Mar. 12	76.41 —.04
Mar. 19	76.12 —.12	Mar. 11	76.45 +.08
Mar. 18	76.24 —.11	Mar. 9	76.37 +.05

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High—	—Low—	Last.
*1918	77.45 Jan. 31	75.92 Mar. 25	75.92
†1917	89.48 Jan. 20	86.68 Mar. 3	87.14
Full Years.			
1917	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18 Nov. 27	80.19 Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62

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THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Fluctuate on Receipt of Battle News from France, but Net Change Is Small.

Cotton prices, like practically everything else in New York yesterday, were chiefly symptomatic of the feelings with which members of the New York Cotton Exchange followed the ebb and flow of battle news from France. The market opened very weak, with prices down under many over-Sunday selling orders resulting from the pessimistic outlook. But as the session went on better news was received, and the market finally closed with old crop months off only from 11 to 18 points, and new crop months unchanged or 1 point higher.

The opening found the entire list off from 30 to 50 points, and at the bottom of the early morning decline prices were a little below this. But there were plenty of trade buyers to reason that, happen what might on the western front, there would still be Americans in need of clothing, and that their mills needed cotton to make it. It was, in fact, an excellent opportunity for the trade to pick up bargains, and it was pretty well improved. Some firms with Southern connections also bought, and there were also buying orders from Liverpool which reflected British confidence in the future.

Before long these factors began to make themselves felt, and some of the more speculative element, reflecting that the underlying factors of the market were substantially unchanged, changed over as the advance began. This soon brought prices back virtually to Saturday's closing level, with only local variations. Toward the close, however, more unfavorable war news and liquidation by room traders sent prices off again a little. New crop deliveries held much steadier because of the continually unfavorable nature of crop news. Exports yesterday totaled 1,888 bales, 2,907,338 for the season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	32.92 bid	33.10
May	32.86	32.87	32.72@32.73	32.90
June	....	....	32.25 bid	32.36
July	32.14	31.50	31.95@32.01	32.06
August	....	....	31.65 bid	31.76
September	....	....	31.15 bid	31.14
October	30.87	30.50	30.85@30.86	30.84
December	30.62	30.28	30.60@30.62	30.60
January	30.49	30.20	30.45 bid	30.45

The local market for spot cotton was 15 points lower at 34.25c for middling uplland; sales, nil; delivered on contract, 1,900 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 33.45c; New Orleans, 33.50c; Savannah, 33¾c; Augusta, 34.13; Memphis, 33.50; Houston, 33.60; Little Rock, 33.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	14,737	13,661	14,032
Exports	1,888	.....	9,505
Exports, season	2,907,338	2,962,266	4,266,751
N. Y. stocks	133,354	138,005	180,193
Port stocks	1,642,379	1,541,425	1,240,083
Interior receipts	18,708	20,896	18,485
Interior shipm'ts	13,960	18,719	16,751
N. Y. arrivals	65	6,055	3,841

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton in moderate demand; middling, old contract, 18 points higher at 24.28d; good middling, new contract, 17 points higher at 23.62d. Sales, 6,000 bales; American, 4,000. Imports, 30,000 bales; American, 28,000. Futures opened barely steady, 10 to 15 points lower. Closed quiet at a net decline of 24 to 32 points. March, 24.45d; April, 24.34d; May, 24.24d; June, 24.12d; July, 24d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths firm.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Tues. Fair and warmer Wed.
S. C.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Tues. Fair Wed.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Ind.—Fair and warmer Tues. Fair Wed.
Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Tues. Fair Wed.
Ohio—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.
La., Ark., and Okla.—Fair and warmer Tues. Fair Wed.
Tex.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.
Ill.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.
Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Wis. and Minn.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.
Ia.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Tues. Fair and cooler Wed.
Neb. and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The supply of wheat in the United States continues to decrease steadily and the visible last week lost 1,226,000 bushels, bringing the total down to only 6,521,000 bushels, compared with 50,488,000 last year. Farmers are apparently not selling wheat, and it is feared that the movement will grow smaller unless the question of price is speedily arranged on a basis which will remove an incentive for farmers to hold. Advices from the Northwest indicated preparations for planting a large acreage. Some complaints were received from portions of the Winter wheat belt of a lack of moisture. The tonnage situation is showing improvement and exports from the Southern Hemisphere last week were larger.

RYE.

The local rye market was again dull and entirely nominal. Prices in the West were firm and unchanged to 2 cents higher, with No. 2 rye in Chicago quoted at $2.91.

CORN.

The corn market was nervous and unsettled, feeling the influence of the war news from Europe. The undertone was easy in response to the early weakness in stocks and moderate liquidation. The cash position, which is the principal dominating factor in the market, was weak, and prices were about 10 cents net lower in the West. The violent fluctuations in the price of cash corn keep the market in a very nervous condition and show the absence of the stabilizing influence of a surplus stock. Receipts at primary points were nearly 700,000 bushels less than last Monday, but on the whole the movement was still large. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at $2.00¾; No. 4 yellow, $1.86¾; No. 3 white, $2.20¾, cost and freight, New York. Argentine corn, $2.40, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	....	....	1.27¾	1.27⅞	....
May	1.26	1.25¾	1.25¾	1.26⅛	1.16

OATS.

Prices in the oats market declined ¼c to 1½c early in the day under quite active selling prompted by the general feeling of depression over the war news. Part of this loss was regained, however, and closing prices were ½c net higher to ½c lower. Cash premiums in the West were ½c to 1c lower, and the cash demand was less active. Leading export buyers were not in evidence, and apparently the export demand at the moment is of a less urgent character. Railroad embargoes continue to interfere with the movement of cash grain to the East. The local cash market was steady; natural quoted at $1.07¼@$1.08¼; clipped white, $1.08¾@$1.10, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Oats—					
March	90¾	89¾	90	89⅞	....
May	85¾	84¾	85¾	85⅞	60¾

PROVISIONS.

There was a very quiet trade in the provision market, and, after an easier opening, prices rallied in the absence of selling pressure despite a decline in the live hog market. There was talk of further export demand, but the domestic trade was slow. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 77,000, estimated for Tuesday, 40,000. Kansas City received 15,000, and Omaha 16,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	26.25	26.15	26.25	26.22	19.85
July	26.22	26.15	26.20	26.20	19.87
Ribs—					
May	24.97	24.90	24.97	24.95	18.07
July	25.32	25.30	25.30	25.30	18.22
Pork—					
May	....	....	48.60	48.62	34.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was entirely nominal as far as contracts were concerned, and final quotations were net unchanged to 20 points lower. The cash position was inactive, with business limited by traffic restrictions, but on the whole the undertone was firm, with prices around 20c per pound.

Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	19.75	19.75
March	19.75	19.75
April	19.80	20.00
May	20.00	20.00
June	20.00	20.00
July	20.00	20.00

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures ruled very steady again yesterday, and after opening unchanged to an advance of 6 points prices worked slightly higher on covering and buying by trade interests, with the close net unchanged to an advance of 5 points. Some of the business was represented in switching from May to September at 17 and 13 points. The general trade still appears to be nervous over the question of closing out short contracts. The cash market is selling at premiums over the fixed maximum price, and longs are disposed to take delivery, leaving shorts to go into the Street and buy spot coffee to make good their contracts. There continues to be much confusion over several points in the Government's recent regulations, and a meeting of the coffee trade has been called for this afternoon at 3:15 o'clock at the Coffee Exchange for the purpose of discussing the regulations of the green coffee trade.

Business continues to be quiet in cost and freights, although there were moderate sales reported of Santos 3s at 11c and 5-6s at 10½c, steamer shipment, London credits. Offerings late yesterday included Rio 7s at 8.80c and Santos 2-3s at 11.80c, steamer shipment, London credits.

The local spot demand was reported quiet, but prices are firmly held and unchanged. Deliveries of Brazilian coffee are large, showing 548,198 bags for the twenty-three days of March, against a usual average of 515,000 bags a month. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	....	....	8.50 bid	8.50
April	....	....	8.65 bid	8.65
May	8.80	8.80	8.80 bid	8.80
June	....	....	8.87@8.89	8.84
July	8.94	8.85	8.93@8.94	8.89
August	....	....	8.96@8.97	8.93
September	9.00	8.95	8.99@9.00	8.92
October	9.00	9.00	9.00@9.04	8.93
November	....	....	9.06@9.07	8.98
December	9.10	9.06	9.09@9.11	9.02
January	....	....	9.12@9.14	9.05
February	....	....	9.15@9.17	9.08

SUGAR.

Shipments of raw sugar from Cuba to United States ports have been a disappointment so far this month, the total falling considerably below expectations. The Shipping Board, however, expects to make a very noticeable improvement during April and there are promises of several additional steamers to carry sugar here from the West Indies within the next few weeks. The market is expected to rule generally quiet during the balance of this week, with no March shipment allotments. The committee reported no purchases during the day. There were no fresh developments in refined sugar, the distribution being light, with some refiners still withdrawn from the market.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,446 pkgs. Quite a sharp advance and more active trading in nearly all classes of stock. Market closes strong at the advance. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 43¼@44c; extras, (92 score,) 43c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 41½@42¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 39@40c; thirds, 37@38c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 44¼@45c; extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 42@43c; seconds, 39½@41½c; creamery, held, as to quality, 35@41c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 42¾@43c; good to prime, 38@41c; common to fair, 35@38c; renovated, extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; lower grades, 33@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 31@31½c; lower grades, 29½@30¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31@32c; No. 2, 30@30½c; lower grades, 26@29c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 36,040 cases. The market is extremely irregular and unsettled. The heavy receipts have caused a freer offering of average prime and ordinary qualities and prices for these are low, but the general market for all grades of brown and mixed eggs from Western and Southern points shows some decline, but there is a firmer tone on the high qualities than on the medium and lower grades and values are showing a wider range. There is considerable demand for strictly fancy stock for the approaching holiday trade and nearby eggs are receiving the preference, prices for these being fairly well sustained, and on white eggs the market is higher, with short supplies and demand for more stock than is available. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 39½@40c; storage packed firsts, 38¼@39c; regular packed, extra firsts, 37½@38¼c; regular packed, firsts, 36¼@37¼c; seconds, 36@36¼c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 35¼@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 34@35c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@46c; ordinary to prime, 43@44c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@45c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 44@45c; Western and Southern gathered, whites, 42@44c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 41@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@40c; duck eggs, nearby Indian runner, 65c; Long Island, 64@66c; Baltimore, prime to choice, 60c; Western and prime Southern, 58@60c; ordinary Southern and far Southern, 50@55c; goose eggs, per dozen, $1@1.25.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—Forty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,843,100 were chartered today. They include:

Charles P. Rogers & Co., Manhattan, metallic furniture and upholstery, $300,000; M. R. Zabriskie, W. O. Rogers, Jr., G. H. Burt, 140 West 119th St.

Engineering Management Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; F. H. Gearn, K. Thomas, J. S. Coupal, 17 Gramercy Park.

Commercial Chemical, Kent, mining, $250,000; B. H. Goodglass, B. F. Tichenor, O. F. Grist, 7 Wall St.

East River Warehouse Co., Manhattan, $20,000; W. R. Foster, C. A. McMillan, M. A. Clifford, 30 Church St.

Cavalluzo Cont. Co., Bronx, $5,000; J. M. Kornfeld, C. and I. F. Cavalluzo, 689 Morris Av.

United Vienna Roll Baking Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Vogel, J. Lazarowitz, B. Kammerman, 422 East 74th St.

Metropolitan Cooperage Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; I. Liebowitz, R. Weintraus, M. Schachter, 314 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

Cox Garage, Manhattan, $10,000; G. D. Beattie, M. C. and S. F. Cox, 301 East 30th St.

N. Alexander & Co., Brooklyn, confectionery and syrups, $25,000 M. Abeles, N. and M. Alexander, 490 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.

G. C. Schmalling, Rye, dairy products, $5,000; C. A. and A. M. and G. C. Schmaling, Port Chester.

Times Square Hotel Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. S. Solomon, J. Amelar, H. L. Moll, 982 Liggett Av.

Henry Jewelry Shop, Syracuse, $5,000; H. Weinberg, J. Marine, K. Wollinn, H. Weinberg, Syracuse.

The Distilleries Chemical Supply Co., Manhattan, $50,000; J. Sudbeaz, K. and A. Gulbenkian, 4 Battery Place.

The J. F. Linberg Co.; Jamestown, chemicals and dyestuffs, $50,000; R. M. Bates, E. J. and J. F. Linberg, Jamestown.

Lambert Bros., Manhattan, coal and oil, $100,000; J. S. Keith, H. R. and P. Steele, 32 Liberty St.

Russian Popular Publishing Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; N. M. Koch, A. P. Anthony, S. Nelson, 1 East 107th St.

United States Watch Case Corp., Manhattan, $9,000; S. Epstein, S. D. Binge, I. J. Schwartz, 310 West 99th St.

The Cellite Co., Utica, electrical and gas fixtures, $100,000; W. I. Taber, W. L. Foley, S. Garfunkel, Utica.

B. Sklar & Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; B. Sklar, M. Mager, A. B. Albert, 561 4th St.

B. and L. Veit, Manhattan, jewelry and precious stones, $200,000; S. Strauss, L. and B. Veit, 11 Maiden Lane.

Di-Optric Mfg. Co., Manhattan, optical goods, $250,000; J. B. Woodhull, E. A. Ashdown, A. C. Robertson, 26 East 35th St.

Lowry Life Suit Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; E. M. Lowry, D. Kassell, F. E. Lonas, 50 West 67th St.

Period Home Craft Decorating and Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $25,000; S. Frey, A. P. and A. Koeszeni, 815 3d Av.

Food Wares Co., Manhattan, restaurants and theatricals, $5,000; S. Halperin, I. I. Hartman, W. A. Johnson, 67 West 93d St.

John S. Hemendinger, Brooklyn, confectionery ingredients, $15,000; J. S. and D. and P. Hemendinger, 558 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

The Margarine Security Co., Manhattan, $15,000; M. Roger, M. Hartung, W. F. Moran, 433 West 57th St.

Moral Theatre Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Kochin, K. and I. M. Racer, 138 15th St., Brooklyn.

New York Fulton Truck Co., Manhattan, $200,000; C. A. Hanlesen, J. G. Farquhar, H. A. Spector, 28 West 61st St.

Hair Net Importing Co., Manhattan, $50,000; N. L. Sachs, J. A. and A. A. Caspary, 1,204 Broadway.

Vane Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; F. and E. and J. Mushekian, 435 Convent Av.

Arnold Levien Iron Works, Manhattan, $10,000; D. Berk, M. Berg, A. Levien, 1,527 48th St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Niagara Shoe Co., Buffalo, $50,000 to $100,000.

Kohn-Stark Export Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $50,000.

Kirk Mater Co., Malone, $35,000 to $50,000.

Western New York Athletic Assn., Buffalo, $20,000 to $30,000.

Hudson Garage Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Rochester Can Co., Rochester, $125,000 to $500,000.

Adirondack Woolen Co., Little Falls, $50,000 to $150,000.

Eureka Garage Co., Manhattan, $6,000 to $10,000.

REVOCATIONS AND NEW DESIGNATIONS.

Davies & Thomas Co., Penn.; new representative, George Davies, 120 Broadway.

Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Penn.; new representative, H. J. Kearney, Woolworth Building.

CHANGE OF NAME.

German Evangelical Mission Church, Williamsburg, to Ridgewood Presbyterian Church.

Warehouse Mercantile Co., Manhattan, to Halle-Perris Trading Corp.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Servus Underwear Co., Manhattan.
The Poggenberg Co., Manhattan.
D. H. Beary Co., Rye.
H. W. Sluyster Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, March 25.—Charters filed:

Love Lock Farms Corp., $1,400,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington.

Economy Toilet Flush Co., $450,000; W. I. N. Loftland, George W. Morgan, Frank Jackson, of Dover.

Premier Motor Products, tires and automobiles, $250,000; Elmer G. Glidden, East Deadham, Mass.; Francis J. Swendeman of Boston, and Joseph W. Riveau of Cambridge, Mass.

Penn Commercial Oil and Gas Co., $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 25.—Charters filed:

Trenton Farm, Produce and Hay Market Co., Trenton, $125,000; Howard P. Dilts, Robert B. Little, Peter B. Bennet, Trenton.

Atlantic Bag and Paper Co., Atlantic City, $5,000. Bernard, Henry, and Sadie Singer, Atlantic City.

Bond Chemical Co., Camden, $125,000; Joseph Mallon, John J. Finney, Frederick M. Wick, Camden.

Acme Amusement Co., Camden, $2,000; F. R. Hansel, I. C. Clow, John MacPeak, Camden.

Stone Harbor Ice, Coal and Bottling Co., Stone Harbor, $100,000; Harry W. Bittner, Jennie L. Bittner, Stone Harbor; Michael Barnett, Philadelphia.

Tenafly Taxi Service, $25,000; William P. Eager, Byron M. Huyler, James Westervelt, Tenafly.

Robert D. Mitchell Co., plumber, Paterson, $50,000; Marjorie A. Mitchell, Robert D. Mitchell, Adam Steel, Paterson.

Haskin Tunnel Co., Passaic, $100,000; Charles A. Haskin, West Medford, Mass.; Edwin C. Hayden, Newark; John P. White, Arthur W. Clapp, John H. McGuire, Passaic.

Bush & Co., contracting, Jersey City, $50,000; Nicholas Ehrgott, Walter E. Bush, Edgar R. Kraetzar, Jersey City.

Bradford Mills, textiles, Passaic, $50,000; Ormsby W. Potter, Mildred K. Potter, John H. Bakelaar, Katherine B. Bakelaar, Passaic.

Standard Products Corp., automobiles, Newark, $50,000; Saul Wiener, Helofse M. Wiener, Jacques H. Manheim, Newark.

Degise Silk Dyeing Co., Paterson, $100,000; Joseph Degise, Carmella Degise, William Degise, Paterson.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.50
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.25
Antimony	12.75	13.00	12.75	13.00
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminum	..	32.00	..	32.00
Iron, No. 2 X f'dry	..	34.25	..	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¾c. per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	320	0	0	320	0	0
Tin, futures	319	0	0	319	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	291	0	0	291	0	0

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 3, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 19, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 4, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

THE ANN ARBOR RAILROAD CO.
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ANN ARBOR RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-Laws of The Ann Arbor Railroad Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of said railroad company will be held at the office of said railroad company, in the City of Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 20th day of April, 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing Directors, of electing Inspectors of Election to act as such at the next annual meeting for the election of Directors, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock of said railroad company will be closed from 3 P. M. on April 9th to 10 A. M. on April 22nd, 1918.

H. B. BLANCHARD,
Secretary of The Ann Arbor Railroad Company.
March 16th, 1918.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCK CORPORATION.
Notice of
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the International Motor Truck Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, Economy Toilet Flush Co., $450,000; W. I. N. Loftland, George W. Morgan, Frank Jackson, of Dover.

Premier Motor Products, tires and automobiles, $250,000; Elmer G. Glidden, East Deadham, Mass.; Francis J. Swendeman of Boston, and Joseph W. Riveau of Cambridge, Mass.

Penn Commercial Oil and Gas Co., $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 25.—Charters filed:

Trenton Farm, Produce and Hay Market Co., Trenton, $125,000; Howard P. Dilts, Robert B. Little, Peter B. Bennet, Trenton.

Atlantic Bag and Paper Co., Atlantic City, $5,000. Bernard, Henry, and Sadie Singer, Atlantic City.

Bond Chemical Co., Camden, $125,000; Joseph Mallon, John J. Finney, Frederick M. Wick, Camden.

Acme Amusement Co., Camden, $2,000; F. R. Hansel, I. C. Clow, John MacPeak, Camden.

Stone Harbor Ice, Coal and Bottling Co., Stone Harbor, $100,000; Harry W. Bittner, Jennie L. Bittner, Stone Harbor; Michael Barnett, Philadelphia.

Tenafly Taxi Service, $25,000; William P. Eager, Byron M. Huyler, James Westervelt, Tenafly.

Robert D. Mitchell Co., plumber, Paterson, $50,000; Marjorie A. Mitchell, Robert D. Mitchell, Adam Steel, Paterson.

Haskin Tunnel Co., Passaic, $100,000; Charles A. Haskin, West Medford, Mass.; Edwin C. Hayden, Newark; John P. White, Arthur W. Clapp, John H. McGuire, Passaic.

Bush & Co., contracting, Jersey City, $50,000; Nicholas Ehrgott, Walter E. Bush, Edgar R. Kraetzar, Jersey City.

Bradford Mills, textiles, Passaic, $50,000; Ormsby W. Potter, Mildred K. Potter, John H. Bakelaar, Katherine B. Bakelaar, Passaic.

Standard Products Corp., automobiles, Newark, $50,000; Saul Wiener, Helofse M. Wiener, Jacques H. Manheim, Newark.

Degise Silk Dyeing Co., Paterson, $100,000; Joseph Degise, Carmella Degise, William Degise, Paterson.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.50
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.25
Antimony	12.75	13.00	12.75	13.00
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminum	..	32.00	..	32.00
Iron, No. 2 X f'dry	..	34.25	..	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¾c. per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	320	0	0	320	0	0
Tin, futures	319	0	0	319	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	291	0	0	291	0	0

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 3, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 19, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 4, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

THE ANN ARBOR RAILROAD CO.
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ANN ARBOR RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-Laws of The Ann Arbor Railroad Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of said railroad company will be held at the office of said railroad company, in the City of Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 20th day of April, 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing Directors, of electing Inspectors of Election to act as such at the next annual meeting for the election of Directors, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock of said railroad company will be closed from 3 P. M. on April 9th to 10 A. M. on April 22nd, 1918.

H. B. BLANCHARD,
Secretary of The Ann Arbor Railroad Company.
March 16th, 1918.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCK CORPORATION.
Notice of
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the International Motor Truck Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, 252 West 64th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Transfer books will be closed March 8, 1918, and reopened March 28, 1918.

C. M. FINNEY, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., February 14, 1918.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, on Tuesday, April 9th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. H. MULVIHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

March 25th, 1918.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 1½% was declared on the Common stock. The dividend is payable May 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record April 15th, 1918.

C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

March 25th, 1918.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 2% was declared on the first preferred stock. The dividend is payable May 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record May 1st, 1918.

C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

March 25th, 1918.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 2% was declared on the first preferred stock. The dividend is payable May 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record May 1st, 1918.

C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

224th DIVIDEND.
CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, March 21, 1918.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 26, 1918.

The transfer books will not close.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

SHATTUCK ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York City.

The Board of Directors of Shattuck Arizona Copper Company has this day declared a dividend of Twenty-five (25c.) cents per share, and a capital distribution of Twenty-five (25c.) cents per share, payable April 20th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th, 1918. Stock Transfer Books do not close.

NORMAN E. LaMOND, Ass't Secretary.
February 19th, 1918.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared on the stock of Chevrolet Motor Company, payable on May 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 15, 1918.

JOHN T. SMITH, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., March 23, 1918.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
New York, N. Y.

The regular semi-annual preferred dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding Preferred stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on April 1st to stockholders of record March 27, 1918.

J. E. CROSBIE, Treasurer.
March 21, 1918.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, March 19th, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after April 1st, 1918. The transfer books will remain closed from 3 o'clock P. M., March 21st, until that date.

WM. E. CABLE, Jr., Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

March 25th, 1918.

THE COPARTNERSHIP COMPOSED OF the undersigned trading as KAJOCO GARMENT COMPANY, 132 Bleecker Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

KATZ & JOSEPH.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Union Trust Company of New York by authority of the Board of Trustees has been duly called to be held at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 11th day of April, 1918, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

The object of said meeting is:

(1) To authorize the proposed increase of the capital stock of the Union Trust Company of New York from $3,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares, each of the par value of $100, to $3,300,000, divided into 33,000 shares, each of the par value of $100.

(2) To auth

Unlisted Securities Department.

Atlantic Dock Co.
Bucyrus Co. Stocks
Curtiss Aeropiane Pfd.
Dayton Power & Lt. Pfd.
Fonda, Johnstown & Glov. 4½s, '52
Hale & Kilburn Stocks
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
Penn. Seaboard Steel

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
Continental Insurance
Franklin Fire Insurance
Great American Insurance
Great Northern Paper "Rights"
Ingersoll-Rand Com.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
National Fuel Gas
Penn Coal & Coke
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Singer Manufacturing

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John 36 Wall St., N. Y.

The Kansas Oil Fields

We have prepared a booklet giving information on the wonderful growth and wealth of this field listing principal companies. Ask for booklet No. 2-0.

A. D. Converse & Co.
5 Nassau Street New York
Commercial Trust Bldg. Phila.

Indianapolis & Louis. Tr. 5s
Utah Light & Pow. 4s & 5s
St. Joseph Water Co. 5s (Mo.)
Guanajuato Reduction & Mines 6s & Stk.
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
Buffalo, Lock. & Rochester Ry. 5s

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Marlin Arms
Republic Motor Tr. Com. & Pfd.
Manhattan El. Sup. Com. & Pfd.
O'Gara Coal Com. & Pfd.

GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Taylor Wharton I. & S.
New York Dock
American Coal Co.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6310. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston.

Peerless Truck & Motor
6% Notes 1925
Sinclair Gulf Corp.
6s 1927
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

BUTLER BROS.
UNION TRUST CO.
MITCHELL MOTORS
NASH MOTORS COM.
MICHIGAN STATE TEL. PFD.
BORDEN'S COND. MILK COM. & PFD.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Int'l Motor Truck Corp.
Com., 1st & 2nd Pfd.

Republic Motor Truck
Specialists in Motor Stocks
R. B. HATHAWAY & CO.
11 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4608-9, 7710.

R. J. Reynolds Tob.
Stock & Rights
Bought—Sold—Quoted.
C. M. LEVETT
36 Cotton Exhange, N. Y. 'Phone 380 Hanover

Texas & Pacific Coal
J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WE BUY
Notes & Trade Acceptances
From Merchants and Individuals and Loan on Unlisted Securities
Winthrop V. Taylor & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 4943-4
Established 1871

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF BIJUR MOTOR LIGHTING COMPANY.

The undersigned, as receivers of the above company, hereby give notice to all creditors of or claimants against said company, who claim that said company is indebted to them or that they possess any cause of action against it, and all others whomsoever who assert any claim against it, that pursuant to an order made and entered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on February 8, 1918, in a suit therein pending, entitled "The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, Complainant, against Bijur Motor Lighting Company, Defendant, In Equity, No. 15-36," all such creditors, claimants and other persons are required to assert their claims on or before April 15, 1918, and to present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against said defendant, or the estate in the hands of the undersigned receivers, specifically setting forth any preferences or priorities alleged by them respectively, with the undersigned, at the office of their solicitors, Messrs. White & Case, No. 14 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Said order provides that no creditor of or claimant against said defendant, who claims that it is indebted to him, or that he possesses any cause of action against it, and no person whomsoever who asserts any claim against it, who fails to file such statement or proof of claim on or before April 15, 1918, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of said defendant in the hands of the undersigned receivers, or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

JOSEPH BIJUR,
E. BRIGHT WILSON,
LOUIS V. HUBBARD,
Receivers of Bijur Motor Lighting Company.
New York, March 5, 1918.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Notice that on March 19th, the firm of W. Karon & Sons has this day been by mutual consent dissolved. Mr. Samuel M. Karon is no longer a member of the firm. As to all future purchases and transactions after today's date Mr. Samuel M. Karon is no longer liable. Notice to this effect is sent out to all our customers and creditors.
W. KARON & SON.

WESTERN UNION HAS ITS GREATEST YEAR

Volume of Business Is 141% Larger Than in 1910 and 66% Above 1914.

GROSS INCOME $76,995,511

Increase of $15,076,371 Over Previous Year — Federal Government's Charges $3,000,000.

The Western Union Telegraph Company makes a point in its statement for 1917 that the demand for land line and cable service was never before so large. The volume of business was 141 per cent. greater than in 1910, and 66 per cent. larger than in 1914. The company was prepared for this big expansion, the report says, due to the foresight of the plant and traffic department which undertook important developments back in 1911 in order to prepare the facilities for whatever burden might arise. Government messages supplied an important part of the year's business.

The year's results in receipts were the greatest ever reported. The gross income of $76,995,511 was $15,076,371 larger than the year before, and, while operating expenses increased 26 per cent., the net revenue before interest was met was $803,551 more than in 1916. The management set aside $2,650,000 for accrued depreciation, an item not in the income account in 1916, with the result that the balance of $11,715,366 available for dividends was about $680,000 less than the year before. In terms of the stock, the balance was equal to $11.74 per share, against $12.42 in 1916.

The balance sheet showed, as of Dec. 31 last, reserves amounting to $14,394,146 and a surplus of $29,248,410, the latter being $4,680,000 more than a year before. The cash account of $5,635,124 was approximately $2,145,000 higher, and the bills and accounts receivable amounting to $13,561,004, compared with $7,683,490 accounts payable.

Newcomb Carlton, President, stated in the report, issued yesterday, that the Government's current business, if charged for at the usual rates, would amount to $7,500,000 a year, whereas the actual charge is about $3,000,000. The Government gets its service at 40 per cent. of the ordinary commercial toll charge. The company expended $5,218,054 during the year for additions and betterments, after crediting $2,000,000, which represented the value of equipment sold, principally to railroads. At the end of the year, Mr. Carlton said, the company had 199,473 miles of pole wire, 923,181 miles of iron wire, 676,196 miles of copper wire, 2,875 miles of land line cables, and 22,915 nautical miles of ocean cables. The number of offices in operation was 25,466.

The income tax, war excess profits impost, and the British taxes absorbed $2,100,000, the report showed. Of this total, the United States Government will receive $1,750,000. Salaries and wages were increased $3,380,000 and special payments to employes required $2,170,000. At the end of the year stockholders numbered 20,434, an increase of 1,824 for the year.

RULES AGAINST EDITORS.

Court Admits Tageblatt Articles in Philadelphia Treason Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Newspaper articles, headlines and alleged distorted dispatches, alleged by the Government to represent twenty-six overt acts, were admitted in evidence today in the treason trial of Louis Werner and Martin Darkow, editors of the Philadelphia Tageblatt.

All the copies of the Tageblatt offered by the Government as containing the alleged overt acts were thrown out early in the day, the court misunderstanding District Attorney Kane as having offered all articles in the papers as evidence. When it was shown the District Attorney referred only to the overt acts contained in the copies of the Tageblatt, Judge Dickinson admitted the papers in evidence over the objection of the defense.

Five of the thirty-nine alleged overt acts have been either dropped or thrown out. One of the articles dropped was published April 6, the day the state of war was declared against the German Government. Counsel for the defense contended that this article was prepared at least one day before war was declared.

Another count dropped was one charging that certain headlines published May 9, 1917, were seditious. Another alleged overt act was thrown out because it was testified that there was an error in the headline which was not written as it appeared in the Tageblatt. Eight alleged overt acts are still to be passed upon.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

CITIES SERVICE CO. and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earn.	$89,634,872	$48,052,573	$22,656,079
Exp., taxes, &c.	44,180,840	28,908,646	13,182,553
Net earn.	25,454,032	19,143,927	9,473,526
Interest	5,976,505	5,076,074	3,492,590
Net income	19,477,527	14,067,853	6,011,026
Pf. dividd's	3,945,947	636,071	454,350
Surplus	15,533,580	13,411,182	5,356,676

Note.—Intercompany relations have been eliminated.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EAST RAILROAD SYSTEM—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	42,943	40,499	2,444
Net after tax	13,810	18,018	*4,208
Sur. after chg.	2,245	6,295	*4,050
12 mos. gross	539,107	466,604	72,502
Net after tax	200,062	203,436	*2,374
Sur. after chg.	60,024	66,022	*6,998

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RY. SYSTEM—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	167,571	149,815	17,756
Net after tax	60,221	51,809	8,822
Sur. after chg.	20,885	15,341	5,544
12 mos. gross	1,780,011	1,618,551	167,460
Net after tax	575,321	595,839	*20,518
Sur. after chg.	153,988	159,192	*5,204

*Decrease.

WESTERN UNION for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross revenue	76,995,511	61,919,140	51,171,795
Net revenue	14,212,505	13,191,219	10,199,254
Total income	15,697,216	14,893,679	11,503,179
Net income	14,365,398	13,561,829	10,167,591
Surplus	4,733,069	6,410,858	5,181,227
Previous surp.	24,568,068	18,882,968	13,531,921
Total surplus	29,301,137	25,293,806	18,713,148
P. and L. surp.	29,248,410	24,568,068	18,882,967

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	2.17	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.14
Caledonia	.06	Ophir	.10
Challenge Con	.02	Overman	.02
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.05
Confidence	.04	Savage	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	3.20	Sierra Nevada	.12
Hale & Norcross	.02	Union Con	.07
Jacket	.07	Mexican dollars	.74½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Florence	.12
Cash Boy	.09	Goldfield Con	.28
Halifax	.08	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.58	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.10	Jumbo Extension	.12
Midway	.07	Kewanas	.06
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.04
Montana Tonopah	.03	Spearhead	.03
Mohawk Pitts	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.11	Big Four	.03
North Star	.04	Consolidated	.10
Rescue	.08	Morning Glory	.02
Tonopah Divide	1.82	Union Amal	.04
Tonopah Ext	1.45	White Caps	.47
West End	.16	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.18	Nevada Hills	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.33
Atlanta	.10	Round Mountain	.32
Booth	.05	United Eastern	4.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅝	4¾	Isabella	5	6
Dr. Jackpot	3¾	4	McKinney	5	8
Elkton	4¾	5¼	Portland	95	102
El Paso	12	20	Gold M.	14½	15¼
Golden C.	1.56½	163	Vindicator	30	45
Granite	30	40	Rose Nicol	10	12

GULF STATES STEEL GAINS.

Company Reports Increase of $418,969 in Net Profits.

The Gulf States Steel Company reports net profits of $2,871,479 in the year ended Dec. 31 last, a gain of $418,969 over the preceding twelve months. After paying dividends on the preferred stock a balance of $2,666,936 remained for the common stock, equal to more than $32.70 per share. The year's surplus was $1,792,748 and the aggregate surplus at the end of the year was $4,449,297.

The annual statement issued yesterday said that shipments of steel amounted to 176,940 tons, compared with 155,147 tons in the preceding year. The tonnage was distributed through twenty-one States and thirty-five foreign countries, 105,600 tons going abroad.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William A. Read & Co., in conjunction with Tilney, Ladd & Co. have sold $1,100,000 of New York Central Railroad consolidated 4 per cent. bonds, maturing 1998.

The Guaranty Trust Company and A. B. Leach & Co. have bought jointly $1,500,000 ten months' 5 per cent. notes of the State of South Carolina, payable from State taxes. The notes are being offered at par and interest. A. B. Leach & Co. and R. W. P. Resseprich & Co. have bought jointly $500,000 State of Montana 6 per cent. war defense bonds, due in 5 years, but callable on any interest date.

J. Walter Bell is issuing a booklet on methods for financing a business.

Waldemar Wurts has resigned as statistician of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.10	5.70
Buff. Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.60
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.75	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.70
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.90	5.40
Chi., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.45	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.25	5.75
Erie R. R.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.60	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.95	5.25
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.60	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Rwy.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.50

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	12	13	Iron Cap.	18	19¾
Bay State Gas	8	12	La Rose	55	62
Begole	50	75	Majestic	31	33
Black Hawk	1⅛	1⅜	Mex. Metals	47	49
Bohemia	85	1	Moj. Tung	8	9
Boston Ely	1	1⅛	New Baltic	90	95
Bost. & Mont.	55	57	Nat. Z. & L.	25	30
Butte & Lon.	19	22	New Corn.	16¼	17
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nev. Douglas	85	92
Calaveras	1⅜	2	Nixon Nevada	1	1¼
Crown Res.	20	25	Oneco	20	25
Con. Ariz.	1¼	2⅛	Onondaga	20	25
Cortez	10	15	Ray Hercules	4	4⅛
Champion	7	8	Rilla	2	3
Chief Cons.	2	2⅛	S. W. Miami,		
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	part paid	1	1⅛
Earl-Eagle	4	5	S. W. Miami,		
Fortuna	4	6	full paid	75	1
Gold Lake	1	6	Un. Ver. Ext.	36¼	37½
Houghton	75	1	Victoria Min.	65	80
Homa Oil	60	61	Yukon Gold	1	1⅛
Iron Blossom	35	45			

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98	3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97¼	97¾	4s, coupon, 1925	105	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97⅛	97¾
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95	95½	95
4½s June, 1963	95	95⅛	95
4½s Mar., 1963	95	95⅛	95
4½s Nov., 1957	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞
4½s Mar., 1960-30	90	91	90
4½s April, 1963	88½	90½	89½
4½s Mar., 1964	88½	90½	89½
4½s May, 1962	88½	90	90
4½s Sept., 1960	88½	90	89
4s May, 1959	86	87	86
4s Nov., 1958	86	87	86
4s May, 1957	86	87	86
4s Nov., 1956	85	86	85
4s Nov., 1955	85	86	85
4s Nov., 1936	89	...	89
4s May, 1919	98½	...	98⅝
4s Nov., 1918	99	...	99
3½s Nov., 1954	77	78½	77

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
3½s May, 1954	77	78½	77
3½s Nov., 1955	...	80	...

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.95	4.70	4.95
4½s 1921-1923	4.95	4.70	4.95
4½s April, 1920	4.95	4.70	4.95
4½s 1918-1919	4.95	...	4.95
4½s 1924-1931	4.95	4.80	4.95
4½s 1924-1932	4.95	4.80	4.95
3½s 1918	5.00	...	5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.75	4.90
3½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.75	4.90
3½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.80	4.90
3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.70	4.90
3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.75	5.00
3s 1926-1936	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.80	5.00

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800 †Aetna Exp.	8⅝	8½	8⅝
2,300 †A. Tin & P.	½	½	½
900 B.-Am. Tob., coupon	15½	15½	15½
700 †Car L. & P.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 †Chal. Mot.	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,600 Chev. Mot.	117	110¼	116½
200 Curtiss Aero.	29	29	29
600 †Elec. Gun.	½	½	½
100 †G. S. Tubes	79	79	79
300 †Hurlburt M.	19	19	19
200 Key. T. & R.	16½	16½	16½
50 †S. S. Kresge	80	80	80

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10 †Ill. Pipe L.	180	180	180
35 †Ohio Oil	325	321	321

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

6,500 †Am. Ven. O.	14	13	14
2,000 †Barn. O. & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,000 †Bos. Wyo.	22	20	20
3,000 †Cos. & Co.	7	6⅞	7
5,000 †Crown Oil	¾	¾	¾
300 †Dixie Gas.	10½	10⅜	10⅜
800 †Elk B. Pet.	6⅜	6¼	6¼
2,500 †Elk Oil & G. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,000 †† Esmer. Oil	12½	12	12
600 †Federal Oil	3⅜	3	3⅛
600 †Glenrock Oil	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
1,000 †Han. & K. Oil	6¾	6¾	7
5,000 †Isl'd O. & T.	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
4,200 Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
500 †Merritt Oil	17⅝	17½	17½
3,000 Met. Petro.	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000 †Midw. Oil	96	94	95
1,287 †Midw. Ref.	101	97	99

MINING STOCKS.

3,500 †† Atlanta	10¼	10	10¼
1,100 †Aurora S. M	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
200 †Austin A.	1	1	1
3,400 B. L. C. Co.	1⅛	1	1⅛
6,000 †Bos. Electric	58	55	58
700 †Brad. C. M.	½	½	½
6,000 Butte Det't.	½	½	½
3,500 †† Caledonia	42	40	41
3,000 †Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 †Calumet & Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500 †Cashboy	8	7½	8
300 †Coco R. M.	2	2	2
1,500 Con. Ariz. S.	2	1¾	2
500 Con. D. Dy.	5½	5	5⅜
925 †Copper Val.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000 Crescon C. G	4¼	4¼	4⅜
1,000 †El Sal'r S.	60	58	59
6,500 †Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,400 †E. C. Dy.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,000 †Fort. Con.	37	37	37
1,000 †Globe D. C.	⅝	½	½
500 †Goldf'd Con.	½	½	½
500 †Green M. M.	½	½	½
1,250 Hecla Min'g.	4⅛	4	4⅛
3,000 †Int. Mines.	13	13	13
1,800 †J. Pros. C.	4¼	4	4¼
800 †J. Verde, (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200 †† Jim Butler	60	59	59
1,000 †Jumbo Ext.	14	14	14
1,500 †La L. Sil'r.	4	3¾	3¾
12,000 La Rose Con.	⅝	½	½
4,000 †Lamp. Sil'r	1¼	1¼	1⅜
1,500 †† Lib. S., (a pros.)	34	34	34
2,500 †† Lone S. C.	4½	4	4½

BONDS.

$2,000 †A. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s	99	99	99
10,000 Beth. S. 5s, 2-yr. notes	97⅝	97½	97⅝
6,000 †Can. Gvt. 5s	95½	95	95½
5,000 †G. E. 6s, 2-yr. notes	1919 99½	99⅜	99⅝
5,000 †Gen. El. 6s, notes	1920 99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Air Redur'n	72	78	72	78
Am-B. Mfg.	4	6	4	6
Do pf	15	20	15	20
Am. W. Paper	2	2¼	2	2¼
Atlantic Fruit	15	17	15	17
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15	16	15	16
Carwen Steel	8	9	8	9
Chal. Mot. pf	30	45	30	45
Charcoal Iron	8¾	9¾	8¾	9¾
Do pf	6	7	6	7
Cramp Ship	78	82	78	82
Curtiss Aero	30	31	30	31
Do pf	55	65	55	65
Cuban Sugar	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
EmersonPhon	3	3½	3	3½
Free. Texas	40	42	40	42
Gillette Safety Razor	78	79	79½	80
Hall Signal	4	8	4	8
Do pf	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	¾	1½	¾	1½
HavanaTob. pf	3	5	3	5
Int. Motors	23	25	23	25
Do. 1st pf	53	56	53	56
Do. 2d pf	24	27	24	27
Kresge pf	100	105	100	105
Lake T. Boat	3	3½	3	3¼
Lake T. Boat 1st pf	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	77	82	77	82
Lima Locomo.	43¼	48	43¼	48
N. Am. P. & P.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Marlin Arms	73	78	73	78
N. Y. Ship	39	41	39	41

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
N. Y. Trans.	13½	16¾	13½	16¾
P.-Logan Coal	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Rep. Truck	31	36	30	35
Scripps-Booth	13	15	12	16
St. Jo. Lead	15	16	15	16
Smith (A. O.)	19	20	19	20
Do pf	85	90	85	90
St. L., R. M. & F.	34	38	34	38
Todd Shipyds	75	78	75	78
U. S. L. & H.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Do pf	1½	2¼	1½	1¾
Victory Gun	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Wright-M. pf	53	60	53	60

OIL STOCKS.

Allen Oil	½	⅝	½	⅝
Atlantic Pet.	2½	3	2½	3
Cont. Ry	11	13	11	13
Cosden & Co. pf	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Cumb. P. & R.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Inter. Petrol.	13	13½	13¾	13⅝
Midwest O. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Okla. Oil pf	9½	11	9½	11
Pierce Oil	9½	10	9½	10
Savoy Oil	8	9	8	9
Sequpa	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Ventura Con.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Way. O. & G.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	4	6	4	6
Iron Blossom	⅞	1	⅞	1
New Cornelia	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼
Verde Comb.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	74	76	74	76

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	11½	12	11½
Atlantic Refining	900	920	900
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	420
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	94	92
Chesebrough Mfg.	300	325	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	415	435	420
Crescent Pipe Line	30	32	28
Cumberland P. L.	130	140	130
Eureka Pipe Line	177	183	177
Galena Signal Oil	130	135	133
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	125	120
Illinois Pipe Line	176	180	176
Indiana Pipe Line	90	94	92
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¾	13¾	13¾
National Transit	12½	13¼	12¾
N. Y. Transit	195	205	200
Northern Pipe Line	103	107	102
Ohio Oil	318	323	320
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	40	45	40
Prairie Oil & Gas	460	465	465
Prairie Pipe Line	267	272	265
Solar Refining	280	300	280
Southern Pipe Line	176	180	178
South. Penn. Oil	265	273	270
So. W. Penn	90	97	92
Standard Oil of Cal.	210	213	210
Stand. Oil of Ind.	625	635	630
Stand. Oil of Kan.	430	450	430
Stand. Oil of Ky.	318	323	318
Stand. Oil of Neb.	465	485	465
Stand. Oil of N. J.	510	515	515
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	250	255	255
Stand. Oil of Ohio	370	390	370
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	90	95	90
Vacuum Oil	335	340	340
Washington Oil	28	30	28

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
American Cigar	95	100	95
Do pf	85	90	88
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	105	100
MacAndrews & F.	180	190	180
MacA. & F. pf	93	100	93
P. R.-Am. Tob.	135	145	135
R. J. Reynolds	300	325	290
Do pf	100	125	100
Do rights	...	87	92

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks closed strong and generally higher on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Throughout the entire session strength and activity characterized the market. The opening showed losses in the active list of from one to three points, but within a short time the early selling orders were being rapidly absorbed and the market was on the rebound. The feeling of confidence with which the market closed was due to dispatches telling of the check of the German arms.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalm.	23¼	22⅝	23¼
10	Am. B. Sug.	75½	75½	75½
1,250	Am. Can.	40⅛	39	39⅝
300	Am. C. & F.	76¼	74¼	75⅜
30	Am. Cot. Oil	50	50	50
10	Am. H. & L.	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
100	Am. Linseed	31½	31⅛	31½
90	Am. Loco.	61¼	60¼	60⅝
510	Am. S. & R.	76⅜	75½	76⅛

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Jobs in women's and children's ready-to-wear of all kinds for basement department. Felix Brunschwig & Co., Room 1310, 354 4th Av.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; better-grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BIRDSEYE Wanted.—First and seconds, all widths. International, 461 Broome St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, S. & H., Columbia, for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Poplin, velour, serge; cash. Call 9th floor, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—S. & H. and botany or similar for cash. 9752 Farragut.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Velours, serges, poplins; cash. Madison Square 8308.

BURELLAS Wanted.—0310 American; can use quantity, all colors. Morris Nagel & Co., 105 Madison Av. Madison Square 1163.

BURRELLA Wanted.—Stevens or similar, Burgundy and all Fall shades. Farr. 2080.

BURELLA Wanted.—Taupe and Burgundy. Philip Klein & Bros., 56 West 22d St.

CAMBRICS, NAINSOOK Wanted.—Quantity for cash. Wolf Co., 304 5th Av.

CHEESE CLOTH Wanted.—Unbleached seconds, 20,000 yards, about 6 to 8 cents per yard. Spring 4360. 11 Waverly Place.

CHIFFON, Velvets, and Plushes Wanted.—All qualities. Madison Square 3564.

CLOTH Wanted.—Velours, poplins, serges, gabardines; any quantity; pay spot cash. William Joseph, 33 West 22d St. Gramercy 1404.

COATS Wanted. — The Charles William Stores, 1 Main St., Brooklyn, will look at ladies' and misses' lines of Fall coats all week. Sample Room, 12th floor, Building No. 5.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers open for Fall cloth coats, also jobs Spring coats and suits; will place orders. Room 1217, Waldorf Building, 3 West 33d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at cloth and plush coats. 19 West 21st. Room 42.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on capes. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—We are in the market for a large quantity of men's shirtings in woven or printed fabrics; will buy on a cash basis. Schaffner Brothers, 1,270 Broadway, Room 507.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at georgette and cotton dresses; will place orders on snappy styles. W. B. Dress, 147 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk dresses all week; orders placed. Fourth floor, 31-33 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

FLANNELETTE Wanted. — 36-inch white; also pink and blue striped domets; spot cash at reasonable prices. Nathan & Daniel, 418 East 91st. Lenox 6049.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Pacific's printed flannels in all styles; will buy spot lots or future contracts. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1480.

FURS Wanted.—Cloak manufacturer placing orders on fur collars and trimmings of all sorts. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—500 pieces domestic white and flesh; immediate delivery; not over $1.05 per yard. Jack Goldston, 32 East 31st.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Any odd color that cannot be used, if cheap. G 46 Times.

JAP SILK Wanted.—In following weights: 7/8, 8, 8½ momme. Livingston & Lieberman, 547 Broadway.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All colors; also heather mixtures; spot cash. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th St.

LINEN Wanted.—Open for quantity, all colors French linens. G. F. & Co., 6 East 32d. Madison Square 8350.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Jullliards and other suitings. Irving Perman, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 3965.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Quantity high shades, at a price. Murray Hill 5458.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Alex. Horvitz & Son, 41 West 25th.

PLUSHES AND POM POM Wanted.—For cash. Farragut 2048.

POM POM Wanted.—Heavy American velour 0360, 6234, 4715, tricotine; also 804 Dobson plush. Gramercy 1807.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American, all shades; highest cash prices paid. Greeley 3183.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will exchange American poplins, gray, clay and sammy for peacock; also 0360 gray and clay for peacock and sammy. Chelsea 5617.

POPLINS Wanted. — Susquehanna satin stripes; black and colored. Madison Square 3564.

RAW GOODS Wanted.—At once, raw goods, spot cash. Phone Mr. Fish, Intervale 537.

SATEENS Wanted.—Black and colors, for cash. Franklin 1362.

SATINS Wanted.—100 pieces wash satins, $1 yard; immediate delivery. Jack Goldston, 32 East 31st.

SATIN Wanted.—Baronet and Royalty; all shades. B. Heller & Co., 28 West 27th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Pacific C. S. G., assorted colors, large quantity; also D. L. Moore 1098. Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for 200 pieces Pacific 32-inch, all cotton serge, black and navy; price reasonable. Barish, 36 West 20th St. Chel. 7903.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 6234 and 7120; also Botany broadcloth 362, 315 and 343. White, call Gramercy 6066-6067.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 235 U. S. dark navy serge. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 32-34 West 20th. Chelsea 4571.

SERGE Wanted.—Pacific W. F. X. and Juilliards 5428g; cash for quantity. Phone Gramercy 3360.

SERGE Wanted.—0036 black and navy; any quantity; spot cash. Madison Square 7816.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfields 519, U. S. 235; sol satin, any quantity. Mad. Sq. 6375.

SERGE Wanted.—Khaki 7614 or 1166; velour, lightweight; Burgundy. Farragut 2980.

SERGES Wanted.—54,221 wanted in navy; will pay cash. Madison Square 2540.

SERGES Wanted.—Cash; 6301, 7301, 4040, 7120. Rich & Hochberg, 21 West 19th.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash. Franco-American Dress Co., 56 West 22d St.

SERGE Wanted. — Newport, in black and navy, at a price. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 7301, 6301, 235; for cash. Spring 4715.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 7301, 3120; for cash. Stuyvesant 5580.

SILK SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on smart silk suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Also oxford gray; for cash. 94 Hester St. Orchard 4482.

SKIRT BELTING Wanted.—Open for quantity, black or white; 2-inch; spot cash. Madison Square 2311.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Job of wash goods; any quantity; must be cheap. Mr. Coster, 425 West 36th. Columbus 9660.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber open to buy silk suits and coats, bring samples. 30 West 32d St., Smith Company.

SUITS, COATS, DRESSES Wanted.—For immediate delivery; bring samples. 24 West 25th St., 4th floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Botany 5889, all colors; American serge 0036, all colors. Vanderbilt 4083.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — Botany navy, also broadcloth, velours, and serges. Farragut 6387.

TROUVILLE LINENES Wanted. — All shades; any quantity. Farragut 3990.

TUB SILK Wanted.—All colors; immediate delivery. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 W. 29th.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher & Kennedy; also heavyweight velours. Farragut 3688.

VELOUR DU NORD Wanted.—State how wide and price. Mad. Sq. 3313.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—Manufacturers and contractors submit samples; open for large quantities. Manhattan Mfg. Co., 87 5th Av.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobs of silk and cotton waists and wash skirts. Chicago Mail Order Co., 368 6th Av.

ZIBELINES Wanted.—All colors, for cash. Stuyvesant 1624.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR making high-grade shirts, silk or cotton, 2,000 dozen weekly, is open for work. Gorchov Bros., 1,009 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CANTON FLANNELS.—White, 56, 48, and 40 inches wide; sheetings, 5½ and 4½ inches. Franklin 5632.

CELLULOID sheet material of all kinds. D. B. L. Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

CHAMBRAY.—Amoskeag, for sale; we offer 50,000 yards light blue 19000 range; price 26c. f. o. b. Butler, Penn. Write Spalde Shirt Co., Butler, Penn.

CHECKS.—Shepherd, various sizes, all worsted and part cotton, to close out at a price. Madison Square 6698.

CLOAKING.—¾ cheviots, thibets, meltons, velours. Feinman & Son, 133 West 21st St. Chelsea 4914.

CLOAKINGS.—Velours, 300 ¾ cheviots, 200 Lorraine, fine gabardines; reasonable. Farragut 9811.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,500 on racks; immediate delivery. W. Phillips, 145 W. 28th.

COATS.—Wonderful values, poplins, velours, mixtures, $5 up. Rubin, Ullus, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Stouts and regular coats on racks to ship today. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best sellers for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—For jobbers only; a complete assortment in all shades of Delhi and velours on the racks for immediate delivery. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th St. Stuyvesant 617.

COATS.—On account of making preparations for the Fall season will close out 2,500 Spring coats of latest materials and shades at reduced prices. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—2,000 infants' and children's coats on racks; serges, silk poplins, wool poplins, and Delhi; ship today. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Infants' and children's high grade coats, to close out at low price; fine all-wool materials. A. Bender & Son, 27 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Few hundred select garments at very reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. H. Hollander, 28 W. 25th.

COATS.—Poplin and velour, desirable shades, on the racks, for immediate delivery, at low prices. Glantz & Echreiber, 9 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS of the better kind; silvertones and other wanted fabrics on the rack. J. F. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Latest models in chicken styles, for immediate delivery. 122 West 34th St. Brodey & Birnbaum.

COATS.—Intermediate and children's coats in high shades for immediate delivery, from $2.50 up. D. Strauss, 141 West 20th.

COATS.—Hundreds of ladies' and children's coats on rack, for immediate delivery. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th. Farragut 4630.

COATS, immediate delivery, newest styles, in cloth and silks; large variety. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—The best selling number on racks for immediate shipment. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th.

COATS and SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits for immediate delivery; good styles and seasonable colors. A. H. Feldman, 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—2,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also job of sport coats. Louis Magidorff, 40 West 22d.

COATS.—1,000 intermediate and children's coats; immediate delivery. Sam Stern, 116 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Delivery today; big values; best sellers, from $10 up. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Children's; jobs in latest styles and materials; sizes 3 to 14. Emmess Mfg. Co., 41 East Broadway.

COATS.—Serges, delhi, poplins; Immediate delivery; also jobs. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS, all shades, exceptional styles; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Stylish stouts, khaki and sleeveless velveteen coats. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th.

COATS.—All shades, low priced; immediate delivery. Elsman & Lifshitz, 40 W. 17th.

COATS.—5,000 on hand, immediate delivery; $8.90 up. Geo. Miller, 11 West 32d.

COATS.—Job of all wool poplin; high shades; sacrifice. Gilston, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job close out. Manufacturing Clearing House, 1,170 Broadway.

COATS, French models, on the rack. Harry Greenberg Co., 137 West 25th.

COATS, ladies', misses', and juniors, 100 to close out cheap. Phone Chelsea 2908.

COATS.—Latest styles Spring shades to close out cheap. Schiller, 58 West 15th.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

CORDUROY. — 5,000 yards 724 Juilliard's, 63½c. net. Lester Co., 263 Greene St. 5397 Spring.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE, Susquehanna, Amazon, or after finish. Republic, 244 5th Av.

DELHI.—Will sell Delhi, 037, in all shades. Call Moe, Farragut 2463.

DELHI.—American woolen in Pekin. Phone Gramercy 5907.

DELHI, Pom Pom 0036 gray, and Kerami. Gramercy 1074.

DRESSES.—Garfield, tricotine, and Poiret twill dresses, all shades of the season, at $9.90; also all-wool jersey and silk dresses, to close out; we are the originators of all-wool jersey dresses at $7.90. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta, crepe de chine, striped and foulards, ginghams, taffetas, for sale purposes; to close out. Nathan Cashanan, 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 1326.

DRESSES.—See our newest creations in Georgette and wool jersey; big value; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress & Costume, 56 West 35th St. Greeley 5095.

DRESSES.—Large sizes always on hand in crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, foulards, and taffetas, $8.50 to $18.50. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—300 desirable styles gingham, taffetas, georgettes, &c.; clean lot to close at low price. Cashman & Wolfensen, 110 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Large assortment jersey, georgette, and taffeta dresses to close out at a price. Lorraine Dress, 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—300 snappy silk and serge dresses, 100 coats and suits; close very cheap. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—A job of gingham and voile dresses at a price. Big N. Dress Co., 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Jersey, meteors, georgettes, silk, cotton, ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Gingham, voile, and taffeta dresses on racks; immediate delivery. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—400 silk and novelty dresses below regular price. Cashman & Wolfenson, 110 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Gingham and voile; immediate delivery, $2.75 upward. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, foulards, ginghams, serges; special for clearance. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—3,000 silk; close out for a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

EMBROIDERIES.—Lot of domestic, varying in width from 2 to 17 inches, to close out very cheap. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 545 Broadway. Spring 5287.

FLANNELS, EIDERGOWNS, and others; spot delivery. Bernstein, Franklin 3306.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids, checks, striped, plain; all qualities; 32 and 27 inch. Friedman, Wallach Co., 71 West 23d St.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids and checks; stripes; all widths and qualities. U. S. Textile, 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids, checks, and stripes, for immediate delivery. L. M. Mirsky, 138 West 17th St.

GINGHAMS, full and short lengths, checks and stripes; crepes, suitings. Bernstein, Franklin 3306.

GINGHAMS—Plaids, assorted dress patterns; spot delivery. 137 West 27th, 5th floor.

GINGHAMS, assorted patterns and makes. Berger. Farragut 9916.

GINGHAMS, PLAIDS; spot shipments. Barclay 8880.

JERSEY CLOTH—All wool, high shades, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

KHAKI-KOOL and Meadow Brook Sport Satin, Mallinson; sacrifice $1.75. Chelsea 3110.

OXFORD SUITINGS.—Velour, poplin, Fall and Spring colors; ¾ melton. Gramercy 4409.

PALM BEACH.—Genuine stripes only; very low price. Farragut 488.

POPLINS.—Silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; $1.40; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Square.

POPLINS. — 40-inch poplins for coats and skirts; immediate delivery; $1.35; all colors. Call Gramercy 5041.

POPLINS.—90610 American, 876 Clay for sale. Phone Stuyvesant 3958.

POPLINS.—Quantity of dark shades to sell. Phone Stuyvesant 7359.

POPLIN for sale, 06077, below market price. Call Gramercy 4241.

POPLINS.—American 06077, high shades. Farragut 8377.

POPLIN.—American Woolen Co., all shades. Spring 006.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag 8158, navy, $2.15. Madison Square 1872.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.35; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SATEEN.—Black, Hydo and 5066; quantity; fleece down Amoskeag. Gramercy 3614.

SATEEN.—Pekin K984 and K16. Farragut 9980.

SATINS.—100 pieces solsatin to sell very reasonable. Phone Stuyvesant 7359.

SERGES.—WFX 54289, 7120, 6120, 4408, 528, 54292; KSW, KS 6234, 106, 104, 99; MDSL, SBGL 4040, 87; C9G Panama PNA 228, 227. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st. Gramercy 4475.

SERGES.—54 to 89, all colors, $1.90 net cash; 4408, all colors, $1.17½ net cash; 7120, all colors, $1.90 net cash; 7614, navy and black, $1.07½ net cash. Call Gramercy 5041.

SERGE.—7301, $1.35 net; 6301, $1.15 net; gold and green; also American poplins and velours. Quaker shade, $2.42½ net. Mittenthaul Son, 41 East Broadway.

SERGES.—7120, 30 pieces navy, $1.90 net; Garfields 528, 35 pieces navy, $2.10; U. S., 846, 18 pieces navy, $2.27½ net. Madison Square 6916.

SERGES.—99, 767, 227, 87, 1210, WFX, SPA, SBGL, 7120, 9050, 4421, 10830. Chas. Globus, 330 4th Av. Mad. Square 488.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES.—787, 9056 Gera, 700, 720 Laussers, 7512 Amoskeag, 106 Whitman. Stuyvesant 5580.

SERGE.—Newport 25 pieces, navy, at $2.35; spot cash. Telephone Madison Square 8171.

SERGE.—300 serge dresses to close out at a price. Noah Levy, 135 West 29th.

SERGES, 809, 6120; also high shades velours, gabardines, burellas, khaki. Farragut 9812.

SERGES.—6234 American, $2.05; Delhi tans, $2.07½; net cash. 8245 Orchard.

SERGES.—American 6234; big quantity; navy. Gramercy 3614.

SERGES, 6301, 1464, 7120, 528; poplins, 767, 774. Madison Square 8308.

SERGES.—French serge, botany 7048, navy, $1.25. Audubon 5006.

SERGES.—Cheviand 812, all colors, for cash. Farragut 4868.

SERGES.—34221 and 54249 Copen, $1.77½. Gram. 6983.

SERGE.—7614 navy, $1.65 a yard. Gramercy 3236.

SILKS.—Have 1,000 pieces of Shantung which I will sell in bond or duty paid. Phone Gramercy 6306. Max Schlesinger.

SKIRTS.—Flowered kakiku, $2.25; blacks, $2.75; striped silks, $3; stripe fibres, $3.50. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery; fancy silk striped skirts, $2.25 and up. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SUITS.—If you are suffering suitless days you can find immediate relief in better grade wear at I. C., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS of the better grade, in all prevailing materials, for immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 garments on the racks for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 26th St.

SUITS, immediate delivery, newest styles, in cloth and silks; large variety. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS.—200, for immediate delivery, $6.90-$22.50, also silk suits, wonderful values. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS and coats, to close out; snappy styles, at big reduction prices; all shades. D. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th St.

SUITS AND COATS, 2,000 on the racks for immediate delivery at low prices. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th St.

SUITS.—$6.75 up to $16.50, all shades, for immediate delivery. Edelsack Garment Co., 32 West 32d.

SUITS AND COATS; immediate delivery; popular prices. Gordon Outer Garment Co., 11 East 31st St. Stern Co.: Mason H. Lowenstein, suits, dresses; Grand.

SUITS AND COATS.—1,500 on racks; immediate delivery. W. Phillips, 145 W. 28th.

SUITS, snappy styles, immediate delivery, $8.75 up. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

SUITS.—1,000 navy serge, $8.75-$20; immediate delivery. Smith Co., 30 West 32d.

SUITS, stylish stouts, on the rack. Harry Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Close out; cheap, cash. Richter, 140 West 21st. Chelsea 8806.

SUITS.—To close out for immediate delivery. J. B., 51 West 13th St., near 6th Av.

SUITS AND COATS to close out. Call Room 903, 27-35 West 24th St.

SWEATERS.—Slip-ons, wool, fibre, $16.50 dozen up; lots to close. Peerless, 1 East 28th St.

SWEATERS.—Shetlands; close out; sacrifice price. 317 Broadway, Room 505. Franklin 6153.

TAFFETA, Charmeuse, Satin Duchess, Wash Satin, Silk Jersey, and Crepe de Chine for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—All grades, all colors; immediate delivery. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

TAFFETA.—Striped, 85-90c. Republic, 244 5th Av.

UNION SUITS.—Children's; other jobs; to close; retiring. Eureka, 136 5th Av.

VELOURS.—American woolen velours and poplins, all shades. Madison Square 7617.

VELOURS.—All shades, $2.42½; American burella, $3.70. Madison Square 1519.

VELOURS.—American 0360, Clay and Quaker, $2.40 net. Far. 5714.

WAISTS, ladies'; boys' washable suits, children's dresses $4.50 to $6.75 dozen; big quantities for exporting. Call, 9 to 12 A. M., 7 West 18th, seventh floor.

WASH SATINS.—Ivory, flesh, $1.15; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

WOOLEN and worsted piece goods; off price. Alden Woolen Company, 160 Greene St.

Contracts Offered.

DRESS CONTRACTORS Wanted.—On high-grade georgette and satin dresses. 122 West 26th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractor on net and Georgette dresses; quantity business on right samples. Royal Waro Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

Help Wanted.

ALTERATION HAND, female, experienced, on gowns and blouses. Meuller Graves, 1A East 49th St.

BILLING CLERK, male or female by Gentile cotton goods commission house near Municipal Building, experienced, rapid, accurate operator, Elliott Fisher machine; state age, experience, salary. N 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—One who has a perfect figure, tall and stylish; must be 34 size; good position offered. Address Costume, P 195 Times.

GIRL wanted, to make herself useful in hosiery department. Frank Bros., 588 Fifth Av.

MANAGER, experienced specialty clothes, wanted for out-of-town proposition with a live chain Store company; exceptional opportunity for a man who can produce exceptional results. Address, giving full particulars. P 193 Times.

OFFICE MAN; $18; opportunity advancement. Write or call, 215 4th Av. Room 1702.

SALESMAN.—To a young man with some experience selling dolls to the retail and jobbing trade in New York City and vicinity we can offer a very good opportunity; a liberal commission and drawing account will be given to the right man. R 7 Times.

SALESMAN.—Large cotton converting house requires the services of a floor salesman to wait on trade; must be experienced; good appearance; well recommended; good steady position to right party. Address particulars to R 3 Times.

SALESMAN.—Middle West; must be able to show past selling record; department stores, sporting goods, &c.; commission. P 196 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN (female) wanted, with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

SHOE SALESMEN wanted, with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, 2, (female), for office of large perfume manufacturer; permanent employment with good opportunity for advancement; Christian firm. Apply immediately. V. Vivaudou, 418 West 25th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, expert; Underwood machine. Apply Epstein-Chas. Douglis Co., 826 Broadway.

TYPIST for dress skirt house to make herself generally useful in office; answer, giving experience and salary expected. Address Typist, R 1 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....6 per cent. for the best names.
Saturday.....6 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Knitted Ties for Men.

There is said to have developed a very considerable demand for knitted ties for men. They are taken in a wide variety of color combinations, though usually rather subdued colors are preferred. Horizontal and vertical, as well as diagonal, stripes are the vogue in this neckwear, and black and white combinations are about as popular as those made up of several colors. Many geometrical designs are selling as well as the striped variety.

Gray Goods Sales Small.

A number of things, not the least of which were the price-fixing question and the big offensive on the other side, combined yesterday to relegate trading in gray goods to the background for the time being. The result was one of the quietest days that the local market has seen for some time. Coarse goods were entirely without feature. In the printcloths, prices were very firm, in spite of the quiet, the best evidence of this being the selling of 39-inch 80 squares at 22 cents for Fall delivery. Spot and April business was done on 39-inch 64-56s at 16½ cents. Other sales were scattering and more or less without interest. Printcloth prices, largely nominal for the day, closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	22c	38½-inch, 64-60s	16½c
39-inch, 72-76s	21c	38½-inch, 64-56s	16½c
39-inch, 68-72s	18½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	15½c
38-inch, 56-44s	14½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	15c
38½-inch, 64-64s	17c	27-inch, 64-60s	12¼c

White Goods Sellers Are Happy.

With the end of the Spring wholesale season rapidly coming to hand, a survey of the business that has been written by sellers of white goods is said to show unusually satisfactory results. In the case of one of the largest wholesalers of this class of goods in the country, it is said that the current business is the largest that has ever been written and that the totals are daily being swelled by orders turned in by the men who are now out on filling-in Spring trips and booking advance business for Fall. While a nice business has been taken on novelties, notably in the line of skirtings, the great bulk of orders shows that the retailers have been free buyers of nainsooks, longcloths, and other staple fabrics.

Colored Handkerchiefs Liked.

Colored linens are still occupying the centre of the stage in the local handkerchief trade, according to reports from manufacturers in this city. It seems that if a handkerchief is to sell this year it must have at least a flower in bright colors on it, else it is totally neglected. Wide borders in stripes and plaids are popular, and handkerchiefs all in a solid color are about equally well taken. The predominating colors in all designs are pink, blue, and green, with light tan shades also very much in evidence.

Black and White Coming Strong.

Black and white effects in millinery are coming strong in the local market. Not only are the exclusive shops showing a variety of models embodying this color scheme, but wholesalers are offering leghorns in black and white combinations. In some cases the brims of these hats are black and the crowns are of white leghorn, or vice versa. Other are of black leghorn with white flanges. They are seen in all of the season's favored shapes and are expected to do well for Summer dress wear.

Burlaps Open the Week Well.

The week opened well in the local market for burlaps yesterday. A large business was done in forty-inch eight-ounce spot goods at 18½ cents, and a fair trade passed in 10½-ounce goods of the same width at 23½ cents. Ten-ounce 40c were held here yesterday at 22½@22¾ cents. Prices varied on the West Coast, with eights worth 18¼ to 18½ cents, and tens being held at 21¼ cents. For 10½-ounce goods 22 to 22½ cents was asked there. All of these prices are low, however, when compared with what is being asked at Calcutta for prompt shipments. Late last week eights were quoted there at 22¾ cents and 10½s at 26.

Paper Market Spotty.

Though the paper market in this city has exhibited great strength as a whole, there have been one or two weak spots which for various reasons do not seem to show any marked signs of improvement. One of these is manila wrapping paper, both in rolls and in sheets. This grade of paper, though nominally quoted at from 5 to 5½ cents a pound, is still obtainable in some quarters for 4½ cents. It is said that a great deal of business is being placed on this basis. In other grades of paper, however, prices are almost universally strong, with a tendency toward higher levels.

May Not Be Final.

"Though we may feel relieved for the present," said a prominent silk manufacturer of this city yesterday, "that raw silk from Japan has not been included in the list of articles to be refused importation into this country, the action of the War Trade Board is by no manner of means a guarantee that raw silk will stay off this list. In the present situation conditions change almost from day to day, and we cannot say that anything is sure, or at what time the blow will come, if it does come. On the other hand, however, it is difficult to see just how the exclusion of Japanese raw silks from this country could be justified, particularly now that silk has become so important as a substitute for wool.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; F. B. Goodman, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Babbitt & Co.; G. H. Babbitt, G. D. Babbitt, clothing, furn. goods; Collingwood.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; R. H. Pendleton, ready to wear; J. A. Carr, linens; 23 East 26th.
BALTIMORE—S. Greif & Bro.; D. L. Greif, woolens; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Ersenberg; M. J. Weisman, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; Miss K. Baker, muslin underwear; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Goldsmith, Stern Co.; Miss H. Lowenstein, suits, dresses; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Kramer & Sauber; A. Sauber, waistings; 1,182 Broadway; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Maas & Kemper; A. L. Maas, laces; 11 East 3d.
BALTIMORE—Eisenberg's? J. H. Brewer, hosiery, knit goods; 404 4th Av.; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. M. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; 11 East 31st.
BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
BOSTON—Meyer, Jonasson & Co.; Miss F. P. Tuttle, furs; 100 W. 32d.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—Caro Waist House; I. Caro, silk waists; 17 W. 28th, Latham.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. A. Murphy, dresses; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mr. Campbell, rugs; basement buyers, A. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses, petticoats, corsets, brassieres; Miss Rice, hosiery, knit underwear, boys' furnishing goods; Mrs. Palmer, waists; Miss Ford, millinery; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Morrissey, women's skirts; Miss Peck, misses undermuslins; Miss Murphy, misses' suits; Mr. Lyford, furs; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; basement buyers: Miss Sweeney, millinery; Y. F. Ring, Miss Hyssem, Mr. Rafeld, girls', juniors' coats, dresses; Mr. Silverman, bathing suits, sweaters, skirts; Miss Dartt, infants' wear, petticoats; Miss Williams, knit underwear, hosiery; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; H. Levy, waists; Miss Callahan, muslin underwear; C. O. Cooper, genl. mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. C. Kemball, women's costumes; E. A. Pitman, books; J. A. Keough, men's clothing; S. E. Ludwig, infants' wear; Mr. Lawson, perfumery; Miss Cronin, infants' wear; Miss Sweeney, misses' suits, dresses; F. Coleman, dress goods; Mr. Berry, notions; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; Mr. Tufts, knit goods; Miss H. Armstrong, waists, sweaters; Mr. Bedley, laces; C. L. Wentworth, stationery, basement; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; G. L. Snyder, stationery; 422 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Robbins, Blaiden & Co.; J. Rabinowitz, furniture; Wallick's.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; C. E. Bassett, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—M. Davis & Co.; M. Davis, coats, suits, millinery; Somerset.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; S. J. Bradshaw, wash, white goods; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; B. C. Burlingame, domestics, linens, comforters; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. E. Gahwe, silks, dress goods; J. Hofheinz, notions; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO—F. Bear, women's suitings; Holland House.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Worzky, dresses; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. P. Nolan, dress goods; E. Price, linings; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Mr. Kucera, domestics; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; Miss L. Dixon, coats, suits; 1,133 Broadway; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; F. O. Perry, women's, misses' dresses; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. J. Enright, silks, dress goods, velvets; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; M. C. Goldman, women's wash lingerie dresses; 368 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. Lasak, linens, quilts; A. Davis, C. A. Hitchcock, carpets; F. J. Kolar, embroideries; C. G. Neumiller, laces, lace robes; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss H. Duggan, women's underwear; Miss A. L. Nicholson, women's waists; 1,107 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Irwins; Miss L. Rappaport, waists; 404 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Abe Bloch & Co.; J. Bloch, piece goods; 229 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss M. Taylor, gloves; 116 W. 32d.
CINCINNATI—Fair Store Co.; H. Alexander, piece goods; 23 East 26th.
CINCINNATI—Louis Stix Co.; J. Gerwin, linings, dress goods; 377 B'way.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; J. Robertson, silks; 116 West 32d.
CINCINNATI—The Plaut Co.; O. Plaut, underwear, shirts, knit goods; L. Silvegstein, hosiery, gloves; 55 W. 18th.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; S. L. Hahn, coats, suits; 116 West 32d.
CLEVELAND — Billstein-Klopper Co.; N. Klopper, notions, novelties; Elks Club.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. E. Jerman, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND — Higbee Co.; G. J. Baum, silks, dress goods; Miss G. Pease, notions, toilet goods; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; Miss M. Cohen, silk dresses, satin petticoats, muslin underwear, dressing sacques, kimonos; W. H. Gerber, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs; 37 West 20th.
CONNELLSVILLE, Penn. — Wright-Met

FINAL RUSH BEGINS TO REPORT INCOMES

Revenue Offices Here Thronged with Taxpayers Seeking to Avoid Penalties.

FAMINE IN BLANKS OCCURS

Hundreds of Applicants Are Turned Away—Washington Is Urged to Replenish Supplies.

All four Internal Revenue offices in this city were thronged yesterday by taxpayers or their representatives intent upon filing income and excess profits returns. The fact that this is the last full week within which to file the returns apparently brought a realization to many taxpayers that to avoid the income tax law's penalties, effective after April 1, immediate action was imperative.

The biggest crowds of taxpayers gathered at the offices of the Second or Wall Street District in the Custom House, of which William H. Edwards is Collector, and at the headquarters of the Third District, 1,150 Broadway, where Collector Mark Eisner receives the returns for upper Manhattan. At both these offices crowds seven and eight deep stood all day at the long counters. Collector Edwards had a body of income and excess profits tax experts stationed in Room 648 of the Custom House ,adjacent to the place of filing returns, and whenever a taxpayer's problem in making out his return proved too knotty for solution by the clerk, the difficulty was presented to an expert.

Much the same system was followed by Collector Eisner in the Third District. Several thousand persons, both men and women, were in line to file their returns in this district. Both the Second and Third Districts, however, were handicapped to a considerable extent by a shortage of the blanks, known as 1,040, which cover returns of income in excess of $3,000. While no actual count was kept of those unable to obtain this blank, it was estimated that several hundred applicants at the downtown and uptown offices were told to come back this morning, when, it was hoped last night by Collectors, new supplies would have been received from Washington.

The Wall Street revenue office in the Custom House was at times yesterday without a single blank. At intervals during the day fresh shipments arrived and were distributed as fast as received. Long-distance telephone and telegraphic appeals sent to Commissioner Roper in Washington were expected to be answered with adequate supplies of the form when the revenue offices opened this morning.

In addition to the two Manhattan offices, taxpayers invaded Collector Keith's office in the Federal Building, Brooklyn. This district, known officially as the First, takes in Long and Staten Islands. Many residents of the Bronx filed their returns at the branch office of the Fourteenth District, in the Bronx Borough Hall. This office and that of Collector Eisner will be open every evening this week for the receipt of returns.

Although taxpayers liable under their returns to the payment of a tax for the most part contented themselves with merely filing returns yesterday, there were not those lacking who, in addition to filling the blank, paid the amount due the Government. Others indicated that they would wait until June before settling their bills. From the way returns came in yesterday it was apparent to revenue officials that they would have a big job on their hands to sift out the returns between now and June and send out notices to those liable for taxes.

Collector Edwards said last night that he had been informed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that partnerships might file their excess profits tax returns on the basis of the fiscal year if their accounts had been so kept. If a return had already been filed according to the calendar year, he said, an amended return might be filed to cover the fiscal year. Partnerships, the Collector said, should see to it that these returns were in by April 1.

WANT PATERSON MADE DRY.

Petitions to be Sent to Washington Urging Federal Action.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 25.—Petitions asking that Paterson be put in a dry zone were circulated here today by the Paterson Ministerial Association and the Citizens' Union.. The petitions, which are the outcome of the numerous arrests of saloonkeepers here for selling alcoholic drinks to soldiers from Camp Merritt, situated at Tenafly, fifteen miles away, will be sent to Washington.

The Government's dry zone edict applies at present to territory within five miles of Camp Merritt, but it is said that many soldiers have obtained liquor in Paterson, where the Federal agents are said to have been watching the saloons for some time. If the dry zone were extended from five to fifteen miles to include Paterson it would also take in Hackensack, Passaic, and Englewood.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,432; Thomas T. Hopper Co. against Al Hayman, owner; Morris A. Forgoston, contractor.....$487
47TH ST, 218 and 220 West; George E. Gibson Co. against Mrs. Margaret H. Lewis, owner; Herman L. Meader, contractor..$713
10TH ST, 42 to 46 West; Solar Metal Product Co., Inc., against John Alben Realty Corp., owner; Harby, Levenson & Miller, Inc., contractor.....$1,436
21ST ST, 27 East; New Style Roofing Co. against estate of Simon Haberman, owner; Charles Levy, contractor.....$150
27TH ST, 454 West; E. J. Reid against N. Y. Edison Co., owner; George Sykes Co., Inc., contractor.....$211
43D ST, 107 and 109 West; James S. Lawlor against A. & N. Realty Co., owner; Victorine Landes, contractor.....$127
57TH ST, 26 West; Joseph Fried against Elizabeth L. Geddnow et al., owners; Maxim Construction Co., Inc., contractor; renewal $101
30TH ST, 36 and 38 West; D. C. Weeks & Son against Norman L. Munro Estate, owner, renewal $100,089
70TH ST, 519 and 521 East; Joe Friedlander against Jacob Gengel, Fanny Gengel, and Realty Construction Corp., owners and contractors; P. Glickman, contractor.....$503

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

46TH ST, n s, 12 and 14 West; Ralph Henry, Jr., et al. against Michael C. Bouvier et al., Oct. 19, 1917.....$7,000
SAME PROPERTY; Standard Surfacing Co., Inc., against same, Oct. 20, 1917.....550
102D ST, 117 East; Benjamin Kornblum against Tillie Komerling, Jan. 5, 1918..$32

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Merchant Gives 15 East Sixty-second Street in Deal for Crimmins Residence.

Alfred S. Rossin of the firm of S. Rossin & Sons, tobacco merchants, has sold his residence at 15 East Sixty-second street, a four-story house on a lot 20.6 by 100.6, to the estate of John D. Crimmins. Mr. Rossin, it was learned yesterday, is the purchaser of the Crimmins residence at 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, which was reported sold last Saturday, and he gave his Sixty-second Street realty as part payment for the Crimmins home. William B. May & Co. negotiated the transaction.

The Rossin house adjoins the home of Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co. Immediately opposite are the recently constructed homes of Ambrose Monell, Charles H. Sabin, and Malcolm Sloane. Other owners in the block are Edmund L. Baylies, Roy A. Rainey, Mrs. William A. Read, and Mrs. John R. Drexel

Buyer for Bowery Business Building.

Charles Salamone, macaroni manufacturer, now on Mott Street, has purchased from Emma H. Ellsworth of Rahway, N. J., the five-story store and loft building at 12 Bowery, on a lot 22 by 101 by irregular, near Chatham Square.

Part of the premises will be occupied by the buyer with his business. David Lion and S. Soracl were the brokers in the transaction.

Tenement Deals.

James H. Cruikshank purchased from Bertha Q. Middendorf the five-story flat at 311 West 118th Street, size 25 by 100, between Eighth and Manhattan Avenues. David T. Gerstenfeld was the seller.

Mrs. Lena Coleman sold to the Forsyth Leasing Company the five-story tenement at 207 Forsyth Street, on a plot 28 by 66.7.

Takes Over Alien Property.

A. Mitchell Palmer, as Alien Property Custodian, took over his first parcel of New York City real estate by acquiring title from Anton Birkle, an enemy alien, to the five-story apartment house at 803 and 808 Westchester Avenue. The building occupies a plot 50 by 122, and was transferred subject to a mortgage of $56,000.

Other seizures of a similar nature are under contemplation, and are predicated upon careful determination by the authorities of the exact status of the affected owners.

Dwelling Sale.

Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt has sold the four-story residence at 301 Lexington Avenue, on a plot 26 by 75 feet, 48 feet north of Thirty-seventh Street. The two dwellings, adjoining and taking in the corner, are owned by Robert Goelet.

Bronx Sales.

The Henry Morgenthau Company sold for cash to Joseph Pearlbinder 872 Whitlock Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on a lot with 100 feet front on the street and 55 feet in depth. Bussman Goldreyer and Isaac Levine were the brokers in the sale.

G. A. Pfortner sold for the Util Realty Corporation the two five-story apartment houses and taxpayer 1,879, 1,881, and 1,883 Southern Boulevard, 57 feet north of 173th Street, to the Jenenson Realty Company. The property has a frontage of 123 feet by irregular, and was held at $120,000.

Louis Herman purchased from Peter J. Stumpf 910 Home Street, a two-story frame dwelling, on a lot 21.3 by 77.11.

Frederick Kellar of Brooklyn purchased from John F. Amann a plot 75 by 95, on the west side of Cruger Avenue, 170 feet north of Morris Park Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Agnes E. O'Donnell sold to a client of Charles E. Rickerson the three-story dwelling at 308 Carroll Street, a three-story house, on a lot 20 by 100, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for a garage to be located on the south side of Vernon Avenue, 100 feet east of Marcy Avenue, for the Silberman Dairy Company as owners.

Queens Borough Sales.

William P. Anderson bought from Albert Veldhuisen the two-story frame dwelling and the adjoining two lots on the west side of Wyphrop Avenue and the ocean front, Belle Harbor. The Hatch-Gazan Company was the broker.

H. Richter & Co. sold for D. J. Menton, a cottage on Dennison Avenue, Rockaway Park, to a client.

E. S. Allen sold to G. T. Parker a plot 70 by 110 feet, on the north side of Division Avenue, 100 feet east of Walnut Street, Richmond Hill.

C. C. Bevin sold to the Locust Grove Corporation a plot 200 by 500 feet, on the southwest corner of Covert Avenue and Grove Street, Hideewood.

The Neponsit Realty Company sold to M. C. McGuire a plot, 100 by 144 feet, on the west corner of Ocean Park and Dakota Street, Neponsit Beach.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates sold to Malcolm Curry of Holyoke, Mass., Clovelly, in the Gilmore Court section of Greenacres, Scarsdale, N. Y. Mr. Curry, who is general engineer of the American Thread Company, will occupy the property.

David Wallace sold for William M. Campbell, President of the American Savings Bank, his residence on Greenacres Avenue, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y., to H. G. Toby of New York. The house was designed by Caretto & Forster, architects, and is considered one of the most attractive in Greenacres. An interesting feature of the transaction was that the entire purchase price was paid in Liberty Loan bonds.

Long-Term Fourth Avenue Lease.

Max Auster, President of the Standard Lunch Company, leased from the Misses Mary T. and Elisabeth V. Cockcroft, through their attorneys, Fraser & Speir, the two five-story buildings, 467 and 469 Fourth Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, size 46 by 100, for a term of nineteen years at a gross rental approximating $238,000. The Brett & Goode Company negotiated the lease.

No. 469 was recently rebuilt by Mr. Auster and altered into studio bachelor apartments, with the restaurant occupying the ground floor. No. 467 will now be rebuilt into a similar building, containing small apartments and a store, and the two buildings will be operated jointly. This transaction reflects the present demand for small modern apartments in this section of the city. Negotiations are pending for the lease of the store to a large silk firm.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased the store and basement at 72 Cliff Street for Meliton Cross to Bernard Weiner, for a term of years.

Horace S. Ely & Co. rented the store at 161 Maiden Lane, at the northwest corner of South Street, to Sorenson & Nielson, successors to the export and import business of Rossman & Sieleken, who have occupied the banking floor at 90-96 Wall Street for a number of years. This completes the renting of this new six-story building.

Cameron, Michler & Co., a copper mining engineering firm, operating copper mines in Arizona and Sonora, Mexico, which has been located at 299 Madison Avenue for a number of years, has leased through William Pierre Jockin from the Frank A. Munsey Company the entire eighteenth floor of 8 West Fortieth Street.

Forbes & Co., Inc., leased for a long term an entire floor in the new Sherman National Bank Building, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, to Schmidt & Deery, stock brokers, as an uptown office.

Charles B. Van Valen, Inc., rented stores at 48 Roosevelt Street to Katsavos Andreakos, at 446 West Nineteenth Street to Albert Ernesbo, at 82 and 84 New Chambers Street to James Kelley, and at 341 Bleecker Street to the Nancy Suss Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

9th St, 619 East, n s, 383 ft w of Avenue C, 23x92.3, four-story tenement and stores and four-story rear tenement; L. S. Austin against Lena Brown et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; due, $19,083.16; taxes, &c., $600; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

25th St, 242 to 246 East, for a two-story garage, 58x98; R. T. Green, 2 Columbus Circle, owner; V. H. Koehler, 2 Columbus Circle, architect; cost, $9,500.

7th Av, w s, between 150th and 151st Sts, for a one-story garage; Healton Garage Co., 3,536 Broadway, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 22, e s, 22.3x50.1; Samuel Gordon et al to Gruen Holding Co., Inc., a. t., b. and s., c. a. g., Dec. 26, 1917; attorney, Jacob Gordon, 66 Broadway.....$100
ATTORNEY ST, 95, w s, 140 ft s of Rivington St, 20x100; Lena Reich to Herman Klepper, 259 Keap St, Brooklyn, ½ part, Mar. 25; attorney, Aaron Honig, 200 Broadway $100
CANAL ST, 346, s w corner of Church St, 23.7x46.8x25x41.6; Anthony Av. Realty Co. to Ruhl Investing Co., 2,426 University Av, Bronx, mtg $27,500, all liens, Mar. 25; attorneys, Kurz & Uren, 370 Broadway. $100
FORSYTH ST, 207, w s, 157 ft s of Houston St, 2x×66.7; Lena, wife of Henry Colman to Forsyth Leasing Co., 309 Broadway, Feb. 27; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway $1
PRINCE ST, s s, 23.9 ft w of Elizabeth St, 23.9x118x23.0x112.6; Prince St, 16, s w corner Elizabeth St, 25.9x112.6x23.2x106.11; 3d St, 78 West, s w corner Thompson St, 25x79.4; Charles H. Wessels, trustee, will of Alexander S. Hunter, to William C. Arnold, 30 Bard Av, West New Brighton, S. I., subject to lease, all liens, March 14; attorney, W. C. Arnold, 120 Broadway.....$1
1ST ST, 34, n s, 108.7 ft e of 2d Av, 24.1x 36.1x24.11x84; Samuel Gordon et al to Gruen Holding Co., a. t., b. and s., c. a. g., Dec. 26, 1917; attorney, Jacob Gordon, 66 Broadway $100
8TH AV, n w corner of 114th St, 25.5x100; Clara Margulies to Irving Margulies, 128 West 120th St, mtg $55,000, May 9, 1913; attorney, D. W. Kohn, 14 Broadway....$100
28TH ST, 209 West, n s, 122.9 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; 28th St, 207 West, n s, 97.10 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; 29th St, 206-208 West, s s, 101.6 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 98.9; Bertha Beck and another, executors, &c., to Samuel Greenstein, 154 Keap St, Brooklyn, mtg $85,000, all liens, March 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000
7TH ST, s s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 25x112.11x 25.4x100; Max L. Schiek to Matilde Freund, 400 East 75th St, mtg $15,500, March 23; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway $11
102D ST, 117 East, n s, 202 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x100.11; Tillie and Max Kamerling to Abraham Schwarz, 165 East 64th St, mtg $16,000, all liens, March 11; attorneys, Mandelbaum Bros., 96 Wall St.....$1
113TH ST, 246 West, s s, 351 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Manis Realty Corp. to Daniel and Jennie Ford, 57 Christopher St, tenants by entirety, mtg $9,000, March 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
124TH ST, 243 East, n s, 127 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.10, foreclosure; William B. Roulstone, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,400
124TH ST, 352 East, s s, 136.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Antonino Guglotta, 324 West 17th St, mtg $4,000, all liens, Mar. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
128TH ST, 131-133 East, n s, 25 ft w of Lexington Av, 40x99.11, foreclosure, Mar. 12, 1918; Albert T. Bard, ref., to Wilton Holding Corp., 135 Broadway; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $10,000
161ST ST, 566 West, s s, 220.6 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11; Alice M. Rosenzweig to Enrose Realty Co., 100 Northern Av, mtg $8,000, all liens, Mar. 25; attorney, George B. De Luca, 2 Rector St.....$1

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 278 and 280, e s, 37.8x103.7; also Brook Ave, e s, 67.9 ft n of 139th St, 37.8x107.2; E. M. & H. K. Real Estate and Contracting Corporation to Olds Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $55,000, March 1; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $100
CITY ISLAND, e s, being plot under water, begins at mean low watermark, Long Island Sound, on e s of City Island at line between lands formerly of Adam Hanson and another and land of Steffenhoffer, runs e 400 x n 100 to s s of Centre St x w 400 x s 100; City Island Land and Dock Co. to Henry B. Nevins, City Island Av, Feb. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500
CROTONA AV, n w corner of 170th St, 40.5x 100.2x37.6x110.1; Olds Holding Corporation to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, mtg $34,250, March 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100
CRUGER AV, w s, 170 ft n of Morris Park Av, 75x95; John F. Amann to Fred Kellar, 1,300 Putnam Av, mtg $800, Jan. 4; attorney, G. F. Alexander, 315 Washington St, Brooklyn $1
DALY AV, e s, 40.1 ft n of 179th St, 37.1x 88.7; Ettie M. Brogan to Ellen Magrath, 104 West 174th St, mtg $15,000, March 21; attorney, Ellen Magrath, 104 West 174th St $100
HOME ST, s e corner of Fox St, 21.8x77.11x 20x74.11; Peter J. Stumpf to Louis Herman, 16 East 115th St, mtg $10,000, March 22; torney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1
TS 17 to 20 and 100 to 102, map of M. Morgenthau; Benenson Realty Co. to Util Realty Corp., 233 West 14th St, March 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
LOT 71, Block 3A1, partition map of Willis Ader; James A. Hamilton to Charles M. O'Keeffe, 151 East 81st St, March 18; attorney, Charles M. O'Keeffe, 151 East 81st St $1
TS 17 to 20 and 100 to 102, map of M. Morgenthau; Benenson Realty Co. to Util Realty Corp., 233 West 14th St, March 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
SHAKESPEARE AV, n e corner of 169th St, runs n 101.5x e 114x s 76.11x w 24x s 64.6x w 98; Delta Holding Corporation to E. M. & H. K. Real Estate and Contracting Corporation, 258 Broadway, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 57.10 ft n of 176th St, runs n 122.1x w 107.1x s 50.11x e 51.2x s 53.6x e 116.7; Util Realty Corporation to Olds Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $81,500, March 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of Aldus St, 50x105; Patrick H. J. Daly to Olds Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $63,450, March 15; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $1
SAME PROPERTY; Olds Holding Corporation to Aron Realty Co., 1,018 East 163d St, mtg $63,450, March 15; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$100
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 75.11 ft e of Union Av, 50x119.5x49.11x122.11; Anton Birkle, an alien enemy, by Central Trust Co. to Central Trust Co. as depositary for A. Mitchell Palmer, Allen Property Custodian, 54 Wall St, mtg $56,000, March 21; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....Act of Congress
3D AV, s e s, at s e s of Franklin Av, runs n e 19.2 x s w 36.8 x n w 58.5 x s e — x n e 1.8 x n w 42.6 x n e 49.9; Thomas F. Somers to Mary S. Robinson and another, Hamilton Av and Slocum St, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $25,000, March 24; attorney, D. D. Sherman, 2 Rector St.....Gift

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

SHERIFF ST, 91, w s, 425 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, March 20; Lafayette Investing Co. to Rose Davis, 409 Kosciusko St, Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph Gans, 149 Nassau St.....$4,000
29TH ST, 209 West; 28th St, 207 West; 29th St, 206-8 West, March 25; Samuel Greenstein to Bertha Beck, 243 Central Park West, and another, exrs., &c., of Frederick Beck, due and interest; 3 per bond; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$85,000
29TH ST, s s, 78 ft w of 4th Av, 22x98.9, March 25; Cordelia A. Graham to New York Savings Bank, due and interest as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane $8,000
124TH ST, 352 East, s s, 136.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11, March 23; Antonino Guglotta to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, 6 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,650

Bronx.

HOE AV, e s, 225 ft s of Jennings St, 37.6 x100; Mary L. E. Johnson to Linda M. Balister, 1,104 Steuben St, Utica, N. Y., March 31, 1917, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
SHAKESPEARE AV, n e corner of 169th St, runs n 101.5x e 114x s 76.11x w 24x s 64.6x w 9.8; E. M. & H. K. Real Estate and Contracting Corporation to Estelle W. Disch, 704 West 82d St, March 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of Aldus St, 50x105; Aron Realty Corporation to Olds Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, March 15, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$14,500
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 57.10 ft n of 176th St, runs n 122.1x w 107.8x s 50.11x e 51.2x s 53.6x e 116.7; Olds Holding Corporation to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, March 23, due June 23, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000
207TH ST, s s, 50.8 ft e of Decatur Av, 25.4 x98.10; Thomas W. Holland to Frank Daleo, 407 West 36th St, prior mtg $5,000, March 14, due Sept. 2, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. M. Setlow, 21 Park Row.....$225

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

ELDRIDGE ST, 172, mtg $22,000, int. of $5,814.10; Maurice C. Sternbach and another, trustees, to Sidney M. Sternbach, 1,000 Park Av; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
SAME PROPERTY, int. of $7,371.72; Maurice C. Sternbach and another, trustees, to Leonard Weill Construction Co., 128 Broadway; attorney, same.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; an int. of $5,814.10; Sidney M. Sternbach to Leonard Weill Construction Co., 128 Broadway; attorney, same.....$1
76TH ST, n s, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 50x 102.2, mtg $12,400; Sarah Glickman to Lilian K. Hillfeld, 741 Putnam Av, Brooklyn; attorneys, Jonas & N., 115 Broadway. $3,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 25.4 ft s of Buchanan Place, 25.4x113.11; Albert Franke, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Frank A. McQuade, 372 West 141st St; attorneys, Sheehy & M., 230 Broadway $1
JACKSON AV, w s, 81.6 ft n of Home St, —x—; Octave B. Hebert, as commissioner, to Morris Rosenwasser, 322 West 100th St; attorneys, Celler & K., 51 Chambers St. $10,000
MARION AV, 2,703; Louisa D. Rostenberg to Charles Reinhardt, 152 East 179th St; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St. $2,800

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 416, part of s s of first loft; Thomas and Ellen Donnelly to Osias Abramowitz, 416 Broadway, 5 years from April 1, 1918.....$2,000
48TH ST, 257 and 259 East, corner store and most of southerly part of basement; Merida Realty Co. to Morris Brodkin, 257 East 48th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 155 Broadway....$1,020
48TH ST, 257 and 259 East; same space as above; Robsart Realty Corporation to John A. Valaine, 2,050 1st Av, 5 years from May 1, 1920; attorneys, same.....$1,200
100TH ST, 317 East, ten rooms in rear of ground floor, &c.; Adolph Press and another to Bethlehem Benevolent Society, on premises, 3 years from April 15, 1918, 5 years' renewal at $660; I. Zeekovsky, 303 East 101st St $624

Bronx.

FOX ST, 536, store; Hunts Point Realty Co. to Isadore Klein, 536 Fox St, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Isadore Klein, 536 Fox St $420
3D AV, 4,193, all; Louis E. Levy to David Shapiro, 1,780 Washington Av, 5 years from May 1, 1914, privilege 5 years' renewal; attorney, David Shapiro, 1,780 Washington Av $1,200
SAME PROPERTY, all; D. Shapiro to Benjamin Kaplan, 1,478 Bryant Av, 1 1-12 years from April 1, 1918; attorney, Benjamin Kaplan, 1,478 Bryant Av.....$1,200

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

DYCKMAN ST, n s, 350 ft w of Prescott Av, 25x100; William A. Gage et al. against Elise M. Kaufmann, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, N. C. Smith.
92D ST, 133 West; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Ambrose W. Rowan, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.
46TH ST, 149 West; 82d St, 123 West; 125th St, 111 West; 132d St, 109 West, and 82d St, 138 West; Celia C. Kerr et al. against Kate M. Dodge et al., partition; attorneys, Duttor. & Kilsheimer.
50TH ST, 342 and 344 West; Albany Savings Bank against Grace E. Harding et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Tracey, Cooper & Townsend.
6TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 49x100.5; Rube R. Fogel against Ellen K. Sooysmith et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, San & Elsner.
107TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 50x83.5; Cortland Savings Bank against Loretta Corp et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 3,882; Thomas H. Hidden, as trustee, against Joseph F. Merkel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. S. Hulse.
FIELSTON ROAD, o s, 5.6 ft n of 238th St, 137.9x194.3; Waldo Hutchins against Forderaw Co. et al., action for re-formation of deed; attorney, H. R. Anderson.
FOREST AV, e s, 100 ft s of Home St, 49.9x 137.2; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Edward Bornhoeft et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

REAL ESTATE.

Management 5 Bulletin

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Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors, electric light; newly decorated.
BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE.
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26 Min. From Penn. Sta., Man.
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In exclusive, beautiful country neighborhood, on a large plot at Addisleigh in New York City. Trees, shrubs, flowers, lawn; golf, tennis.
$1,000 Cash; Total Price $10,750.
Easy terms arranged.
Eight beautiful large rooms, electric light, running water, modern bath, steam heat, cement cellar, parquet floors.
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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
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Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.
Two-family brick, all modern improvements; rent of floor pays expenses, leaving profit; one block to subway; 20 minutes to Macy's; healthy section; needs $500 cash, balance terms; worth $8,000, selling at $6,850. Open for inspection. Take Queens subway to 25th St. station. Biedenkapp, 69 26th St., Elmhurst, Queens.

SEMI-BUNGALOW.
8 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, modern improvements; water, gas, sewer, electricity; private beath, dock, boat anchorage; 30 minutes from Manhattan. OWNER, 243 West 54th St.

$150 CASH, $15 MONTHLY
buys cozy 6-room cottage, and payments include interest; good neighborhood, block from trolley. Genuine bargain $2,850. SEAMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Colonial Heights.
Beautiful Stucco Cottage, on lot 75x160, with fine old shade trees; 7 rooms, 2 baths; porch of White tile; convenient to depot; almost new; will sacrifice for $9,250 for immediate sale; terms easy. L. H. TASKER, owner, Tribune Building. 'Phone Beekman—4500.

STONE HOUSE—25 ACRES
FOR RENT, FURNISHED.
House has 5 master's and 4 servants' bedrooms, 4 baths, gardens, etc.; fine view.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42nd St.

Warehouse Space Wanted
IN
Brooklyn or Jersey City. Must have railroad siding, 40,000 to 60,000 square feet. Ground or street floor only.
Would be willing to rent from some Company that has excess space.
Give full and complete information. Y 221 Times Annex.

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HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
47 to 48 Sts. Park to Madison Aves.
Ritz-Carlton Restaurant
10 to 17 Rooms
4 to 6 Baths
$5,100 to $15,000

The Italian Garden
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
At 48th St. Specialists in Residential Properties. $600 Murray Hill
414 MADISON AVE.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWNER'S MODERN HOME FOR RENT
English style stucco house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, living room, cheerful dining room, tiled kitchen, oak floors; steam heat; possession during April; rent $110. For sale at $13,500. Located on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.
Anderson Realty Co. nr. New Haven Sta Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kensington
Great Neck, on the North Shore of Long Island, 26 minutes from Penn. Station. A delightful home colony. Two new homes now ready for occupancy. Ownership includes use of Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts and Dock.
Write for booklet, "A Week-end at Kensington"
Finlay Realty Company
Phone 5921 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

NEW 2-FAMILY HOUSES AT BIG BARGAIN
Four 2-family semi-detached brick houses, containing all latest improvements.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath
with garage, located on Lebonan Terrace, near Franklin and Woolsey Sts., convenient to subway and surface cars, within 15 minutes of Manhattan centre. Price $6,000; mortgage arranged; very easy payments. This is an unusual opportunity to own your own home and pay off your charges from the rental of the second floor.
Apply to Builder,
THOS. D. MALCOLM,
Lebonan Terrace, Astoria, L. I.

Built before big advance in materials
Well built, modern 6-room and bath dwelling on large corner plot 100x100 that would cost $5,500 to build now, without land; has all improvements and is located in one of the most healthful sections of Long Island. Bargain now for $4,500. $800 cash, balance in moderate monthly installments; convenient to the station; one hour from Penn. Terminal, 23d St., Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, (commutation 20 cents.) Phone Madison Sq. 6124 or write for details and appointment to inspect. E. B. McWhorter, 1270 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Waterfront Estate Bargain.
Wonderful 30-acre estate, 1,200 feet beautiful water frontage, large modern residence, 20 rooms, 5 baths, electric lights, improvements, gardener's cottage, barns, outbuildings, fine section, $60,000; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
347 Fifth Ave. New York.

FORCED TO SELL
my small farm, consisting of 5-room house, newly decorated, full cellar; large plot of excellent soil; few minutes from station; worth $2,500; will sell to quick buyer for $1,700; must have $500 cash at once; balance small monthly payments. B. James, 161 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Handsome 5-Room Bungalow
All large airy rooms, bath, butler's pantry, electric light, heat, etc. Stucco finish, veranda full width of house. Fine shade trees, rustic benches; ½ acre, corner plot, good neighborhood; 500 cash balance easy. $3,250. Altman, Box 211 Times Downtown.

Handsome 7-Room Cottage.
All large, airy rooms; all modern improvements; near school and trolley; owner needs $250 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Easy commuting distance from New York. Address Cottage, 245 West 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Water Front—Country Estate
Sale or Lease; Sand's Point, L. I.
9½ acres, sixteen-room house, garage, stables, orchard, lake, ice house, 365 feet on Manhasset Bay; farm planted.
Peh & Tibbets, 542 Fif

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

266 WEST 118T ST.
Three-story English basement dwelling; 18 rooms; suitable dwelling or business; $1,300.

Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—31 Webster Place, Brooklyn, 2-story-basement brick-filled; all improvements; $4,100; near Prospect Av. subway. Apply H. Fahr, 541 Pearl St., New York.

Two-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements, with basement that can be altered for living apartment; price $5,500. Owner, 105 Monitor St., Brooklyn.

Westchester.

White Plains—14-room modern house, unfurnished, with three acres; rent $1,800; three or five year lease. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York.

BARGAIN.—Modern seven-room bungalow style house, Mt. Vernon; garage; $6,250, easy terms. Owner, 414 South Columbus Av. Phone 2192M.

$500 cash, balance monthly, buys 7-room bungalow, Hastings-on-Hudson. Rose, Owner, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2729.

Long Island.

FOR SALE.—Attractive eight-room home at Bayside, L. I.; excellent hot-water heating system; tiled bath, hardwood floors, large porch, and additional sun parlor off dining room; attractive neighborhood; five minutes' walk from station; near the Sound, golf and yacht clubs; 20-minute electric service from the Pennsylvania Station; grounds 60x100 feet, with shrubbery; property can be inspected by appointment only with the present tenant, Mr. J. ALEX. ROE, Fairview Av., Bayside. If interested after inspection, write or wire owner, M. C. SHERMAN, 437 Union Arcade, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees and evergreens; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hard-wood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St., New York City; telephone Greeley 0896.

At Flushing.—12-room house, electric lights, &c.; large plot; $12,000 proposition; $7,500 if sold before April 1st. Particulars, Box 103, Flushing, N.Y.

Eight-room house, 50x138, bath, in best section; worth, $9,000; $7,500 quick sale. Particulars. Box 103, Flushing. Phone 1961 Flushing.

House, modern, for rent; 6 rooms and bath; 22 minutes from Penn. station. For particulars phone 5189 Chelsea.

New Jersey.

I am offering for sale my home, situated in the finest suburban section in the State; this house is exceptionally well built and will surely appeal to you; for a small cash payment, balance monthly, less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six-room house on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors on a highly restricted property, with every city improvement, and only 30 minutes away; price, $5,500. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-8c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. TELEPHONE ME NOW. John 5047.

TWO NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSES.
Every improvement; tiled baths, open fireplaces, large porches; three minutes station, half hour out; restricted residence section; on large garden plots, 80x142 and 43x137; priced at $5,500 and $3,800; easy terms. Frank Miller, 13 Park Row. Tel. 8685 Barclay.

Make your rent pay off your home; six-room modern dwelling, all improvements, half hour out; near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Forest Hill.—Eleven rooms, 3 bathrooms; fine condition; most desirable location; owner leaving town, wishes quick sale; liberal terms. Y 336 Times Annex.

New York State.

FOR SALE,
Bungalow at popular mountain resort; 1,000 feet from bathing, boating, and fishing; plenty of shade; ideal Summer camp; price $450; easy terms. P. O. Box 18, Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y.

For Summer, one hour from New York, house, seven master bedrooms, extensive grounds, including small lake; moderate rent. Putney, 105 West 40th St. Phone 1264 Bryant.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted to borrow, immediately, $5,000; will give as security beach front lot at Long Beach worth double this amount. Captain H. J. Vogler, 130 East 51st St. Tel. Plaza 4883.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Will dispose of my 2 fine Jamaica lots, all improvements; beautiful lake; block from trolley, near depot; only $50 cash needed, balance to suit. Address Park, Box 101 Times.

I have a few lots in Queens, near Jamaica and close to station, from $175 to $400; building loans can be arranged. T. J. McCarthy, 203 Montague St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS, N. Y.
Homes or investment: J. Romaine Brown Co., 498 South Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful waterfront bargain, 7 acres, South Shore, main highway, fronting Bay, 800 feet; all high, dry; good, fertile soil; no marsh or meadow; wonderful views; excellent neighborhood; $5,500; worth double; suitable for country place, bungalow development; speculation. W. F., 208 Times Downtown, Brooklyn, 24 acres ground, water frontage; 28 acres for sale or exchange. Rohrer, 62 West 51st St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SAVE MONEY AND LIVE BETTER AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Fresh vegetables at farmers' market, and sea food cheap; room for poultry and home gardens; high land; fertile soil; New York commutation 35 cents a day; all city conveniences; cottages rent from $300 up; lots sell from $300 up. Write for information to P. O. Box 145, Long Branch, N. J.

Boonton.—Thirty miles from city; gentleman's estate, 90 acres; large, new 14-room house, 3 baths, gas, electricity; garage, gardener's cottage, barn, orchard, lake; $50,000, free and clear; make terms to suit. Irving H. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St., N. Y. Phone 8873 Bryant.

Mountain Side Home For Rent.
Nine rooms, 2 baths, Montclair-Morristown section; wonderful views, superb elevation; 1 hour from New York City; nicely furnished; rights to beautiful lake; garage facilities; moderate rent for season or year. Private, P. O. Box 620, New York City.

Factory Site for Sale.—Large plot in Hoboken, with railroad siding both sides, near piers; foundation for seven-story building, size 90x215; also plots to lease, adjoining railroad. Kislak, 57 Newark St., Hoboken, N. J.

At Ridgewood.—Modern dwelling, large plot, 8 homelike rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplace, glass-inclosed sun parlor; convenient station and school; terms to desirable home seeker; write for photo. Walter W. Wilsey, Ridgewood, N. J.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
FOR SALE
8-ROOM MODERN BUNGALOW;
LARGE LOT, PLENTY SHADE;
GOOD LOCATION.
ADDRESS
DAVID NEWHART,
KENOVA, W. VA.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

For sale or rent, furnished, stone and frame house and garage; 1¼ acres; long view of Hudson; 24 minutes from Grand Central; southern bedrooms; 2 baths; $30,000; easy terms; $2,500 rental. Telephone Kingsbridge 416.

REAL ESTATE.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Directly on the Sound; 1 acre; stone and stucco English house; large porch; 6 master and 3 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths; garage 2 cars. Frank L. Fisher Co., Real Estate Brokerage, 50 East 42d St.
Specialist in water front properties.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

A choice commuter's farm of 16 acres, close to station; house with every convenience; outbuildings, shade, brook, woods; a wealth of fruit and garden; $10,000; map and details.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

Eighty-five-acre farm, near Monticello; spring, barn, chicken house, modern ten-room dwelling; bath, washtubs, range, boiler, running water. Box 42, 878 3d Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Commuter's farm, Bergen County, hour out; modernized house; 50 acres; bargain. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LONG ISLAND CITY
factory, two-story brick, 2,000 square feet and cellar; immediate possession, rent $800; also two-story brick, 4,380 square feet and cellar, light on three sides, immediate possession, rent $2,000, alterations to suit.
Clay, 9 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor; 25x135; light on four sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

49th St., 28 West.—TWO STORES, one 1,000 sq. ft., other 1,000 sq. ft., for high-class business; reasonable rentals; best location in city. BRETT REALTY CO., 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

60,000 square feet of storage space, can divide; also manufacturing space, factory sites; railroad siding and waterfront, Baffa & Dixon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburg 72.

WOODWORKING PLANT TO LEASE.
Machinery and Plant for Sale.
Occupying 20,000 feet in Central Manhattan; immediate possession. Address "Cabinet," 176 Times.

Entire building containing 4,000 feet; suitable for manufacturing; 20x80 feet; splendid light; 111 South 6th St., Brooklyn. Apply Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av. Phone Madison Square 5350.

Loft, second floor, bright light two sides, 102x60 ft., fireproof; lowest insurance rate; immediate occupancy; $1,900. Storm & Co., 535 East 71st St.

Three very light lofts, 50x82, northeast corner 23d St. and 1st Av.; immediate possession. Apply Mr. Verdi, corner 23d St. and 1st Av.

Loft, (top,) Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th St., containing north skylights; 22x90; modern elevator building. Apply premises, or Rieser. Phone 5350 Madison Square.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty.
G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc.,
115 Broadway.

Furnished offices and desk room with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

Three lofts, 75x100 each, for light manufacturing; 2 passenger and 1 freight elevator; immediate possession. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St. Phone Bryant 8873.

LOFT.—Over 3,000 square feet, with modern improvements; very light and airy. Apply 24 North William St., opposite Municipal Building.

Three light lofts, 15,000 sq. ft., modern fireproof building, Bronx; electric light, steam heat, freight elevator. C. Rieger's Sons, owners, 450 East 148th St. Melrose 70.

LOFT TO LET.
Size 50x100; light, airy; elevator service; steam, electric light, and power. Greenwald Brothers, 39 Av. and 87th.

Wanted—To lease for business purposes, ground floor, about 25x100 feet; fireproof; entrance for truck; rent about $1,800; between 30th and 75th Sts. Lillie, 1,790 Broadway.

Loft.—Desirable loft to let, Brooklyn; 50x30; light on all sides; electric power; 15 minutes' ride from Williamsburg Bridge. Inquire M. Gurian, 13 Siegel St., Brooklyn.

412 8TH AV., AT 31ST ST.
Office or show room, 195 square feet; heat, light, elevator service; immediate possession; $360.

For Rent.—Very light, desirable offices. Apply seventh floor, 70 5th Av., southwest corner 13th St., New York City.

Furnished offices and deskroom, with stenographic service; newly furnished. Apply Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

50th St., 507-13 West.—5,000 sq. ft., $1,800; 2,500 sq. ft., $800; immediate occupancy. Charles B. Van Valen, Inc., 95 William St.

Part of loft, 22x30, with use of office, stenographic, phone service, &c. Silverstein, 408-412 West 13th St.

Desk room or part of loft to rent; shipping facilities, stenographer and telephone service. Kurtz, 416 Broadway, corner Canal.

5th Av. at 42d St.—Very light 3-room office suite about 600 square feet; desirable. G 61 Times.

Estate will sublet light, furnished office near Wall St.; $50. W 346 Times Downtown.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Physician's office, with service, in well-appointed private house.

Attractive, furnished; publisher, advertising, or kindred lines. Tenth floor, 450 4th Av.

Private offices and deskroom, furnished or unfurnished. Suite 410, 1 West 34th St.

Building for Sale.—Good, small garage; great centre automobile repairing. Main 4171.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Lofts, 45x78; elevator; cheap; 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Half office in United States Rubber Bldg., 1,790 Broadway, Room 713.

55th St., 61 West.—Basement store; high-class business.

Office to sublet, 25 Church St. Inquire Room 801.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY BUILDING
OR LOFT,
IN NEW YORK CITY OR VICINITY,
ABOUT 6,000 SQUARE FEET,
TO USE FOR
SILK MANUFACTURING.
STATE FULL PARTICULARS.
K. R., 283 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 429, (at 29th St.)—One room with bath, $40; two rooms and bath, $65; elevator, telephone. Tel. 2976 Madison Square.

19TH, 119 EAST.—Studio apartment, National Arts Club Building; Gramercy Park neighborhood; 3 very large rooms, bath and kitchenette; April to October; $150 per month; restaurant privileges; references. E. L. Green.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished two rooms, bath; every convenience. Merritt, Murray Hill 9281.

44TH ST., 141 EAST.—Furnished two-room-and-bath-kitchenette apartment; 2 blocks from Grand Central. Apartment 5-F.

55TH, 37 EAST.—Two, three rooms, bath; seen from 11 until 5. Plaza 6958.

59TH ST., 19 EAST.—Studio apartment; furnished studio, bedroom, kitchen, and bath; may be seen Thursday, March 28; write for appointment or call Thursday. Norman. Telephone Plaza 3551.

81ST ST., (near Lexington Av.)—7 rooms, three exposures, one apartment on floor; house 85 feet wide; rent, 6 months, $65 per month; by appointment only. Telephone Lenox 9400.

81ST ST., 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished 7, 8-room apartment.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY attractive and cool apartment in delightful private residence. Phone Plaza 2200.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

DISTINCTIVE, artistic six rooms; immediate possession; $85 until October. Telephone Gramercy 723.

FIVE light, sunny rooms, comfortably furnished; two minutes N. Y. C. and 3d Av. "L;" six minutes Jerome subway. Phone Ford. 853.

FURNISHED APARTMENT to rent. Miss Hinton, care of Butler & Baldwin, 280 Madison Av. Murray Hill 6632.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Attractive, fully furnished, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartments; facing the park. INNES & CENTER, 30 EAST 20TH ST.

LEXINGTON AV., 119, Corner East 28th, Top Floor, Front.—Attractively furnished large room, kitchenette, and bath; can be seen between 5:30 and 7 P. M.

MADISON AV. (65th-66th).—Attractively furnished three rooms with kitchenette; $90. Plaza 8760.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished apartment, 10 rooms and 4 baths; 66th St. and Madison Av.; substantial concessions until October 1 or will rent for term of years; immediate possession; seen by appointment. Telephone John 5547.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

UNUSUAL.—Furnished housekeeping apartment, 158 Madison Av., (33d St.); three rooms and bath; one block subway, crosstown bus. Phone Pitt, (Kingsbridge 940,) mornings only.

Furnished—West Side.

87TH ST., (Washington Square.) — High-class apartment; eight rooms, bath, sublet, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

111TH, 45 WEST.—Beautiful 4-room elevator; references; seen evenings. Close.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 9255.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.
Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $60-$100, including service, light, and linen; modern elevator building.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

47TH, WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished two-room apartment, with kitchenette and bath; highest references required. For particulars telephone Bryant 6211.

55TH, (1,703 Broadway.)—Desirable room, one, two gentlemen. Apt. 6G. Circle 2131.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

58TH, 30 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Apt., 2 rooms and bath from April till June. Inquire Superintendent.

59TH ST, 38 WEST.
SUBLET, OVERLOOKING PARK,
two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

67TH, 1 WEST.
Hotel des Artistes; duplex apartment, home comforts, hotel conveniences; 3 airy bedrooms, large living room, kitchenette; excellent restaurant or your own food cooked free in restaurant kitchen; swimming pool; $250; Summer concessions. Apartment 513.

67TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—To sublet, reasonably, 3 desirable furnished rooms and bath. Hotel Marie Antoinette. Suite 1215.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.))—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

69TH, 19 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room and bath; high-class apartment hotel. Le Marquis.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Two newly furnished apartments, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100-$125.

70S, WEST. — Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, piano, $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

70TH, 267 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, $12; also studio by hour or day.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Three rooms, magnificently furnished, sleeping porch, bath, electric needle shower, fireplace; unusual apartment. Telephone 9415 Columbus.

72D, 124 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive 5-room apartment, southern exposure; windows on 3 sides; until Oct. 1.

72D, 344 WEST, (3D.)—Six rooms, handsomely furnished; silver, linen; April-October; $135.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, beautifully furnished, with or without private baths; electricity, telephone; maid service; Summer rates.

78TH, 100 WEST.—Furnished apartment, corner, 7 rooms, $80 monthly. Homes.

79TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 7 large, light rooms, 2 baths; piano; $195. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

80S, West End.—Handsomely furnished 4 rooms, new building, $150 month; three months; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1458.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—Beautiful six-room, corner apartment. Bowman, 3772 Schuyler.

80S, West End.)—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished; reasonable. Columbus 3974.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Modern two, three room, kitchenette, private bath; maid service; telephone.

85TH, 252 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptionally attractive, cool five rooms, two baths, living room 25x18; newly decorated and furnished; until Oct. 1; front. Apt. 3B.

86TH, 340 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths, exquisitely furnished; 4 centre.

90TH ST., 48 WEST.—One and two rooms and bath; highest type of home; must be seen to be appreciated; maid service, heat and light included; rents from $300 to $1,500 per annum.

91ST, 27 WEST.—1-2 room apartments; high class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary; open evenings.

93D ST. and Central Park West.—Eight-room corner apartment; rent $2,100.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

97TH. — Beautifully furnished three-room apartment, excellent location, facing Central Park; immediate possession; rental $100. Phone 8968 Riverside. Apartment C3.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, high-class, furnished apartment; $75 a month; apply on premises or office of 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone Academy 1647.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, modern elevator apartment; $80. Inquire Apt. 24.

117TH, 217 WEST.—Most extraordinary apartments of 2, 4, and 5 rooms; very carefully planned and executed; telephone.

118TH, 617 WEST, (Apartment 41.)—Sublet beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 4th floor front; April 16 to October; $85.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 3 room apartment; every convenience; ideal location and service; piano. Phone Morningside 8200. Apt. 9J.

127TH, (Riverside.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator; $75. Phone Morningside 5280.

141ST ST., 617 WEST.—Big room, elegantly furnished. Inquire superintendent.

215TH, 91 WEST.—A four large room apartment, exclusively furnished; southern exposure; bachelors preferred; $150 a month; subway. Superintendent.

AN unusually attractive apartment, three rooms, bath; well furnished; fine view of Hudson; very cool and airy; elevator. Phone 7026 Audubon. Apt. 5E.

APARTMENTS — Beautifully FURNISHED, 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; facing park. Seen by appointment. Riverside 654.

BROADWAY, 2,534, at 96th St. Subway Station, (The Martha.)—Two, three rooms and bath; maid service and linen; $70 to $80. Tel 1156 Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 36.—Three rooms, suitable for bachelor, to Oct. 1; $300 monthly, including valet service. George K. Rose.

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—Six outside, attractively furnished rooms, facing river and Grant's Tomb; price reasonable. Telephone 5400 Morningside or call any time, Apartment 44.

DESIRABLE floor, private house, luxuriously furnished; vacated April 1st; sitting room, front; bedroom, back; bath; electricity. West nineties. Gentleman or couple. Phone Riverside 5413.

EDGECOMBE AV., 287.—Furnished apartment to let, west side; five rooms, bath; elevator; cozy and bright; moderate; near 145th St. "L" and subway. Call (except Sunday) between 10 A. M. and noon, Waxman's apartment.

FURNISHED or unfurnished, high-class, up-to-date apartments; several large rooms and foyer; located facing best section of Central Park West; apartment can be seen by appointment only. 1 West 85th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Lady will share her beautifully furnished apartment with cultured lady of means; references exchanged. Phone between 8-12 mornings, River. 9841.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 384, (Hendrik Hudson.)—8 rooms; very handsome; grand piano, &c.; river view; three to six months. Apt. 6C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800.—Attractive five rooms, all outside, elegantly furnished; also 7 rooms. Apply renting office, the Grinnell.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258, (Peter Stuyvesant.) —Beautiful seven rooms, all outside, fully furnished; immediate possession; rent $175. Apt. 9A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, (116th.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; river view.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. — Six well-furnished rooms; April, October. Telephone Morningside 2842.

STUDIO, perfect every detail; north and south light; ceilings 30 feet high; open fireplace. 36 West 69th.

SUBLET.—Furnished 3 rooms and bath, with service. 55 West 46th St.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments, Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 260 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., Near 93d St.—Five housekeeping rooms, (all outside,) completely furnished, including silver, linen, player piano, &c., $200 per month; will rent for 5 or 6 months. Phone 5996 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 80's.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms, 2 baths, ninth floor, $150 month; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 5647.

WEST END AV., 782, (cor. 98th, 11th floor.) —6 rooms, 2 baths, furnished, until Oct.; reasonable rent. Haines, Apt. 111.

WEST END.—Seven rooms, 3 baths; exquisitely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, (131 Joralemon St., near Borough Hall subway station.)—High-class furnished apartments in new modern elevator house, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $70-$95.

HENRY ST., 144.—Six minutes from Wall St., Borough Hall subway; two rooms and bath, maid service; $50.

MONROE PLACE, 11.—Two-room apartment, one or two months; 5 minutes from subway, 3 minutes from Bridge.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Two large rooms and bath; also four small rooms; heat and gas.

84TH, 64 EAST, (ad. Vanderbilt Hotel.)
Unusually large two rooms and bath.
Large front parlor store, (plate glass.)
Both located on parlor floor.
Will rent together or separately.
Apply Supt. or Vanderbilt Gown Shop.
On premises. Tel. Murray Hill 918.

84TH, 120 EAST, (Ground Floor West.)—Best in $1,400 modern apartment; conveniences.

55TH ST., (Near 5th.)—Beautiful 3-room housekeeping apartment, furnished, $135; unfurnished, $100; will sell contents. Telephone 1381 Murray Hill, 10 to 1 daily.

56TH ST., 109-111 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Studio apartment; two rooms and bath; efficient service; $65 to $75. Superintendent on premises or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Vanderbilt 1782.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath. Agent on premises.

92D ST., 145 EAST,
adjoining corner Lexington Av.,
8 rooms and bath; $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 501 5TH AV.

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION.
Exclusive apartment, two rooms and bath, open fireplace; suitable for physician; reference required. Apply Bohanan, Manager, 132 East 19th St.

MADISON AV., NEAR 59TH ST.
5 and 6 room apartments, $125.
Corner, southern exposure; large rooms.
REGENT REALTY CO., 33 West 42d St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

48TH, 113 WEST.—Two rooms and bath and kitchenette, all improvements, $45 month.

49TH, 28 WEST.—Handsome two and three room apartment; newly decorated; electricity, telephone. Brett, 501 5th Av.

52D ST., 29 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, 2 rooms and bath, $65.
ASHFORTH & CO., 501 5TH AV.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,800; studio living rooms, 25x50; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

79TH, 140 WEST.—9 rooms, 3 baths in new 12 story bldg.; especially adapted for physician. Apply Dr. Meyer Primmar or Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

82D, (405 West End Av.)—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; all outside rooms; light, attractive; sublet immediately. 3902 Schuyler.

88TH, 215 WEST, (At Broadway.)—To sublet, unfurnished, 6 rooms, 2 baths, from April 15, 1918, to Oct., 1918. Apt. 8G. Telephone 7742 Riverside. Phone mornings.

90S, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, six rooms, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Near Riverside Drive; attractive suites of two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $50 monthly up; dining room in building. R. A. McGinnis Co. Telephone Morningside 1891.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Magnificent suites of 2 and 3 rooms, with or without service; overlooking Drive; unusual opportunity; attendant on premises.
340 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (103D ST.)
EVERETT M. SEIDAS CO.,
5420 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av., (42d.)

BROADWAY, 2,700, (Near 108th St.)—Eight choice rooms in Sherwood House; well appointed elevator apartment; excellent location; near subway; pleasant, light rooms; fine outlook; $100. Apply on premises, or Deed Realty Co., 68 Broad St., New York.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
EIGHT large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302, (facing Park.) —Two rooms and bath; maid service. Apt. 5B.

CHRISTOPHER ST., 17.—Studio apartment, four rooms and private bath, electric light; heat furnished; rent $52.50. Rienecke, Spring 9456.

DENTIST'S office and three rooms, bath; excellent location; bay window; north light; new building; service. 55 W. 46th St.

HAVEN AV., 110.—Five beautiful rooms, all improvements; moderate rent; references required.

NAGLE AV., 59.—Three large rooms with bath; all improvements; three minutes Dyckman subway; $28. St. Nicholas 9888.

IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY,
2 ATTRACTIVE, NEWLY DECORATED APARTMENTS AT SPECIAL PRICES.
4 rooms, kitchenette and bath $1,350
3 rooms, kitchenette and bath 1,000
200 WEST 55TH STREET.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (141st St. Corner.)—Apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths; possession. Manager.

WEST END AV.—Unfurnished seven rooms, three baths, to Oct. 1st, 1919, annual rental $2,400; twelfth floor, unobstructed view; all outside rooms; southern and eastern exposure. Charles E. Rice, Jr., No. 52 Wall St. Hanover 5710.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Small distinguished family wants first-class furnished housekeeping apartment, 3-4 rooms and kitchen, not above 110th St.; Park or Riverside preferred; rates must state price per month. K 74 Times.

PHYSICIAN desires to sublet four rooms, furnished apartment, upper west side; office attention and board desired. K 42 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Two bedrooms, parlor, and kitchenette, furnished, wanted, west side, not above 96th. Particulars to J. C., 318 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished housekeeping apartment, corner or front rooms; three rooms, kitchen, bath; west side, 50th to 110th; preferably non-elevator; references. B. L., 7 Times.

Below 80th St.; 7 or 8 rooms; improvements, electricity. T 233 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, steam-heated room, electricity, private bath.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Nicely furnished suite in modern apartment; all conveniences; references. Henderson.

30TH, 133 EAST. — Quiet room, adjoining bath; phone, electricity, steam; gentleman. Hearn.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath, telephone; clean house.

65TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's room with bath; residence art collector; references.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Two well-appointed, large rooms, with bath, comprising entire second floor in strictly private dwelling, single or en suite; references.

EXCEPTIONALLY large, well furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; references. Telephone 3800 Lenox.

West Side.

4TH, 294 WEST, (GREENWICH VILLAGE.) —LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, ADJOINING BATH; PRIVATE FAMILY; REFERENCES.

9TH ST., 11 WEST.—Unusually large, sunny room; private bath; steam heat; references.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—" Old Chelsea," charming room, antique mahogany, and chintz; accessible for business; quiet sleeping; outdoor tea room, roof sitting room; pleasant for Summer. Call between 1 and 6 P. M.

17TH, 300 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms; elevator, steam, bath; gentlemen. Apartment 14.

44TH, 236 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Two-room suite, sunny, scrupulously clean, running water; elevator; private family. Inquire White.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite, private bath; electricity; every convenience; elevator.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Large room for rent, with or without board. Apartment 21.

53D, 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, private bath; electricity and telephone; excellent house.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Desirable room, one, two gentlemen. Apartment 6G. Circle 2181.

56TH, 201 WEST.
Rooms attractively furnished, Southern exposure, conveniences.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; reasonable; electric light, steam heat, running water.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; studio building; furnished or unfurnished.

57TH, 260 WEST. — Sunny room; running water; 1-2 people; elevator; fifth floor.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
High-class suites, 2 rooms and bath.

65TH ST., 12 WEST.—Large, front room, connecting bedroom; steam; board optional; medium-sized room; running water; large closet; gentlemen or business lady. Ring Bell 5. Col. 9719.

68TH, 69 WEST. — Neat, attractive, large room; electricity; switchboard service; refined residence.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also small.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Back parlor, with private bath, for light housekeeping; other rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms in private family.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, medium, sunny room, lavatory; electricity, closets; charming apartment; exclusive neighborhood; gentlemen; $6.50; references. Rouza.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, medium, sunny room, lavatory; electricity, closets; charming apartment; exclusive neighborhood; gentlemen; $65; references. Rouza.

69TH, 74 WEST.—Private family have attractively furnished, sunny room; electric light; lavatory; phone; near L and subway. Hoey.

69TH, (2,020 Broadway.)—Attractive, large room, exclusive elevator apartment; charming environment. Wilde.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Furnished front, single or double room, for music students; privilege of cooking; telephone service; convenient to bus and subway.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Suite of three rooms, bath, also large room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; select house; gentlemen preferred.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large room, bath; connecting suite; gentlemen, business couple; references.

70TH ST., 215 WEST.—Attractive room, southern exposure; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

70TH ST., 204 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; elevator; 72d St. subway; meals optional.

70TH, 145 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful room; hot water, private bath, electricity; gentleman; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room, for gentleman; must see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; other rooms; running water; all conveniences; references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small, beautifully furnished room; also suite two rooms, bath.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Desirable, single room; running water; all conveniences.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private bath; steam heat; breakfast; references.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room and kitchenette, maid service, telephone, also basement rooms.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

73D, 103 WEST.—Large front room; running water, bath; business people; telephone.

73D ST., 159 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; convenient to subway express; references.

74TH, 5 WEST. — Exceptionally well-furnished double and single rooms, en suite if desired; private baths; electricity; maid service; breakfast optional; English house, adjacent Central Park; southern exposure. 0918 Columbus.

74TH, 252 WEST.—Attractive rooms for refined people; maid service; convenient subway express.

74TH, 294 WEST. — Back parlor; southern exposure, bath; double room, adjoining bath.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; electricity, rooms, private baths; $10-$12-$14.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable front basement, light housekeeping, sole room, reference; convenient location; $6.

75TH

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions: this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, light colored, careful driver; honest, sober and obliging; 10 years' experience; neat appearance; minor repairs; moderate salary; references. Chauffeur, 245 West 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR and wife, Finnish, wishes position; careful driver, good mechanic; 3 years' experience and wife same; chambermaid. 460 West 143d St., care Supt.

CHAUFFEUR, single, (32,) safe driver, expert mechanic, competent in every respect; city, country. Chauffeur, care Fisher, 508 West 145th.

CHAUFFEUR—COOK.—Finnish couple; man, chauffeur, three years' experience; wife, cook or housework; best references. O 617 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, Finnish, wishes position private family; sober, honest; good references; willing to be useful to any one. John Wirda, 58 East 123d St.

CHAUFFEUR, competent mechanic, eight years' experience in driving high-class cars, wishes position, private, city, country. G 52 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position with private family, city or country; refined; 3 years driver. James Freeland, 81 W. 132d St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, (38,) wants position, city or country; mechanic; good private references. Chauffeur, 134 East 34th.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, single, 3 years' experience, wishes position, private; careful driver. F. C. Potata, 214 East 69th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years' experience; excellent references. Chauffeur, 135 East 15th St. 1,470 Stuyvesant.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; commercial or private. Lewis Culpepper, care of Mr. J. H. Abeel, 148 West 73d St.

CHAUFFEUR, Italian, (27,) exempt, 6 years' experience, position private family; best references. P. C. Cecchi, 237 East 44th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, (32,) wishes position in private family; 12 years' experience; best references. 4165 Rhinelander.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, experienced on repairs, wishes position; best references. Telephone Rhinelander 3825.

CIGAR SALESMAN desires secure line cigars, New York, vicinity; reference. S 128 Times.

COLLECTOR, real estate, 23, exempt, four years' experience, seeks position. S 120 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Export and Spanish correspondent; also know other languages; several years of experience; best reference. K 400 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Export, A1 Spanish and French correspondent, trade getter, desires position. K 66 Times.

DENTIST, American, expert, 26 years' practice, exceptional operator, would assist overworked dentist; take full charge. Graduate. P 71 Times.

DESIRE to recommend reliable man, 37 years old; experienced in New York law, real estate, and bookkeeping; in my employ several years; position with bank or large corporation preferred; salary $2,000. Address Box L 253 Times Downtown.

DO YOU WANT ORDERS FROM THE FAR EAST OR ELSEWHERE?

I know the markets and the people; have sold many kinds of merchandise in these fields; speak eight languages and dialects for 15 years; I have traveled all over the world; am 38, a college graduate, aggressive, successful; am planning a trip now; I want to connect with a live manufacturer with the right lines; whether you have an established export department or not, it will pay you to grant me an interview. Address Export, K 76 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Expert designers; automatic machines, fixtures; successfully doing home work; best references. Geo. Ravitch, 1,400 Clinton Av.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, desires position; steel plant or airplane work preferred. G 70 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Six years' drafting and engineering experience; seeks position forenoons. L 223 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, technical graduate, experience automatic machine, designer, desires position. S 132 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; technical graduate; 11 years' experience; machine designing. S 126 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 28, American, draft exempt, college education; 10 years' business experience; knowledge of handling people and help adjuster and systematizer; familiar with office methods, expert at figures; desires connection with progressive concern; excellent credentials. S 119 Times.

GARDENER, life experience all branches; 14 years last place; references. J. Widly, 68 East End Av.

HAVE OFFICE in Detroit; would like to represent a New York manufacturer of ladies' underwear. I. Kaplan, 222 Broadway Market Building, Detroit, Mich.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored couple wish position with private family in country. O 614 Times Harlem.

JAPANESE cook, butler, valet, bachelor's apartment; small family. Keizo, 330 East 57th St.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young man, 24, desires position; is capable, energetic, and ambitious; has three years' experience. S 117 Times.

MAN, (28,) energetic, able executive, capable taking charge of employes, furnish excellent references; salary moderate. G 55 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER and licensed aviator desires to connect with aeroplane company, either on design, construction or as tester; can take charge of mechanical construction department. L 231 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Experienced in power station design, estimating, specifications, and construction, will be open for engagement. L 230 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, (German,) technical graduate designer; 8 years office, 4 years shop experience; efficient worker. B 6 25 Times.

PAINTING, paperhanging, decorating, furniture painting; everywhere; reasonable; contract work; references. Frank Krause, 23 West 31st St. Madison Square 3141. Sundays and evenings, Madison Square 7616.

PLUMBER, steamfitter, registered, would exchange fine work for good apartment above 69th St., west of 3d Av., or would rent, if guaranteed work; estate or apartments; own business; excellent references; no janitor. L 239 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN FOR PACIFIC COAST EXPLOITING; WANTED REPUTABLE LINE MERCHANDISE; LONG EXPERIENCE DRY GOODS AND KINDRED LINES; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND EXPENSE; COMMISSION ARRANGEMENT ONLY CONSIDERED. W. C. H., HOTEL ABERDEEN, WEST 32D ST.

SALESMAN, A1, wishes to be connected with a reliable house; thoroughly posted in the following lines: cloaks and suits, dresses, millinery, fancy goods, hardware, and auto accessories; Chicago, surrounding States, Max Sternberg, 3,216 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN, for past five years with well known New York and Chicago firm, having sold wholesale and retail notion buyers, seeks permanent connection with live, reliable concern offering opportunities; Chicago or Middle Western territory preferred. Address Y 802 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (28,) exempt, of neat appearance, progressive, best credentials, selling in a high-grade department in large New York store for past six years, traveling experience, will consider position where opportunity is authentic; commission or salary secondary consideration. S 112 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, willing worker, good appearance, desires connection wholesale or manufacturing house; gents' furnishing preferred; reference. K 43 Times.

SALESMAN, resident Providence, R. I., desires connection with a reliable concern; best of reference. S. H., 48 Eaton St., Providence, R. I.

SALESMAN.—Knowledge Spanish and other languages; familiar export business; references. K 399 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 30, married, exempt, city and road, experienced, seeks position. W 348 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 27, exempt, experienced, desires position with future. Address 2,914 3d Av., Bronx.

SALES MANAGER, with advertising and manufacturing experience; young man with exceptional training and ability. S 135 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — 32, Protestant, well educated, 200 words per minute in shorthand, experienced conventions, commissions, &c.; executive secretarial position preferred; $40. Telephone Tomkinsville 594-J.

SECRETARY.—(20;) expert stenographer, correspondent, knowledge Spanish; minimum, $25. G 40 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 31, married; wants position; best references; now employed. S 95 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; some experience; position with good chance for advancement; salary, $12-$15 to start. W 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American; eight years' business experience; executive and selling ability; capable office assistant. L 234 Times Downtown.

THE PROFESSIONAL CHAUFFEURS' Club of America is in position to furnish on short notice thoroughly competent, reliable chauffeurs with long experience, whose references are guaranteed. Address 240 West 55th St., Tel. 2495-4302 Circle.

TRAFFIC EXECUTIVE desires connect with concern to manage or organize department. G 42 Times.

TRANSPORTATION MAN, at present employed in moving large quantities of Government material through South; familiar with men and railroads in this section; construction engineer by profession; salary $200 and expenses; Y 335 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

FOR A LARGE MANUFACTURER OR CORPORATION TO ACQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE, WITH MARKED EXECUTIVE ABILITY, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, WHERE HE HAS BEEN SITUATED FOR THE PAST 6½ YEARS, AS BUYER, CREDIT MAN AND MANAGER, FOR ONE OF AMERICA'S LARGEST CORPORATIONS. PREVIOUS TO YEARS IN AUSTRALIA; AMERICAN; AGE 39; WITH HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. S 127 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) college graduate, experienced correspondent, statistician, cost clerk, Spanish and French translator, capable, progressive, efficient, excellent recommendations, seeks position of responsibility. J. K., 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, reliable, valuable assistant to executive; fully qualified, conversationalist, expert penman, quick, accurate figurer, bookkeeper, typist, capable correspondent; unquestionable references. G 64 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 5 years' office, business experience, desires good position; stenography, typewriting, advertising knowledge; highly recommended. W 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25; draft classification 4A; bookkeeping, correspondence; clerical student; Pace & Pace accountant; excellent references. L 226 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 32, wishes position; good correspondent, with executive ability; long experienced in handling, purchasing, selling details. W 350 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires clerical position; can typewrite; knowledge of bookkeeping and furnish excellent references. R. T. Hartman, 1845 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, liquidating own business, wishes connection in any capacity; experienced and has executive ability. D 431 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, experienced in paints, desires position; chemical broker preferred. W 338 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, exempt, honest, trustworthy, A1 references, seeks position with advancement, clerical or collecting preferred. S 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN, business office experience, desires connection with promising future; hard worker; excellent references; draft exempt. O 612 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate; experienced assistant bookkeeper, desires 4 hours' daily occupation at anything; salary $8. Schlossman, 205 Van Sicklen Av., B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, desires position with advancement, preferably advertising or sales department. G 56 Times.

OFFICE MAN, familiar with bookkeeping, office detail, correspondence, &c., seeks connection; capable assistant to busy executive. G 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with a reliable firm for clerical work offering good opportunities for advancement. Samuel Kravetz, 8 West 115th St.

YOUNG MAN familiar with bookkeeping and office detail, &c., desires position; capable assistant to busy executive. G 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) rapid typist, knowledge of stenography, desires position with opportunity for advancement; $15. G 45 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) American, desires position; advancement. Benjamin Kalden, 551 Southern Boulevard.

YOUNG MAN, 30, married, executive ability, salesman experience, desires position with reliable concern. S 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, college accounting student, bookkeeping, typewriting; clerical experience. S 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position with advertising agency; experienced; $10. L 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position offering advancement; 3 years' high school; energetic, reliable. L 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, desires clerical position, advancement. L 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, 3 years' selling and clerical experience. Let opportunity knock. L 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, ambitious, desires position; references. Brilles, 1,060 Forest Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 21, capable, efficient, having clerical experience, desires position. A 189 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school education, competent, reliable. W 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, desires clerical work. S., 772 St. Nicholas Av.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

to take into your employ a young man, 28, thoroughly experienced at shipping end of cloak and suit game; connected with last concern 5 years; solicits interview. G 58 Times.

Instruction.

GENTLEMAN desires to give French lessons to refined people only; conversation, translation, typewriting. F 155 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—Neat penmen; $2 per thousand. Apply Room 802, 30 East 42d St.

ALTERATION HANDS. — Experienced on gowns and blouses. Meuller Graves, 14 East 46th St.

BILLING CLERK.—By Gentile cotton goods commission house, near Municipal Building, experienced, rapid, accurate operator Elliott-Fisher machine; state age, experience, salary. N 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly capable of running small set of books and making herself generally useful around office of dress house; references required. Engel, 143 West 20th.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; one who has a perfect figure, tall and stylish; must be 34 size; good position offered. Address Costume, P 195 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, on textile mill books or manufacturing; must have thorough knowledge. Box W 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; experienced; with references; state salary. T. S., R 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who can write French; must be experienced; over 25; answer in own handwriting. S 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER familiar with payroll. Call Amsorge, 657 Broadway.

CASHIER and assistant bookkeeper wanted; state age, experience, and salary. R 4 Times.

CHAMBERMAID to assist with laundry work. Call 7 West 73d, before 1 o'clock today.

CLERKS.

Young ladies, 3 or 4, high school graduates, knowledge of bookkeeping, good at figures, capable in tracing and adjusting claims, accurate, painstaking.

AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE, BORDEN & VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

CLERK.—Young woman; must be neat writer, accurate at figures, with ability to compile and keep records in circulation department large publishing house. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

CLERKS.—Several girls or young women in the office of a cleaning establishment; $8 to begin with; excellent chance to advance; congenial work. N 246 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE for evening settlement work, for Jewish girls' and women's clubs; give age, qualifications, and references. Y 282 Times Annex.

COLLEGE WOMAN, experienced, for evening club work in settlement house. R 9 Times.

COOK, laundress, and chambermaid-waitress; white; good wages; private family. Apply after 10 A. M., 151 East 29th.

CORRESPONDENTS,

We require at once several young women of good education, who are desirous of securing permanent and good-paying positions in our traffic and correspondence divisions, as investigators and correspondents, handling transportation claims and general adjustments; the work is interesting and opportunities for rapid advancement exist for those who will apply themselves wholeheartedly to the work.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 25 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK and HOUSE MAID.—First-class, competent, and honest; necessary that both have worked together, on account of only one maid's room; good home for the right parties; references; good wages. Call 9 A. M., Mrs. W. H. Clark, 885 West End Av.

DESIGNER on $8.75 SILK WAISTS; EXPERIENCED. DOROTHY WAIST CO., 38 WEST 26TH ST.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR.—One who is experienced in figuring fractions. Apply E. Jacob & Co., 85 Fifth Av.

FOLDERS.

Fifty girls, over 17 years, to fold tissue paper patterns; piece workers paid 22c per hundred, learners $8 per week; experienced folders make from $12 to $18 per week. Apply The Butterick Publishing Co., 30 Irving Place, s. e. cor. 16th St., N. Y. C., 2d floor. This location is convenient to both subway express stations at Union Square and a short distance from 14th St. station Hudson Tube.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FORELADY wanted by fancy linen house; one thoroughly experienced in popular-priced goods; must be able to handle help and possess knowledge of laces and their uses, also ambitious and able to get results in output; one employed at present preferred; good opportunity; position permanent. Address, giving particulars, same will be treated in confidence, A. G., 273 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, 16-20 years, for order picking and stockroom work; previous experience unnecessary; good opportunity for advancement. Hellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher Station, 9th Av. "L."

GIRLS and WOMEN.

We are in the market for girls and women of intelligence to fill the following vacancies in our various departments:

COLLEGE GRADUATES, (Laboratory Work,)
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES,
STENOGRAPHERS,
TYPISTS,
Experienced clerks.

APPLY AT ONCE.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS, (50,)

FOR WORK IN AMMUNITION PLANT OUTSIDE OF CITY; GOOD WAGES; AGES 16 TO 35.

APPLY 244 WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK, 310 JAY ST., BROOKLYN.

NO CHARGES FOR EMPLOYMENT.

GIRL for general housework; must be good plain cook; two in family; four rooms; must sleep out. H. Fruhauf, 782 West End Av.

GIRLS to learn fine stationery, $8 start, advancement and bonus. Chas. E. Weyand & Co., 22 Howard St.

GIRLS, 18-19; must be neat, accurate writers, and understand filing; $8 start; good opportunity. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

GOVERNESS wanted; a French governess to look after three children, aged 15, 14, and 8 years, respectively, and live with family in city of Philadelphia; must be competent to teach and speak Parisian French and furnish best of references. Address Philadelphia General Post Office, Post Office Box No. 1621, Philadelphia, Penn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable woman, possessing initiative, who understands institutional work; must be able to manage male and female help; give age, experience, and reference. Y 333 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER.—A strong, young Irish girl to do general housework in private house; no laundry; sleep out; wages $12. Call between 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. only, front doorbell, 331 West 85th St.

"JEWISH SOCIAL WORKERS," as cottage mothers for orphanage; ability to run household essential; day and half off weekly. Call 470 West 145th St., 5 P. M.

MATRON wanted for day nursery; must be capable of taking entire charge; give age, experience, and qualifications. Y 235 Times Annex.

MILLINERS wanted, thoroughly experienced; good salary and long season. Miss Curran, 57 East 56th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER and MAID to assist in caring for boys 8 and 10 years attending school in New Rochelle; must not be over 30 years of age, experienced mender, competent, and willing to assist in any way to relieve mother; all heavy work done; references; salary $35; call Wednesday afternoon between 4 and 5. 16 West 60th St., New York City.

NURSE, capable and experienced, positively not over 30 years of age, for baby seventeen months, in New Rochelle, to work under mother's supervision; must be very neat and good mender; salary $35 to $40; good home; highest personal references necessary; call Wednesday between 2 and 3 P. M. 16 West 60th St.

NURSE.—For three children, aged 8 and 6 years and 10 months; prefer woman between 30 and 40 years; good wages, comfortable home; city references required; telephone Columbus 2740. Hotel Marie Antoinette, corner 67th and Broadway. Apply Mrs. Hill.

NURSE wanted at once for baby 8 weeks old and girl 2 years old; very good nurse with experience with children; one knowing French preferred; good salary; references required. P 91 Times.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution out of city; pay $22 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St., today, at 3 P. M. for interview with the matron.

NURSE, competent, for boy 4 years old; state salary, reference. Address Taylor, 251 West 98th St.

NURSE.—Experienced infant; take care of twins, 8 months old. D. Samuels, Hotel Majestic. Call mornings.

NURSE for two children, (2½ and 4 years,) references required. Call 7 West 73d, before 1 o'clock today.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady as office assistant; state salary, experience, and reference. P 201 Times.

OFFICE GIRL in law office; must be 16 years old and reside with parents. Address in own handwriting, stating experience, if any. S. C., 206 Times.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.

BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT GIRLS; GOOD WAGES TO TRAINED WORKERS. ANDREW ALEXANDER, 548 5TH AV.

SALESLADY, refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week salary, commission; excellent future. Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY acquainted with stationery line wanted; good opportunity for the right party; salary. Felix Ribbon and Carbon Co., 120 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require saleswomen for their candy, cotton goods, house furnishings, linen, millinery, trimmings, ribbon, silk and untrimmed millinery departments. Apply to superintendent.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT wanted in advertising organization; requires keen mind and great capacity for expansion; should be able to write GOOD sales and general letters. If you are willing to stick your nose into a mire of detail with occasional rays of sunshine, call JOHN F. MURRAY ADVERTISING AGENCY, 17 Battery Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—BRIGHT AND EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHER WITH GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING, FOR LARGE JEWISH ORGANIZATION; CLOSED SATURDAYS; $15 TO START; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. P 199 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, with several years' experience, to handle, with dispatch and accuracy, correspondence quickly dictated; if you are not thoroughly competent, please do not reply; excellent opportunity; initial salary $15 weekly. Address, giving telephone number, Y 249 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, bright, capable, to assist on books and general office work, including billing, filing, &c.; must be able to take rapid dictation and transcribe notes correctly; apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. H. S., 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

One with few years' experience preferred; neat, accurate; hours 9-5:30, all day Saturday off; state salary, reference. Letter stating age, experience, and salary expected. Write Multi-Metal Co., 251 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—An excellent opportunity in a Bronx office for a competent stenographer, with the proper experience. In applying give your age, the salary you have been earning, state your experience fully and furnish references. Y 244 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—With experience in dictation and copying; must have good education, at least one year's business experience and be well recommended; salary, $10 to $12. Call Room 805, 15 West 34th St., Tuesday, between 10 and 12 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. — SERVICES OF A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER DESIRED. FINISH FULL DETAILS AND REFERENCES WITH APPLICATION. E. E. DICKINSON & CO., ESSEX, CONN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; young lady with experience to fill position in shipping, exporting, and importing business. Apply Wednesday, March 27, to Harris Livermore, 26 Beaver St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER or stenotype operator, capable young woman, willing; also to take charge of general office work. Apply in person, Davis & Lawrence Co., 10 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in leading import and export concern; moderate salary to start, good chance for advancement. W 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted in publishing office; state nationality, age, experience, and salary expected. Address Publisher, W 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced; moderate salary start; opportunity advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, 16-21, GOOD WRITER, TO ASSIST IN OFFICE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; OPPORTUNITY FOR A BRIGHT GIRL TO DEVELOP INTO A GOOD PERMANENT POSITION. WRITE "O. H.," BOX 17, 1,364 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced and competent; good opportunity. Apply immediately, Room 506, 15 Maiden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER to make herself generally useful. Gerber, Barthold & Gerber, 29 West 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; one who is capable of bookkeeping. Address S. G., 205 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid and accurate. Apply Frances Roberts Co., 100 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER with stock broker's experience; start at $13 to $15. Room 510, 44 Pine St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; knowledge of bookkeeping desirable. Call Te Jure Products Co., 149 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—State age, give in detail education, experience, if any, and salary desired. S 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with at least three years' legal experience; good salary. L 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Expert Underwood machine. Apply Epstein-Chas. Douglis Co., 826 Broadway.

TEACHER of common branches in modern institution school; must be college or training school graduate; experience preferred; no outside duties. Apply personally at 470 West 145th St. at 4:30 P. M.

TEACHER for quarantined cottage, orphanage; 35c. fare from city; day and half off weekly; all maintenances and $40 monthly. Write Orphanage, Pleasantville, N. Y.

TELEGRAPH-TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Wanted—Young women to train for positions as telegraph-telephone operators; both day and night work; good salary; rapid advancement. Apply between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

TYPEWRITER.—Speedy, accurate, $25 week; begin immediately. Write, giving telephone number if possible. S. L., 104 Times Bronx.

TYPISTS WANTED. GOOD SALARIES MAY BE MADE BY RAPID AND STEADY COPYISTS WITH PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT ASSURED. APPLY IN PERSON, 346 BROADWAY, 2D AND 3D FLOOR.

TYPIST

for dress skirt house, to make herself generally useful in office; answer, giving experience and salary expected. Address Typist, R 1 Times.

WANTED—Plain cook; also girl as chambermaid and waitress; references required. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock. Mrs. Voorhees, 67 East 80th St.

WOMAN to learn to print photographic proofs; no previous experience required; $9 to start. Apply Otto Saronv Co., 1,117 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN for afternoon work with children in settlement house; experience with large groups necessary. R 10 Times.

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence course; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912. Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SPANISH LESSONS given by Guatemalan lady teacher, graduate Guatemalan and Mexican normal schools; ten years' experience. Miss Alvarado, 218 Lenox Av.

TYPISTS, $12-$15-$18-$20-$25. We quickly prepare you; positions guaranteed. Call, write Dictaphone Secretarial School, 309 Broadway, corner Duane. Phone Worth 5964.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT SCHOOL, 474 WEST 145TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.
Call between 9 and 1, Room 726.

STENOGRAPHERS, (3.) — Positions in Philadelphia, $1,400-$1,500 per year; another position in South Brooklyn, $20. STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY for position in Government service at Washington, $1,200.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; position on Long Island; $90 per month.

WE HAVE ANY NUMBER OF HIGH-GRADE CALLS FOR STENOGRAPHERS AT SALARIES RANGING FROM $10 to $20; ALSO BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS AT $8 to $18 per week.

L. E. WILD AGENCY, 305 5th Av.
Cooks, kitchenmaids, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, parlormaids, governesses, ladies' maids, and nurses wanted immediately; no charge for registration.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographer, insurance, $75; commercial, $15-$12-$18; dozens law, commercial positions; Spanish stenographer, typists.

STENOGRAPHERS,
Downtown and Uptown, $15.
OFFICE SERVICE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 149 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists; clerical; excellent opportunity. Call immediately, Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

FRENCH TEACHER, $100 month; visiting chaperone, governesses, nurses. Hopkins, 507 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25; bookkeeper-stenographers, $18; typists, ledger clerks. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., Agency, 30 E. 42d.—Immediate openings, high-grade positions.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$20; typists, $10-$15; many others. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior positions.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Excellent opening for experienced accountant with progressive up-State manufacturing concern; must have at least 5 years' practical experience in machinery manufacturing cost accounting and systematizing, as well as thorough knowledge and experience in commercial accounting; must be capable of taking entire charge of work and handling office force of fifteen to twenty assistants; advancement rapid for man who can make good. Answer, stating plainly past experience, age, nationality and salary expected. S 140 Times.

ADVERTISING.—There is an excellent opportunity for young man about 18 or 19, if he has fair education and is willing to start at the bottom, to learn how to become an advertising salesman; must be quick, accurate and ambitious, come well recommended, and hear well over the telephone; salary $12 weekly to start. Address, giving references, age, and telephone number. Y 261 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—Can you sell printing? We want real man for real job—covering New York and Northern New Jersey—selling direct advertising, catalogues. The Abbey Printshop, East Orange, N. J.

ARTIST for making newspaper advertising illustrations and other commercial work; bring samples. W. B. Curtis, 117 East 24th.

ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER WANTED.

A New York company employing about 2,000 men engaged in the development, design, and manufacture of complex electrical and mechanical apparati for special purposes requires an experienced assistant chief engineer, capable of taking charge of mechanical design, standardization, and drafting, thus leaving chief engineer free to devote himself to research, invention, and development. To fill this position satisfactorily applicant must be graduate of technical college or university, and must have had at least five years' mechanical designing experience, mechanical designing experience.

This is an excellent opportunity for an able man, as the position carries a good salary, as well as the prospect of very interesting work and a broad future.

Write, stating age, education, experience, nationality, and salary expected, Y 258 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Young man; must be accurate and quick at figures, with considerable experience posting, checking, filing, &c.; state references and salary expected; excellent opportunities for future. L 244 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT.—Young man, draft exempt, as assistant to general manager of a large automobile sales corporation; he must be well educated, clean cut, ambitious, and industrious; stenographic experience desirable but not essential; an unusual opportunity to obtain business training and advancement; give references and details regarding business experience, education, and qualifications. Address Box 247 Times, 2 Rector St.

ASSISTANT TO CREDIT MAN

of a large installment house; must thoroughly understand handling of collections; one residing in Bronx preferred. Piser & Co., 2,887 3d Av., between 10-12 A. M.

ATTENDANT to a slightly nervous gentleman; furnish references and wages. J 166 Times.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS wanted on individual ledgers; only those with bank experience need apply; state salary expected. N 249 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK OF SOME EXPERIENCE WANTED; MUST RESIDE IN BROOKLYN; GOOD PROSPECTS; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS BANK, STATION S, BROOKLYN.

BILLING CLERK by Gentile cotton goods commission house near Municipal Building; experienced, rapid, accurate operator Elliott-Fisher machine; state age, experience, salary. N 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in dry goods house, with experience on customers' ledger; must be thoroughly familiar with checking remittances, averaging accounts, and making out statements; state age and salary desired. P 197 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by Christian firm; young man, exempt from draft, who has had experience on trial balance and double entry; good opportunity in large printing plant; give full information in applying. P 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; steady position and advancement; must have thorough experience in controlling accounts and trial balance. A. Peuchot, 129 Crosby St.

BOOKKEEPER to assist, for posting, &c.; state age, salary, and religion; draft exempt. N 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, by high-class house; unquestioned references required. C. D., Box 546, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, familiar with controlling accounts, trial balances, &c.; give references. Address G 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER to assist salesman; custom tailoring experience preferred; apply by letter only. Stone, 537 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; genteel business; state salary, reference. P. O. Box 524 Pennsylvania Station.

BOOOKKEEPER, first-class, to take full charge of office. N 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for small set books in garage; $16 to start. S 129 Times.

BOYS WANTED, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, TO WORK IN DYESTUFF LABORATORY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT BOYS. ADDRESS BOX R 383 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS FOR STOCK.
BOYS WANTED FOR STOCK, 15 TO 16 YEARS; QUICK ADVANCEMENT. ANDREW ALEXANDER, 548 5TH AV.

BOYS (15-17.)—Important business concern in the financial district has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary at current rate; application confidential. Address Y 249 Times Downtown.

BOYS. BOYS.
14 TO 18.
FOR OFFICE AND SHOP; GOOD CHANCE TO LEARN TRADE; STEADY WORK; A GOOD PAY.
R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF ST., CORNER GRAND.

BOY wanted, about 18, who is not afraid of hard work, in silk room of a large dress house; rapid advancement for the right party. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d St.

BOY TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D ST.

BOY, LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; $7 START. G. SIDENBERG & CO., 116 5TH AV.

Boy for office of mercantile house to make himself generally useful; excellent chance for advancement; no experience necessary; state age, salary, and full particulars. N. E., 200 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in insurance office; prospects for advancement; must reside with parents. Address in own handwriting N 244 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, for shipping department Bronx mill; must be accurate, active, and industrious. Apply in own handwriting, giving age and wages expected, 3ox 25, 163 East 125th St.

BOYS, 16-20 years, for stock room and shipping department in large mail order house; steady employment, good advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

BOY for large manufacturing office; good chance for clean cut, ambitious young man; state age, salary desired, and references. "Ambitious," 271 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED IN OFFICE PROMINENT TEXTILE HOUSE; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND REFERENCES. R 2 TIMES.

BOY to run errands and make himself useful in office of wholesale jewelers; good opportunity. L 242 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 17 or 18, in New York office of large manufacturing company; state experience and salary. L 251 Times Downtown.

BOY in law office. Apply by letter only, stating age, salary, and qualifications. Room 1814, 27 William St.

BOY, bright, active, to connect with growing concern; $8 to start; good future. N 242 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of large electro-chemical company; good opportunity; pleasant surroundings; salary $8. P 125 Times.

BOY, neat, bright; law office; state age, wages, and references. W 342 Times Downtown.

BRASS MOLDERS.—Good shop, steady work, good wages, no labor trouble; factory within 30 minutes of New York City; splendid living quarters near by. Apply in writing to Moulder, Room 1009, 110 West 34th St., New York City.

CASHIER-STENOGRAPHER. — With large corporation with offices in New York City; must be a good penman and accurate with figures; knowledge of banking desirable but not essential; with these qualifications a man of good appearance and personality with satisfactory references can earn promotion as assistant treasurer; $30 to start. L 254 Times Downtown.

CASHIER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; state age, experience, and salary. R 5 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic for Packard car; must have city experience; state salary. Answer by mail only, Fred Kaufman, 80 Maiden Lane.

CLERKS with bookkeeping experience; good penmanship essential; excellent chance for advancement; good pay; state age, experience and salary expected. J. A. D., Box 290, New York City.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced and competent, wanted by an old-established collection agency; one having experience in this

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000. Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted.....50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted..42c
Automobile Exchange.....45c
Boarders and Board Wanted.....30c
Business Opportunities.....50c
Country Board.....50c
Employment Agencies.....40c
For Sale.....50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.30c
Help Wanted.....30c
Lost and Found.....30c
Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let....42c
Situations Wanted.....25c

OFFICES:

Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex, 43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,109 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights...3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn, Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC Suburban Sedan, 1917.
PIERCE "38" landaulet, latest model.
PIERCE "38" touring, latest model.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 "38" 4-pass. Sport.
STUTZ Bulldog Special 1917.
STUTZ 1917-16-valve Speedster.
LANCIA Sport Roadster, 1916.
HUDSON 1917 4-pass. Sport.
Burrelle, 1,709 Broadway. Columbus 9008.

CADILLAC OPEN TOURING BODIES, LIKE NEW.
Can be seen day, evening or Sunday; will fit eight-cylinder chassis. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC roadster, 1915, in fine condition mechanically, paint, tires, and upholstery; price absolutely right. Art Schlobohm, 35 Halsey St., Newark. Tel. Market 2137.

CADILLAC 1916, 8-cylinder; on account of death owner wishes to sell; fully equipped; condition perfect; demonstration any time. Madison Square 6890.

CADILLAC, 1917 Touring Car; Limousine; Landaulet; Roadster. Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN; 7-passenger; condition guaranteed. K. C. DARLING, 411 West 55th St.

CADILLAC, 1915 touring, mechanically excellent; quick bargain. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA; 4-passenger, revarnished; guaranteed. K. C. DARLING, 411 West 55th St.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE; seven-passenger; perfect condition. K. C. DARLING, 411 West 55th St.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; Westinghouse shock absorbers; practically new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916, SEVEN PASSENGER. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

CASE 1917 six-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

CHALMERS.—Two brand new 1918 Chalmers town cars; motors equipped with Hot Spot and Ramshorn Intake Manifold; one car painted Brewster green and trimmed in a beautiful gray Bedford cord; other car painted a very attractive fawn color and trimmed with beautiful imported tapestry. These cars are offered at attractive figures. Chalmers Motor Company of Philadelphia. Spruce 462. 252 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

COLE 1917 six-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

CROW-ELKHART.—$500 buys brand new touring; run not 600 miles. 1,930 Broadway.

DODGE BROTHERS RUNABOUT, touring, and Winton touring Cars. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE, 1917, for sale, bargain; like new. 676 West End Av., (93d.)

FIAT CHASSIS
50 H. P. New.
Built to Government Requirements.
13 of these For Sale.
Inquire E. C. Poultney, Room 1633, 120 Broadway, New York City.

HUDSON SUPER-6 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON SUPER-6 Brougham Limousine. Very classy; exceptionally fine. Cheap for immediate sale. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six, late 1917, extra Winter top. $950. Phone owner, Main 422.

LANCIA 1916 TOURING, 6-PASSENGER, SPORT TYPE. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA 1916 ROADSTER, FOUR-PASSENGER. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA.—Smart speedster; must sacrifice. Telephone Lieutenant Blake, Col. 2223.

LEXINGTON 1917 ROADSTER. Binding guarantee; new shoes. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

LIBERTY 1917 touring, victoria top, wire wheels. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 sever-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 CHUMMY ROADSTER. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 34, 7 passenger, 1917; like new; many extra equipments. 159 East 83d.

MAXWELL 1917 touring; good mechanical condition; very good appearance. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

MERCER 1917 SEDAN; practically new. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

NAT'L Clover Leaf Hup. Pierce Reo Sedan Scripps Chandler
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way., 55th Floor.

OAKLAND.—For sale, one 8-cylinder Oakland, 7 passenger, 1917 model; car in good running condition; price $750; can be seen at Aramel Garage, 166 East 120th St., and demonstrated by appointment. Harold R. Seamans, Phone 1604 Vanderbilt.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will take $550 cash 1916 touring; overhauled, newly painted. 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLANDS.—Most economical cars; small initial expense and low upkeep cost; MANUFACTURER'S GUARANTEE. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

OVERLAND
1917 Country Club, good running condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

OVERLAND 1917, good as new; five-passenger; run less than 5,000 miles; new extra tire. Adler, 5540 Morningside.

OVERLAND, 1917, 6-cylinder touring; cost $1,080; must sacrifice, $575. Morningside 9615.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model 4-passenger touring; condition new. Phone Columbus 8968.

PACKARD 1915 "3-38" 7 pass. touring
PACKARD 1915 "2-38" 7 pass. touring
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 W. 60th St.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" Touring.
PACKARD 1916 "1-35" like new.
Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PACKARD, 1918 Touring, 1917 Touring, 1916 Toy; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 2-35, 1917, 7-passenger, touring. Condition new. Telephone Columbus 8968.

PACKARD taxi; passed inspection; must be sold. Call 9-11 A. M., A. Frank, 336 E. 40th.

PAGE 1917 touring; painted Rolls-Royce blue; must sell at once. 1,930 Broadway.

PEERLESS 1917 limousine; practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PIERCE-ARROW 4-45 collapsible touring, 38. CADILLAC (1916) touring, five passenger. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4419-3530 Bryant.

RENAULT TOWN LIMOUSINE, 18 H. P.; LATEST MODEL. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO 1916 touring; good mechanical condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916 runabout; need cash; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917; must sell at once; runabout. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 90 H. P. TOURING, SPORT TYPE, 4-PASSENGER; PRICE, $350. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

SIMPLEX 1915, special built "75," shaft drive, four-passenger Holbrook; run 6,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 38 speedster, shaft drive, fine shoes, slip covers, top, new paint; bargain. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

SIMPLEX.—Want cash offer for 1912, 7-passenger touring; shaft drive. 1,930 B'way.

SIMPLEX 38 touring car: A1 condition; also limousine body. 1,723 East 13th St., Bklyn.

SPEEDSTER, special built, aluminum body, 20 H. P. Most exclusive sport car in ...y. Worth seeing. Harris, 1700 Broadway.

STEARNS five-passenger limousine. Harmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

STEARNS KNIGHTS
An ideal combination of the most efficient ...tor and handsome car construction. We ...er for immediate delivery three newly ...nted, overhauled cars; very desirable bar ... season, 1916 coupe, 1917 Cloverleaf, ...3 runabout, "Light 4." Guaranteed. ...arns Company, 417 West 55th St. Columbus 7600. (Driscoll, Used Car Manager.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Book Committee of the Militia of Mercy will hold a Book and Flower Mart at 723 Fifth Avenue from March 26 to April 6. The committee will be grateful for donations of small boxes of flowers on Good Friday and the day following, so that every soldier and sailor in New York hospitals will have a flower Easter morning. Copies of the edition de luxe of the famous book, "Defenders of Democracy," will be on sale for Easter gifts. Each day of the two weeks will have its special host and hostess. There will be, among others, Mayor's, Children's, Army, Navy, Allies, and Official Days. Saturday, April 8, will be closing day, when there will be a reception. Contributions to be sent to the Militia of Mercy, 59 East 34th Street.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS-KNIGHT "BIG 4" RUNABOUT, VERY ATTRACTIVE, NEWLY PAINTED, NEW BODY, JUST OVERHAULED; NEW CAR GUARANTEED. SILENT KNIGHT MOTOR REPAIR SHOP, 540 WEST 53D.

STEVENS-DURYEA seven-passenger touring car, Model "D"; wire wheels; perfect condition. Stevens-Duryea Service, 16 West 61st St., city.

STUDEBAKER 1916 Club Roadster, $350; Monroe 1916 roadster, like new, $250. 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Main 422.

STUDEBAKER, Series "18" Coupe; like new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway. Main entrance.

STUTZ ROADSTERS.
1917—LIKE NEW—1916.
These cars look brand new; they have every equipment, including wire wheels, paint without a scratch and mechanically O. K.; open day, evening or Sunday. BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL, SEATING FOUR. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

STUTZ 1917 Sedan; perfect; wire wheels, extra new shoes; first reasonable cash offer takes car. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1917 Bulldog, also Stutz Speedster. Price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE.—Want to sell quickly 1916 Baby White 5-passenger touring; make offer. Dr. Nash, 1,930 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Perfection of Knight-type automobiles; several overhauled and guaranteed bargains. Willys-Overland, B'way and 50th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT brougham; like new; what am I offered? 1,930 Broadway.

WINTON "Six," 48 H. P.; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
MERCER SPEEDSTER; condition like a brand-new car.
1917 FRANKLIN 4-passenger Brougham.
1917 NATIONAL Chummy Roadster.
1918 STUDEBAKER 7-passenger; like new.
CADILLAC "8" Touring; excellent condition.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, Little "6"; almost new.
1917 CHALMERS Little "6" Touring.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Silver body; brand-new; big discount.
1917 STUDEBAKER Roadster; like new.
1917 PULLMAN.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, $850.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
RENAULT TOWN CAR; LANDAULET, suitable for taxi; price $450.
PEERLESS light "6," late model, Touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

RIGHT PRICES.
1918 HUDSON touring; mileage, 800.
1917 MITCHELL, small touring; new.
1917 STUTZ Roadster; wire wheels.
1917 MAXWELL Sedan; special prices.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6," seven-passenger.
1917 CHALMERS small "6" runabout.
1917 REO, three-passenger roadster.
1917 CHANDLER Springfield Sedan.
1916 REO "6," seven-passenger.
1916 STUTZ roadster; exceptional.
1916 HUDSON 6-40, roadster.
1916 STUDEBAKER 3-pass. roadster.
1916 LEXINGTON, seven-passenger.
1915 COLE "8" touring; like new.
1915 OVERLAND small touring.
CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS.
OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., BROOKLYN.

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 1,700 Broadway. One flight up.
DANIELS 8 cyl. Touring, like new.
'18 STUDEBAKER Roadster.
'17 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
'17 BUICK little Six.
'17 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
'17 OAKLAND Six Touring.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

AUTOMOBILE MOVING. — Long - distance hauls our specialty; trips to Albany, New Haven, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland; estimates given carefully; reasonable rates. Vanderput & Co., phone Bushwick 6000.

ROADSTER or touring car; 1916-17, in good condition; high-grade subdivision Hudson River building plot in exchange. C. C. Mullaly, Philipse Manor, N. Y.

SEVEN-PASSENGER six-cylinder touring car; good as new; $500. Call evenings, Henden, 7 West 65th St.

Motor Trucks.

PIERCE-ARROWS.—New 5-ton Pierce-Arrows for hire; short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,861 Broadway. Phone Circle 3240.

TRUCKS, 1, 2, 3½, and 5 tons, to hire by day, week, month, or contract, at reasonable rates; long distance a specialty. Vanderput & Co., phone Bushwick 2995.

SANDOW Truck, 1½ tons; almost new; special delivery body; guaranteed perfect condition. H. E. Stout Co., 317 Washington St., N. Y.

TRUCKS.
Pierces, Macks, Packards, Whites, &c., at bargain prices. Pacific, 222 West 53d.

TRUFORD.—For hire, one-ton Hudford, $10 per day. Flad, Bushwick 828W.

Automobiles Wanted.

SECOND-HAND club roadster or four-passenger low-built touring car; payment plan, $200 cash, balance monthly; state full particulars. S 136 Times.

Best cars to be bought from $500 to $1,500 for export; full particulars; no dealers. Plata, 147 Times.

CADILLAC wanted, 1917, 7-passenger touring; will pay cash. Y 313 Times Annex.

WILL PAY highest Prices any make car. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 3322.

Wanted—100 autos, late models only. CASH ready. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH.
Touring, limousine, and laundaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE, 411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; semi-private rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4413 Bryant.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARDS, Twin Sixes, Pierce-Arrows; hour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD twin sixes, hour, week, or month. Wilmarth, 8630 Columbus.

We are looking for business houses that need auto trucks for city or long distance delivery; reasonable rates; quick service. Fisher, 229 East 79th. Lenox 1582.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Established manufacturer of dolls wants capable, energetic man for factory manager; the proper one will have exceptional opportunity; state experience, knowledge, or reference; correspondence confidential. Y 288 Times Annex.

Orders Wanted. — Furniture factory, 9,000 square feet, with machinery, will entertain proposition to manufacture patented or special article of merit and in demand; need not necessarily be in furniture line. P 34 Times.

For Sale.—Corset and blouse shop, established 7 years, in manufacturing city of 65,000 inhabitants, on main thoroughfare, located 13 miles from N. Y.; owner wishes to retire. Particulars, Adolph Hertz Co., 31 East 10th.

Very completely equipped modern factory, moderate-priced character dolls; business well established; corporation has invested nearly $20,000; quick action means biggest bargain; no brokers. K 31 Times.

Established 65l glove manufacturer, partner with capital; good opportunity; many orders in hand; outside man preferred. L 255 Times Downtown.

Following promoted to be Majors:
CAPTAINS.
Bell, W. R. | Lemmon, K. B.
Schrader, O. H. | Bennett, E. E.
Doig, A. H. | Delano, F. G.
Nichols, W. R. | Mountford, F. A.
Fulton, W. S. | Perego, F. L.
Whitaker, W. C. | Hickok, M. J.
Meyer, C. B. | Chase, T. M.
Lawrason, G. B. | Koenig, W. C.
Titus, I. E. | Stephenson, H. W.
Guthrie, R. E.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Johnson, W. J. | Bourchier, T. E.
Courtney, J. | Epperson, C. A.
Frankland, J. | Monroe, T. F.
Alter, D. | Witt, R. R., Jr.

Following promoted to be First Lieuts.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Chambers, A. K. | Walker, W. N.
Whitherow, J. F. | Anderson, C. E.
Nelles, R. | Weltman, W. M.
Nelson, W. H. | Scott, J. A.
McKey, M. H. | Bridgwater, M. M.
Churchill, C. S. | Manley, N. C.
Hoop, A. F. | Miller, L. S.
Leister, J. R. | Cunningham, F. H.
Bliss, W. M. | Few, R. D.
Johnson, H. S. | Hall, G. W.
Indest, R. L. A. | Wright, J. H.
Miller, C. J. | Barton, E. M.
Wright, T. E. | Archambault, A. B.
Dennis, E. W. | Bechaud, J. P.
Sheppard, C. H. | McSorley, W. B., Jr.
Kingston, P. | Randall, J. N.
Wuchter, S. A. | Wright, T. C.
Scott, O. | Brouse, C. R.
Juvrud, C. A. | Brightbill, F. G.
Kline, G. E. | Kachnl, W. L.
Sledge, J. B. | Kitrell, J. E.
Daniel, C. E. | Meese, N. S.
Bliss, G. L.

Mitchell, Lt. Col. R. M., orders of March 12 revoked; he will remain on present duties.
Mould, Lt. Col. S. H., orders of March 5 revoked.
Perkins, Capt. R. M., to Coast Def. of Sandy Hook.
Moore, Capt. G. F., will report to Chief of Ord.
Clarke, Lt. Col. A. G., will report to Chief of Staff.

Infantry.

Poore, Brig. Gen. B. A., transferred from 14th Brig. to 7th Brig.
Webster, Brig. Gen. F. D., transferred from 17th Brig. to 8th Brig.

Following will report to Insp. Gen.:
MAJORS.
Tyler, W. P. | Gordon, M. K.
Gill, A. S. | Wright, W. R.
Lehmann, 1st Lt. G. D., 10th, appointment terminated.
Graham, Capt. H., detailed temp. in Sig. C.
Eisenhower, Capt. D. D., to Tank Service Camp at Gettysburg.
Lund, 2d Lt. E. R., orders of Feb. 15 amended to read Qm.C.
Thomas, 2d Lt. H. F., promoted to be a 1st Lt., Sig. C.
Fuller, Capt. H. E., to Camp Greene with 47th.
Lasseigne, Col. A. I., 61st, transferred to 14th.
Wieser, Maj. G. A., 11th, transferred to 3d.
Jewett, 2d Lt. J. Q., hon. discharged.
Lasseigne, Col. A. I., 61st, orders of Mar. 9 revoked.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Healey, Lt. M. T., Jr., orders of Feb. 27 amended; to Camp Jackson as asst. of ord. depot company.
Chase, 1st Lt. F. A., to Detroit, plant of Cunningham, Son & Co., Inc.
Hull, Capt. R. B., relieved from active duty, Washington, D. C., to report on shipment of horses en route from Camp Grant to Newport News.
Tuther, Capt. J. M., will report to Qm. Gen.
McGihe, 2d Lt. P. B., and Bowles, 1st Lt. B. S., will report to Chief of Ord.
Crane, Maj. W. M., Jr., detailed in office of Surveyor of Purchases.
Pohle, 1st Lt. R. F., to Hartford at Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.

Corps of Engineers.

Sanborn, 1st Lt. C. A., will report to Chief of Engs.
Adams, Maj. H., will report to Act. Chief of Engs., thence proper station.
Lyman, Lt.Col. A. K., Noce, Capt. D. and Troland, Capt. G. B., to Camp Devens with 602d.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Allen, Maj. A. F., to Tullytown, Pa.
Doty, Maj. P., to Camp Grant as constructing Qm., Camp Grant.
Doets, 1st Lt. E. H., will report to off. in charge of construction.
Yereance, 2d Lt. A. W., promoted to be a 1st Lt.
Johnson, 1st Lt. L., hon. discharged.
Baker, Maj. F. E., to Camp Humphreys.
Sydow, 2d Lt. J. A., to Camp Lee with 305th.
Pillinger, Capt. R. A., to Camp Custer, Mich.
Hyland, Capt. F. W., to Washington Barracks.
Steers, 1st Lt. J. F., promoted to be a Capt.
Berry, Capt. R. W., to Washington, D. C.
Hackett, 1st Lt. J. W., and Slaton, 2d Lt. W. M., to Gen. Eng. Depot, for assignment.
McKenny, Maj. C. A., promoted to be a Lt. Col., and will report to Chief of Engs.
Patteson, Capt. M. D., to Camp Humphreys.
Atwood, Maj. W. G., promoted to be a Lt. Col.
Coe, Capt. C. S., and Causcy, Capt. W. B., promoted to be Majs.

Following promoted to be Capts.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
McKee, W. M. | Birmingham, T. H.
Moore, A. S. | Barber, N. N.
Brooks, F. W., Jr. | Pontley, B. F.
Armstrong, C. R. | Schunck, A. T.
De Garmo, R. M. | Hare, H. B.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Beattie, J. F. | Karns, F. P.
Emmons, S. E. | Pennoyer, R. F.
Randolph, O. C. | Hamnsond, L.
Skinner, H. W. | Montfort, R.
Livingstone, T. W. P. | Smith, Vernon W.
James, R. L. | Welch, R. S.
Hubbard, J. A. | Yarcho, E. D.
Howell, J. G. | Delano, P. B.
Ritchle, L. C. | Evans, D. H.

Field Artillery.

Murphy, Capt. J. C., N.A., orders March 11 revoked.
Beck, 1st Lt. L. S., 343d, hon. discharged.
Platt, Maj. W. P., N.A., to Camp Meade.
Fasig, 2d Lt. H. W., and Lamphier, 2d Lt. I. E., to Rock Island, Ill., for inst.
Sabin, 1st Lt. J. W., R.C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
McCollum, 2d Lt. C. H., and Hunter, 2d Lt. C. H., N.G., to Camp Sevier with 114th.
Husson, Capt. W. M., 82d, appointment terminated.
Following from duty at Holt Mfg. Co., Peoria, to Kenosha, Wis., for inst. at plant of Nash Motors Co., thence proper stations: Heningway, Capt. E., 351st; Bell, 1st Lt. R., and Wade, 1st Lt. G., to plant of Nash Motors Co., then to proper stations.
Miller, 2d Lt. E. L., R.C., to Ft. Sam Houston with 20th.
Boyd, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Greene with 13th.
Dimond, Capt. J. W., to Ft. Myer with 312th.

Cavalry.

Kennington, Col. A. M., assigned to 17th.
Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Cox, M. | Fitzgerald, H. J.
Mirard, D. P. | Matte, P. J.
Wise, H. P. | Hamilton, N. R.
Hawes, R. R., Jr. | Robinson, J. S.
Ellis, M. H. | Hayes, W. F.
Lambert, J. I. | Rogers, R. W.
Medlar, W. P. | Shafer, L. A.
Rundell, T. M. | Bubb, C. B. B.
Guenther, G. B. | Skinner, W. H.
Lawrence, L. F. | Forster, C. H. W.
Ketter, F. C. | Fope, C., 2d.
Falck, W. A. | Rohenberger, C. J.
Kellogg, C. M. | McDowell, J. V.
Hart, H. L. | Bogman, J. H. B.
Galller, R. H. | Haydon, P. S.
Chaille, D. J. | McIntosh, A. E.
McKinney, J., Jr. | Nellson, H. H.
McAuley, L. C. | Johnston, C. E.
De Merritt, D. R.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Following appointed in N.G.U.S. to report to Cmdg. Gen., 39th Div., Camp Beauregard: Miles, Capt. Merrill, and Sykes, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Beauregard with 39th N.G. Div.
Marchant, 1st Lt. D. H.; Callaway, 1st Lt. J. T.; Norvell, 2d Lt. C. O.; Elliott, 2d Lt. R. F., and Sutton, 2d Lt. R. C., hon. discharged.
Meia, 2d Lt. A. S., assigned to Qm.R.C.
Mayer, 1st Lt. H. R., to Ft. Sam Houston with 13th Mach. Gun Bat.
Kilburn, 2d Lt. H. E., orders Feb. 9 revoked, he having declined appointment in Sig.R.C.
Crandall, 2d Lt. R. F., promoted to be a 1st Lt.
Angwin, 2d Lt. L. E., orders Feb. 12 revoked, he having declined appointment in Sig.R.C.
Somers, 2d Lt. C. P., to Camp Dodge.
Ball, 2d Lt. R. A., assigned to Qm.C., and will proceed to Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 305 at Atlanta.

Sanitary Corps.

Colwell, 1st Lt. R. C., to Ft. Leavenworth and by letters to Cent. Dept.
Mearns, W. H., appointed a Capt. and assigned to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Heidelberger, 1st Lt. M., to Rockefeller Inst.
Roswell, F. P., and Adams, 1st Lt. E. W., appointed 1st Lts. and assigned to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Browne, Capt. R., to Camp Custer for inspecting motor ambulances, thence proper station.
Worthington, 1st Lt. G. E., to San Antonio, Texas, to combat disease.
Browne, Capt. A. B., will make two trips a month to Cleveland, Ohio, to inspect motor ambulance equipment.
Bailey, 1st Lt. D. E., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Quartermaster Corps.

Andrews, Capt. G. G., to N. Y. as asst. to Depot Qm.
Goldman, 1st Lt. J. M., to Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 306 at Baltimore.
McKinney, 2d Lt. R. H., will report to off. in charge of Construction Div.
Bieser, 2d Lt. W. P., previous orders revoked, Schenck, Capt. R. P., to Atlanta on official business, then to his station.
Miller, Maj. A. M., to Baltimore and Columbus, Ohio, on official business, then to station.
Espenhain, Capt. F. K., and Wooden, 2d Lt. R. E., N.A., to Baltimore on official business, then to station.
Avery, 1st Lt. J. W., will report to Act. Qm. Gen.
Wilmot, 1st Lt. A. M., will report to Qm. Gen.
Jones, Maj. A. H., to Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, to report on shipment of horses en route from Camp Grant to Newport News.
Coleman, 2d Lt. E. C., will report to Act. Qm. Gen.
Kerner, Capt. L. C., will report to officer in charge of cantonment construction.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Brunson, A. | Walker, W. H.
Honour, F. K. | Hehn, P. W.
Boylan, A. M.

Bozart, 2d Lt. B. J.; Hunnicutt, 2d Lt. J. W., and Davis, 2d Lt. J. W. S., promoted to be 1st Lts. in 30th Div. at Camp Sevier.

Medical Corps.

Siner, Maj. J. L., to Camp Dix as asst. to Camp Surg.
Sheep, Lt.Col. W. L., to Camps Lee, Meade, and Dix for consultation re base hospitals, then to his station.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following hon. discharged:
CAPTAINS.
Edler, W. A. | Allen, G. S.
Neumuller, W. H.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Howard, G. W. | Lewis, N. B.
Gottschalk, L. | Curtin, P. B.
Boals, J. O.

Gottschalk, 1st Lt. L., orders of March 4 revoked.
Spearing, 1st Lt. J. W., orders of March 1 revoked.
Whitehead, 1st Lt. R. E., orders of Feb. 7 revoked.
Colmann, 1st Lt. X K., orders of March 5 revoked.
Granelli, Capt. M. S., orders of March 18 revoked.
Wintery, 1st Lt. H. S., orders of March 14 revoked.

Following Majors to camps mentioned for conference with Chiefs of Surgical Service of Base Hospitals, then to their stations:
MAJORS.
Dye, J. S., Gordon, Jackson, Wheeler, Hancock.
Rodman, J. S., MacArthur, Travis, Logan, Beauregard.
McKenna, C. H., Taylor, Sherman, Grant, Dodge.
Green, J. S., Meade, Lee, Greene, Jackson.
Sharpe, Capt. W. S., and Harvey, 1st Lt. C. C., to Army Hosp., Camp Dodge.
Banker, 1st Lt. G. N., McKillip, 1st Lt. W. J., and Melen, 1st Lt. D. R., to Camp Dodge.
Spearing, 1st Lt. J. W., and Wright, 1st Lt. T. G., to Army Med. School for inst.

Following to Newport News:
CAPTAINS.
Wallis, M. | Scrutchfield, G. E.
Fennessey, J. F.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Rappaport, B. | Davis, R. C.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Duncan, O. A. | Morrison, C.
Byers, H. A. | Kruger, D. R.
Westley, M. D. | Wilson, J. M.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Cooley, E. L. | Kilgroe, F. T.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bridgman, W. R. | Goundry, T. J.
Kozut, A. | Hooker, H. K.
Kane, W. J. | Shapiro, R.
Griffith, J. L. | Korthals, F. J.
Massey, V. E.

Following to Charity Hosp., New Orleans, for inst., then to camps specified:
Stewart, Maj. P. H., Beauregard.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Honaker, H. P., Hancock.
Reidig, C. M., Wheeler.
Haerle, H. H., Shelby.

Following to Camp Devens, as members of board for examination of command for tuberculosis:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Feinberg, M. M. | Grosvenor, J. J.
Mayberry, I. W. | McBride, G. E.

Following to Hoboken:
CAPTAINS.
Jump, S. G. | Terwilliger, F.
Woodworth, J. D. R.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Goodrich, H. J. | Grossman, H.
Nocilla, B. | Salerno, L. F.
Stiltner, H. F. | Stone, W. L.
Urdang, J.

Following assigned to permanent duty at Post Hosp. Ft. Oglethorpe:
CAPTAINS.
Roberts, G. | Motley, J. C.
Wilson, N. G.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Allen, J. V., Jr.
Baker, F. P. | Bailey, W. J.
Cowan, A. | Bush, H. M.
Donnelly, J. D. | Culpepper, W. S.
Gule, P. F. | Douglass, J. E.
Heise, H. A. | Hedrick, R. H.
Price, J. A. | McConaughy, J. C.
Wilson, E. L. | Simonis, A. E.
Wolff, C. | Wiley, C. C.
Wyatt, W. | Wright, W. C.
Gilliland, O. S.

Following to Camp Taliaferro with Av. Sec. of Sig. C. and by letter to Chief Sig. Off.
Smith, Capt. C. A.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Brethour, G. E. | Calvert, L. C.
Clifford, P. M. | Dingus, J. O.
Doran, W. E. | Harvey, J. R.
Long, L. H. | McCormick, T. F.
Smith, C. C.

Following to Cornell Med. College for inst.:
Beitsch, Capt. W. F.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Baun, W. D.
Epstein, I.
Gallhard, S. S.
Horowitz, J.
Monnich, W. A.
Pierce, W. R.
Schneider, H. K.
Snow, H., Jr.
Wise, F. R.

Spingarn, 1st Lt. M. G., to Camp Meade.
Willour, Capt. L. S., to Camp MacArthur.
Ryan, 1st Lt. W. E., Jr., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Hosp. 1 at Williamsbridge.
Pascoe, Maj. J. B., to Raritan River Ord. Training Camp.
Kane, Capt. A. M., to Hosp. 1 at Williamsbridge.
Merritt, Maj. E. A., will report to Surg. Gen.
Traynham, 1st Lt. A. P., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Army Med. School.
Lane, 1st Lt. S. L., to Army Hosp. 14 at Ft. Oglethorpe.
Farr, 1st Lt. R. S., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Selfridge, 1st Lt. A. F., to Garden City with Av.Sec. of Sig.C. and by letter to Chief Sig.Off.
Wilson, Capt. J. C., to Base Hosp. 1 at Ft. Sam Houston.
Ward, 1st Lt. J. F., to Camp Upton.
Arnold, Capt. H. S., in addition to his other duties, will report to Cmdg.Off. Army Hosp. at New Haven.
Dorsett, 1st Lt. D. S., to Camp Doniphan.
Shockley, Capt. C. C., to Camp Sheridan.
Shumaker, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Devens as div. tuberculosis specialist.
Verbeck, 1st Lt. G. B., to Watertown Arsenal.
Talbott, Capt. J. A., to Allentown with Base Hosp. 114.
Collins, 1st Lt. E. E., to Av. School, Kelly Field, and by letter to Chief Sig. Off.
Coover, Capt. C., to Camp Travis.
Chapman, 1st Lt. T. C., to Ft. Bliss.
Bondurant, Maj. E. Du B., to Walter Reed Hosp

DUAL SYSTEM LOSS 6 MILLION ON B. R. T.

Public Service Report Shows City's Deficit $4,947,000 and Company's $1,148,000.

WAR CAUSES BIG INCREASE

Average of $100,000 a Month Jumps to $250,000—Cost of Carrying Each Passenger 6 1-3 Cents.

A report of the present status of that part of the dual system contract between the city and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, prepared by Public Service Commissioner Whitney, shows that the total deficits accruing since the first train ran through the Centre Street loop on Aug. 4, 1913, amount to $6,095,000. Of this amount the city is responsible for $4,947,000 and the company for $1,148,000. Under the contract it was provided that when the first train ran through the loop all the earnings of the B. R. T. system of elevated and subway lines should be pooled, and that any deficits should be shared on a basis represented by the division shown.

These deficits resulted after the payment to the company out of the total receipts of the preferential of $3,500,000, which was deemed a proper return on the properties which were made a part of the rapid transit system, interest, and sinking fund requirements on the company's new investment, which will be upward of $60,000,000, and interest and sinking fund requirements on the city's investment, which will be considerably more than $100,000,000. During initial operation these deficits are to be added to the total cost of construction, but when permanent operations begin the deficits will have to be met by taxation. Permanent operation is to begin when trains are running through the Whitehall Street-Montague Street tunnel, which may be some time this year. Then the city and the company will share on a fifty-fifty basis all surplus profits.

Steady Loss Predicted.

It was pointed out at the Thompson investigation that the city did not go into a rapid transit partnership for the purpose of making money, but to accommodate the rapidly growing population of the city, and that it would be five years or more before the city would realize any profits from its investments. In the intervening time, it was said, there would surely be a steady loss.

It was said at the office of the Public Service Commission yesterday that the figures of the deficit presented did not represent a net actual loss for the reason that the taxable values in the outlying districts already touched by the dual system's lines had greatly increased, and that there would be a still greater increase in the future.

The report asserts that the deficits from August, 1913, to June 30, 1917, totaled $4,945,000, an average of $100,000 a month, and that for the remaining months of 1917 they amounted to $1,500,000, an average of $250,000 a month. This increase in the loss over the original estimates has been caused, the report says, by war conditions. It also says that the total operating expenses and fixed charges make the total cost for carrying each passenger 6 1-3 cents, but no comment is made on the suggestion offered by President Shonts of the Interborough Company that the fare on all of the transportation lines ought to be increased from 5 cents to 6.

Similar to Government Contracts.

The report points out that the principles of the contracts are the same as those under which the United States Government took over the trunk railroads. In reference to this Mr. Whitney says that when the public requires large extensions of service or control of operation the company owning the roads is entitled to a "certain preferential," and that the remaining expenses will have to be paid out of taxes.

Mr. Whitney called attention to the fact that Director General McAdoo had indicated his intention of providing for deficits or some part of them by increased rates, the elimination of duplicate service, and other economies. There is no other reference in the report to indicate that an increased fare on the rapid transit lines is contemplated.

After referring to the cost of the rapid transit routes, which have grown from the first estimate of $330,000,000 to about $400,000,000, because of increased costs and additions, Mr. Whitney says:

"Great as is this expenditure the operation of the completed dual system can only alleviate congestion and not cure it, for the reason that the additional rapid transit lines should have been begun at least as early as the operation of the first subway in 1904, that is, ten years have been lost."

Further Expansion Urged.

He says that if the city is to keep pace with the growth of travel immediate consideration must be given to a further expansion of the system. Fifty per cent. of the dual system, he says, is now in operation, and 80 per cent. will be in operation before the end of the year. Almost 100 track miles have been placed in operation by the B. R. T. Company since 1913, representing an investment of more than $84,000,000, of which $54,000,000 was public money. Speaking of the increase in rapid transit facilities and the alleged lack of appreciation of them by the public, Mr. Whitney says:

"Apparently no great congestion exists as in 1913. People can move faster than rapid transit lines can be built. The opportunities in Brooklyn have caused such migration as to produce a travel that is surpassing the facilities, new and old, now available. Such congestion has submerged the facts as to the new facilities.

"Proper consideration should be given to the great increase in population, that should be a matter of pride, and to the great shift in travel caused by the 5-cent fare to Manhattan from Times Square to Rector Street. This saves thousands of dollars a day to Brooklyn passengers, and results in an enormous increase in the value of Brooklyn property."

In commenting on the deficits, the obligations facing the city to meet them, and the difficulties confronting the B. R. T. Company which have caused it to be the subject of many attacks, Mr. Whitney points out that the Public Service Commission has broad powers of supervision of the accounts of all public service corporations, which was taken by many to be a reply to the complaint of the Mayor that the city had no representative on the Boards of Directors of the two big rapid transit companies.

Defends Capitalizing Deficits.

Mr. Whitney calls attention to the unusual proceeding of capitalizing the deficits, but he defends it as a proper principle during a development period:

"With the commencement of permanent operation," he says, "such deficits can no longer be capitalized. They must be met by taxation."

He again referred to the criticisms leveled at the B. R. T. Company, by saying that the public should realize that the operation of the Brooklyn system is to have an important bearing on the taxes of 1919 and subsequent years.

The report says that the public has a just cause for criticism in respect to "the parsimonious character of service during the non-rush hour. The public has also been impatient with lack of heat and reduced service during the present Winter, not because the public was not in sympathy with the wishes of national authorities to conserve fuel for more essential purposes, but because such practices by the company are not different to those of previous years."

The report points out that under the city's contracts with the B. R. T. Company all of the interests are pooled, while in the case of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company a separate accounting is kept only of the additional actual extensions placed in operation.

DELAYS REPORT TO SHONTS.

Hylan Silent on Latest Suggestion as to Six-Cent Fares.

Mayor Hylan did not continue yesterday his correspondence with President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company concerning the latter's suggestion that the Interborough be allowed to charge a 6-cent fare. In a letter to the Mayor on Sunday President Shonts pointed out that his suggestion to advance the pooling of earnings was merely to give the city at once the benefit of pooling before the new lines now being constructed under the dual system contracts were in complete operation, thus allowing the Interborough immediate instead of deferred payment of its preferential and which would be of benefit to the city. The Mayor had nothing to say in reply to Mr. Shonts's letter.

Here is the first letter in the renewed correspondence between Mayor Hylan and Mr. Shonts:

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
165 Broadway, New York.
Theodore P. Shonts, President and Chairman of Executive Committee.
March 23, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Mayor: I acknowledge your favor of yesterday, which I have read with interest.

During the entire time the question of the proposed dual subway system was under consideration you could not have opposed the same more strenuously than myself, not only upon the ground that it would be unremunerative during the first years of operation as far as immediate transportation returns were concerned, but also because it monopolized the best street in the city for a loop line. Nevertheless, when the city authorities, within the exercise of their prerogative, decided in favor of the dual subway system we accepted their decision as final and readjusted our ideas to this situation.

Before dismissing this phase of the subject, however, I think it only fair to those who advocated and worked for the dual system to say that, while they recognized and so declared in their reports that the first years' operations of the dual system would result in operating deficits, nevertheless, they were of the opinion that the city would be compensated in other directions, both financially and otherwise; that is to say, that the city would receive the benefits, through taxation, of the increased valuation of outlying territory which the dual system would develop, while the social welfare of the people of the city would be promoted by more healthful housing facilities.

The deficits which the city authorities anticipated at that time have been very largely increased by the war conditions, which, of course, no one could then foresee.

Your statement that, while the city has millions invested and is practically in co-partnership with the Interborough and B. R. T., it has no representation in the Board of Directors of either company and knows practically nothing of the management, or the expenditure of millions of dollars in connection with the operation of the system, must have been based upon a misapprehension as to the exact nature of the contracts between the city and the companies named. These contracts provide for "a full and complete supervision" by the city, through the Public Service Commission, of all operations by the lessee relating to contribution and equipment, and, when the city under the pooling arrangement becomes interested therein, in operating expenditures as well. All important contracts require actual approval by the commission; and the city, upon inspection of accounts, which the company must keep as the commission directs, may object to any expenditure which it deems unreasonable or improper.

I note you say that even if the people of the city should allow the six-cent fare they would not have any more representation in the management of the dual subway contracts than they now have. I have said to the Public Service Commission and to you that if the six-cent fare solution of the present emergency were adopted, the Interborough would be willing to advance the date when the pooling arrangement under the contract becomes effective to make it correspond with the date when the six-cent fare becomes effective. This would correspondingly advance the time when the city would have direct control over operating expenditures; and, in addition thereto, I would be glad to adopt your suggestion as to having a city representative on our Board of Directors.

As stated by me to you in our interview of the 15th and as indicated in my memorandum which, at your request, I sent you on the 16th, I do not think that our former views as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the city's entering into the dual subway contracts with the Interborough and the B. R. T. are now important. Those contracts were made. They have been declared legal by the highest court and are established facts. The present problem which concerns us is how to best meet the actual conditions which have arisen in connection with those contracts.

While the figures used in my talk with you and also in the memorandum sent you related only to the Interborough Company, I am advised that the Public Service Commission has studied the same question from the city's point of view, and estimates that for the first few years the city's annual deficit on its investment in the two systems will approximate $15,000,000 a year, on the present basis of labor and material. This sum, whatever it may be, can be met in only one of two ways: either by making it a part of the city's tax requirements, or by increasing the rate of fare. It was because I heartily agree with your statement that "the burdens borne by the rentpayer and taxpayer in this city are already great enough," that I suggested the increase in the rate of fare; so that those directly availing themselves of the transportation facilities would contribute their share of the burden, rather than that the obligation of providing for the whole deficit should be thrown upon the rentpayer and taxpayer, who are already so heavily overburdened.

Inasmuch as we wholly agree on the thing to be accomplished but only differ as to the method of accomplishing it, I cannot help but feel that further personal discussion of the subject might result in a satisfactory solution of the difficulty to all parties in interest.

I desire to close this letter with a repetition of the fact which I tried to emphasize during our talk and also in the memorandum—namely, that this suggestion of ours is made with the full knowledge that the Interborough will not receive an additional dollar from this increase in fare; but that, on the contrary, its agreement to advance the date of pooling with the city ahead of the date of the completion of the trunk lines will mean the waving of a very large sum of money which it would otherwise secure from the operation of the property.

Very respectfully,
T. P. SHONTS, President.

Hon. John F. Hylan,
Mayor of the City of New York,
City Hall, New York, N. Y.

In his second letter, sent the next day, Mr. Shonts said:

March 24, 1918.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Since writing my letter of the 23d inst. my attention has been called to a newspaper account of a letter from you of the same date addressed to me which I have not yet received, but which I assume is correctly quoted.

You are quite right in your view that if the six-cent fare were not allowed, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company would nevertheless be obliged to operate the enlarged system for a five-cent fare. We have never suggested anything to the contrary. But until the new lines are ready in the new East River tunnel, the contract does not require a pooling of the earnings of the existing lines with the new lines. We expect, however, to operate other sections of the new lines even in advance of the completion of the entire system whenever they are safe for operation and conditions will enable us to render satisfactory service to the public.

Our proposition to advance the pooling of earnings has nothing to do with the physical operation of the new lines. That offer was to give the city at once the benefit of pooling before the new lines are in complete operation, and to preclude any claim that the Interborough would gain any financial advantage from the six-cent fare beyond the advantage of an immediate instead of a deferred payment of its preferential. The city would gain all of the increase if the Interborough began immediate pooling, while if the pooling awaited the time fixed by the contract the Interborough would have a part of the benefit of the increased fare. This advantage we proposed to waive in the interest of the city.

Very respectfully yours,
T. P. SHONTS, President.

Hon. John F. Hylan,
Mayor of the City of New York.

SAYS CITY DELAYS SUBWAYS.

Service Board Asserts That Appropriation Is Held Up.

At a meeting of the Public Service Commission yesterday a letter was prepared and sent to the Board of Estimate, having special reference to the statement sent out by Mayor Hylan on Saturday, in which he said that he knew that several of the new rapid transit lines were completed, and that he did not understand why the commission did not place them in operation. He suggested that it was because the commission was "desirous of helping along the six-cent fare proposition." The Mayor also said that the Lexington Avenue and Seventh Avenue subways could be placed in operation "if the Public Service Commission would do its duty."

The commission's letter to the board admitted that, generally speaking, the two trunk lines were completed, but explained that they could not be placed in operation until some very important items of work were finished. These items are the making of the physical connection between the new and the old subway lines at Times Square and at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, in changing the tracks between Borough Hall and Atlantic Avenue, and in changing the Atlantic Avenue station. Operation of the two trunk lines must wait until this work is done.

The letter points out that on Feb. 20, 1918, the commission sent a proposed agreement with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to the Board of Estimate for its approval of an appropriation of $300,000 for doing this work, and that no action had been taken. Part of yesterday's letter read:

Under date of Feb. 20, 1918, the Public Service Commission for the First District transmitted to your honorable body for its consent and approval and for the appropriation of the necessary moneys a proposed agreement between the City of New York, acting by the commission, and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, modifying Contract 3 so as to provide that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company shall complete the track connections at Times Square, the connection between the old and new subway lines at Borough Hall, and the connection between the old and new subway lines at Atlantic Avenue. The request provided for an appropriation of $300,000.

The commission now renews its request that prompt action be had on this proposed modifying agreement, for until such action is had it will be impossible to proceed with the work necessary to complete the connections between the old and new lines so as to put the "H" into operation.

Your honorably body is undoubtedly aware of the very great need of getting the "H" into operation at the earliest possible moment, in order to relieve congestion and to make use of the maximum facilities that are available. The construction work on Lexington Avenue and Seventh Avenue is completed and represents a very large investment. It is, therefore, desirable that the remaining work, such as the making of connections between the old and new subway lines, shall be completed without delay. Otherwise criticism is likely to arise that the lines are completed and not put into operation for reasons wholly extraneous to the actual cause.

The commission assured the board of its anxiety to get the trunk lines running, and urged that the matter of the appropriation be taken up immediately.

HYLAN SAYS STATE FAVORS UTILITIES

Objects to $34,000,000 Cut in Assessed Valuation of Corporations.

Complaining that the State Tax Commission had decreased the assessed valuation of certain corporations "in the neighborhood of $34,000,000," Mayor Hylan wrote to Jacob A. Cantor, President of the local Tax Board, yesterday, urging the board to request the State commission to reconsider its action and "aid in every possible way to take the burden from the little property owner and place it upon these public utility corporations, where it rightly belongs." This is the Mayor's letter:

CITY OF NEW YORK.
Office of the Mayor.
March 25, 1918.

Jacob A. Cantor, Esq., President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, New York City.

Dear Sir: Under the special franchise tax law the duty of the State Tax Commission is to fix certain valuations upon certain classes of corporations. Why the State Tax Board has decreased the assessed valuation of certain corporations in the neighborhood of $34,000,000, placing the greater burden upon the people, I cannot understand.

The patience of the people with public officials who seem to extend every possible courtesy to the grasping public utility corporations is about exhausted.

The following are some of the corporations which were allowed reductions:

The Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	$1,700,000
The Brooklyn City Railroad Co.	826,100
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York	1,891,750
Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co. (Manhattan)	2,488,850
The New York Edison Co. (Bronx)	981,150
The New York Edison Co. (Manhattan)	8,277,000
United Elec. Light & Power Co.	3,217,300
New York & Harlem Railroad Co.	1,434,900
The Ninth Avenue Railroad Co.	758,250
Third Avenue Railway Company	1,458,420
Union Ry. Co. of New York City	846,300
Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.	801,000
New York Telephone Co.	1,080,850

Many other lighting, traction, and gas companies have received reductions on the assessed valuations of their property running up to almost a million.

I hope the Tax Board will bend every effort within its power and ask the State Tax Board to reconsider its action and aid in every possible way to take the burden from the little property owner and place it upon these public utility corporations, where it rightly belongs.

Unless a vigorous fight is made against such discriminations on the part of public officials against the people and in favor of the corporations, there is little hope that the tax burden upon the people will ever be reduced.

The State Tax Board has little interest in common with the people of the city. The Bronx Parkway Commission, the Public Service Commission, and other commissions are exploiting and burdening the people with serious money obligations.

If the Ottinger west side grab bill passes the Republican Legislature, the people will be saddled with a commission that will spend millions of the people's money without any check on them by the elected public officials of the city.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

HANDS OFF, SAYS LENROOT.

Wisconsin Nominee Asks President Not to Interfere in Race.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25.—Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican nominee for United States Senator, in a speech at the neighboring city of Kenosha tonight, called on President Wilson to keep his hands out of Wisconsin State politics. He said that as Republicans in Congress had forgotten party to support his war policies, the President should not interfere between loyal Democrats and loyal Republicans in Wisconsin.

The attempt to get either Lenroot or Joseph Davies, the Democratic Senatorial nominee, to withdraw having failed this afternoon, both sides unfurled their banners tonight, and for a week the State will rock with a political battle which, for numbers engaged, has not been exceeded even in a national campaign. Both sides have brought in orators and speakers of prominence from the country at large, for it is believed that the eyes of the nation are watching the progress of events.

Loyalty is the keynote of the speakers of both of the older parties. The Socialists will start their campaign in this city tomorrow night. Lenroot spoke to a large assemblage at Kenosha tonight, and Davies appeared at Sheboygan. Governor Philipp and Congressman John G. Cooper of Ohio spoke for the Republican candidate today, and Senators Pittman of Nevada and Lewis of Illinois pleaded the Democratic cause.

In his remarks at Kenosha Mr. Lenroot referred sarcastically to the Socialists and touched on the action of the President in giving open support to Mr. Davies.

MRS. FARNHAM LEFT $250,000

Will Provides for Building to House Revolutionary Relics.

The bulk of the estate of more than $250,000 left by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Farnham, who died on Feb. 17 last at 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, is bequeathed under her will filed yesterday to charitable and public organizations. The residue is left in trust for the erection of a fireproof building at Lexington, Mass., to house Revolutionary relics and to further the educational uplift of children of New England parentage. The building is to be erected on land adjoining the Cary Memorial Library in memory of the testator's father, Isaac Harris Cary.

Mrs. Farnham gave $12,000 to Harvard to create two scholarships in the medical school, and $5,000 each to the American Unitarian Association of Boston and Proctor Academy at Andover, Mass. She left $2,000 each to Tuskegee Institute and the Calhoun Colored School at Calhoun, Ala.; $25,000 to Mabel F. Kunhardt, a friend, and $10,000 each to Susan F. Williams and Louise Farnham, sisters, and William Harris Cary, a second cousin. Other relatives received $5,000 each.

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Two gray plush lap robes; taken from Cadillac Sedan car, Thursday, at 124th St., near 2d Av., or 110th St., between 5th and Lenox Avs.; if returned liberal reward given; no questions asked. E. Friedman, 2,188 3d Av.

LOST—Tuesday, March 19, turquoise ring, surrounded with diamonds; left on wash stand ladies' dressing room, 8th floor, Wanamaker's; liberal reward. Return to 43 East 58th St., phone Plaza 4120. Miss Pigott.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire wreath, Monday afternoon, March 25, between Brill Bros., Broadway and 49th St.; Stern Bros., 5th Av., and Lord & Taylor's; valuable as keepsake to owner; liberal reward. Telephone Schuyler 7235. Address 574 West End Av., Apartment 4A.

LOST—Jet earring, with small pearl settings, on Sunday evening, between Keen's Chop House, West 44th St., Broadway, and Park Theatre, Columbus Circle. Please return to M., 1211, Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St. Reward.

LOST—Between 115 and 165 Broadway, also 44 Whitehall St., military pin, size of 25-cent piece, shaped like a star, made of gold and platinum, surrounded by diamonds, with initials "A. S. C." on it; $25 reward, if returned to Manager of Devon Hotel, 70 West 55th St.

LOST—Friday evening, either at the Metropolitan or going to Amsterdam roof, diamond bar pin; no questions asked, but very liberal reward to finder. Address Helen Kelley, 44 West 46th St. Bryant 9611.

LOST—Light brown handbag, on Hudson Terminal train, connecting with Pennsylvania at Manhattan Transfer, Saturday, March 23. Reward if returned to Miller & Co., 120 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Friday evening, lower 5th Av., pocketbook, containing registration cards of undersigned and currency; reward. H. Ferriss, 210 West 59th St. Columbus 5150.

LOST—March 25, lady's black handbag, at Broadway and 58th St., containing cash, papers, and rubber typewriter caps; reward. G. M., Room 24, 2 Columbus Circle.

LOST—Monday afternoon on Riverside Drive, near 115th St., on bus, large fox scarf. Liberal reward if returned to owner at 635 West 116th St.

LOST—Cash, less than $100, between Cortlandt St. and lower Broadway; can specify denominations; liberal reward. O. Mikkiesen, 69 Cortlandt St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and neck chain, silver face, monogram "K. Y."; liberal reward. Room 124, Mansion House, Hicks St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Friday, oblong stone seal ring, engraved with family arms; reward. M. F. Wilmot, Afterglow Way, Montclair, N. J.

LOST—Between 37th St. and Gimbels, or in Gimbels, a pink topaz and diamond pin; reward if returned to 340 Park Av.

LOST—Small gunmetal watch, with the initials "R. H." on back; liberal reward. 780 Riverside Drive, Apartment 8F.

LOST—Brown leather wallet, $20 gold piece, three $10 bills; also other bills. Feiner, 385 West 44th St.

LOST—Ribbon watch fob, gold pendant, between 20th St. and Harlem River, Thursday; reward. Tichenor, 39 East 20th St.

LOST—On Monday, March 25, a silver lorgnette; reward. H. B., 21 West 50th St.

LOST—False teeth, between 9th, 42d, 10th, and 36th.; suitable reward. G 72 Times.

LOST—Velvet handbag, with money, glasses, glove; reward. 29 East 29th, Room 1,044.

$750 REWARD,
no questions asked, return platinum chain, 45 diamonds and platinum pendant, about 92 diamonds, lost in New York about March 5. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, Hamilton Theatre, Sunday, gold meshbag, containing diamond watch; no questions asked. Telephone Audubon 3642.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Thursday night, white male cat, with large bushy tail, one blue and one yellow eye; liberal reward if returned or information concerning same. Mrs. Gove, 385 Edgecombe Av.

LOST.—Dark brindle Boston bull; white breast and white collar; no harness; most liberal reward. Telephone Plaza, 9480, 36 West 59th.